Lok Sabha Debates

(Fifth Session)



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LOK SABHA

Friday, August 11, 1978/Sravana 20, 1900 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Decision to take over Distribution of Essential Commodities

*385. SHRI GANANATH PRA-DHAN:

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-TION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have taken a decision to take over the distribution of essential commodities into its own hand;
- (b) whether the essential commodities will be sold through fair price shops throughout the country; and
- (c) if so, the details threeof and the names of the items, to be sold as 'essential commodities' through fair price shops?

बाजिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति धौर सहकारिता संवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल): (क) से (ग) मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों, सम्बन्धित केन्द्रीय भंत्रालयों तथा योजना धायोग के परामणें से ध्राम खपत की धावश्यक वस्तुओं के उत्पादन धौर वितरण की एक योजना को धंतिम खप दिया है। यह योजना मंत्रिमझ्स के विचाराधीन है।

भी गणनाच प्रधान : प्रष्ट्रयक्ष महोदय, सिविल सप्ताइज मिनिस्ट्री ने एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री को कुछ प्रोपोजत्स मास कल्जम्पणन की एसेंगियल कामोडिटीज जैसे सीरियल्स, पत्सेज ग्रौर एडिबिल ग्रायल्स के बारे में भेजे थे लेकिन एग्रीकत्चर मिनिस्ट्री उन प्रोपोजल्स को मान नहीं रही है, ऐसा बताया जा रहा है । इसकें बारे म स्टेटमेंट में कुछ नहीं है। इस के ग्रलावा जनता सरकार जब पावर में प्राई तो लेबर बेल्ट, हिली एरियाज भ्रौर देहाती इलाके जो हैं, उनमें फेयर-प्राइस शाप्स खोलने के लिए कहा था, जोकि धभी तक नहीं खुली हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हं कि सरकार इस बारे में क्या सोच रही है भीर जो दाल भीर एडिबिल भ्रायल का प्रोडक्शन नहीं बढ़ रहा है भीर जो इन्फीरयर क्वालिटी का गेहं भीर चावल लोगों को फेयर प्राइस शाप्स से दिया जा रहा है, उसके बारे में सरकार क्या सोच रही है। ग्रब तो शुगर भी डी-कन्ट्रोल हो गई है, इसलिए फेयर प्राइम शाप्स के बारे में वह क्या करने जा रही है।

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : जैसा कि उत्तर के भन्दर कहा है "िक यह सारी योजना कैबिनट विचाराधीन है लेकिन भ्राप ने जो बताया है, इस सारी योजना के ग्रन्दर उसका पूरा घ्यान रखा गया है ग्रीर कोई भी क्षेत्र हो चाहे वह पहाड़ों क ग्रन्दर हो या ग्रहरों के भन्दर हो, जिन वस्तुम्रों को वितरण प्रणाली के ग्रन्दर कवर करना है. उन सब का म्ल्य सब जगह समान होगा, इस बात का घ्यान रखा गया है। उन वस्तुम्रों के लिये जिन के बारे में शिकायत श्राती है कि वे टीक प्रकार की नहीं दी जा रहीं हैं, तुरन्त जो भी सम्बन्धित कार्पोरेशन्स हैं या मंत्रालय है या विभाग है, उनसे कहा जाता है कि वे चीजें ठीक प्रकार की मिलें, स्वच्छ मिलें । इस चीज पर पूरा घ्यान दिया जाता है कि लोग़ों को चीजें टीक प्रकार की मिलें

श्री गणनाथ प्रधान : सरकार के पास बहुत ज्यादा फारेन एक्सचेन्ज हैं और मंत्री जी ने यह बताया था कि इस को ले कर वे उन बीजों पर खर्च करेंगे जिनका कमी है भौर जो एसेंशियल कामोडिटोज हैं भौर उन को खरीद कर कामोपरेटिब के माध्यम से भौर दूसरे जो मरकार के माध्यम हैं, उनके द्वारा उसका डिस्ट्री-ब्यूशन होगा । भ्रभी तक उस बारे में सरकार ने क्या है, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं भौर दूसरी बात यह हैं कि जिन बीजों का प्राडक्शन

कम है, उनके बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है ?

भी कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : प्रघ्यस महोदय, इस योजना के प्रत्यर इस बात का प्र्यान रखा गया है कि दो हजार की प्रावादी को प्राधार बना कर फेयर प्राइस शाप्स का एक जाल सा बिछाया जाए घीर इस के प्रत्यर भी रिजिडिटी नहीं होगी । पंचायत हेडक्वार्टस पर कम से कम यह हो, ऐसा हम चाहने हैं घौर प्रगर यह देखा गया कि गांव बश्त दूर दूर तक बिखा पड़े हैं, तो भी लोतों का फेयर प्राइस दुकान पर सामान मिल जाए, इसके लिए दो हजार की प्रावादी का हमने जो प्रपना प्राधार माना है उसको कुछ शिविल किया जा सकता है ।

शक्कर के बारे में ध्रापने कहा । शक्कर के बारे में भी स्पष्ट निशय लिया गया है कि शक्कर सभी को दो स्पये पिचहनर पैसे प्रति किलो पर दी जाए धौर इसका मूल्य नहीं बढ़ने दिया जाए ।

श्री कंबर लाल गुन्त : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्राज से करीब 9-10 महीने पहले हमारे माननीय मंबी, धारिया जी ने कहा था कि

"I have become a warning Minister; I will not continue as a warning Minister. I will see that specific steps are taken to see that essential commodities are provided to every person at reasonable price, good quality..."

प्रत्यक्त महोदय, तो मैं जानना बाहता हं कि यह जो योजना प्रापने बनाथी है, इसकी मौटी मोटी तफसील क्या है घोर कब से यह लागू हो रही है? क्या बिलो पावर्टी लाइन के लोगों को यह गार-टी दग्ने कि इस प्राइटीज उनको देते रहगे ? यह जो ग्राम प्रादमी की खहरत की चीजें हैं—जैसे तेल, दाल, चावल प्रादि क्या उनको रीजनेवल प्राइस पर मिलती रहेंगी?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बारे में सरकार की नीति बिलकुल स्पष्ट है और सरकार यह मानती है कि जनता की जहरत की बीजें उसको ग्रच्छे दाम पर मिलें । (ध्यवधान) दिन्दी का प्रश्न है, मैं हिन्दी में जवार है रहा हूं। ग्रच्छे दाम से मेरा मतलब है रीजनेबल प्राइस पर मिलती रहें।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I do not mind if you speak in English.

भी मोहन धारिया : ये चीउँ उनको मुनासिक दाम पर मिलं, यह हमारी नीति है । जैसा कि मैंने घाश्वासन दिया या कि इसके लिए हुम एक प्रोडक्शन-कम डिस्ट्रिन्यूशन स्कीम तयार करेंग्रे उसके भनुसार मेरे मंत्रालय ने प्लानिंग कमीजन भलग-मलग मंत्रालयां धौर स्टेट गवनमेंट्स क्षेत्र साय बातकीत करने के बाद एक स्कीम तयार की है घौर वह स्कीम केबिनट के सामने विचाराधीन हैं। जब तक उस पर भाखिंग फेसला नहीं हो जाता तब तक उसके बारे में कुछ कहना टीक नहीं होगा । हमारा यह ख्याल जरूर है कि जो खरूरत की बीजें ह उनको लेकर, यह देखा आए कि उनका कैसे उत्पादन हो, कसे वितरण हो भौर कैसे देहात धौर गहर के लोग्नों को वे वे सकें। इस सब के बारे में हम ने विचार किया

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: My question was....

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot have a debate.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: May jifnish what I wanted to say?

यह स्कीम बनी है धौर मैं यह जरूर धाश्यासन देना चाहता हूं कि यह सरकार ध्रपनी जिम्मेदारी मानती है कि जनता की जरूरत की चींखें जनता को मुनासिब दामों पर मिलें। उनको मुनासिब दामों पर चींखें देना सरकार का कर्संत्य है।

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I congratulate the hon. Minister for the nouncement of the policy. But may I know from the hon. Minister whether he has taken into account two important elements in the matterproduction of the mass consumption items and distribution by the public distribution system, namely, element of subsidy and fiscal control consumption items at the source level. Unless the scheme takes into count these important and vital elements, the scheme is not likely to be sucessful May I know from the Minister in this context whether he has discussed these points with his Cabinet colleagues and whether a firm decision has been taken on it and approved by the Planning Commission, particularly regarding the element of subsidy and the question of physical control over the items of mass consumption at the production or sound level?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Even under the existing distribution system the House may be aware that there is an element of subsidy. Take for instance foodgrains. There is an element of subsidy of the order of Rs. 450 crores or more. Naturally for any distribution system, subsidy element becomes a must. Simultaneously, it is not necessarily taking over the trade but it is the physical control and proper market intervention to maintain the price which becomes a must. Both these things are taken into consideration.

श्री चन्न शेखर सिंह मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि दो हजार की माबादी पर इस तरह की सस्ती दूकानें खोली जाएंगी भीर उनका स्तर न्याय पंचायत का स्तर होगा । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं न्या प्राप इस बात को क्याल में रखेगे कि लोगों को मुनासिब कीमत पर गल्ला दिया जाए या राणन दिया जाए । मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हूं कि यह जो मुनासिब णव्द भापने कहा है इसका माधार क्या है भीर मुनासिब कीमत निर्धारित करते समय क्या इस बात की कोणिण की जाएंगी कि जो सत्तर प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे निवास करते हैं उनकी क्या शिवत को महेनजर रखने हुए मुनासिब कीमत तय की जाएं?

प्रभी जो सस्ते गल्ले की दूकानें हैं, सस्ती राशन की दूकानें हैं ये कितनी हैं देश में भौर दो हजार की जनसख्या के भ्राष्टार पर इनको खोला गया है या इससे ज्यादा की सख्या पर, और प्रगर ज्यादा की सख्या पर खोला गया है तो मगर दो हजार के भ्राष्टार पर इनको खोलना है तो कितनी और दूकानें भ्रापको खोलनी पढ़ेंगी भीर ये कब तक खल जाएंगी?

श्री मोहन धारिया : जिस बक्त मुनासिब कीमत तय होती है तो जरूर हमारे मुल्क में जो गरीब लांग हैं उनकी परिस्थिति को ख्याल में ले कर ही यह काम किया जाता है धीर किया जाएगा ।

हमारे देण में घाज नगभग 2 लाख 40 हजार फेयर प्राइस णाया है जिन में से 1 लाख 80 हजार निजी क्षेत्र की हैं प्रौर 60 हजार को फोझोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज के क्षेत्र में हैं। घगर दो हजार की प्रावादों के लिए एक णाय्म देनी है तो लगभग 3 लाख 20 हजार हमें खोलनी पढ़ेंगी। उनके साथ ऐसे भी कुछ गांव हैं जिन की प्रावादों प्राट सो या एक हजार की है प्रौर के काफी दूर हैं। ऐसे गांवों में भी हमें एक हस्ट्रीव्यूणन सैटर देना होगा। इन सभी बातों को ध्यान में रख कर मैंने स्कीम तैयार की है।

M/s. Auto Ping (I) Regd.

+

*387. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware that M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. its associates, Branch offices and dealers all over the country are under investigation for indulging in black money sales;
- (b) If so, whether Government will lay on the Table of the House a copy of the findings thereof;
- (c) what action Department of Banking propose to take in respect of freezing the credit limits to those companies who enjoy credit limits from Nationalised Banks of more than a crore of rupees; and
- (d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to check large-scale exploitation of public funds for personal ends at the cost of the Exchequer with immense volume of revenue being lost by the Centre and the States, and if not, the reasons therefor?

MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The premises of M/s. Auto Pins (India) Regd. and its partners were raided by the Income-tax authorities the Enforcement Directorate (Foreign Exchange Regulation Act). Arising out of search and seizure operations by the income-tax authorities, an order under Section 132 (5) the Income-tax Act has been estimating the undisclosed income of the firm for the assessment year 1976-77 in a summary manner. Further, arising out of searches by the forcement Directorate show cause notices were served on the company and persons concerned. These cases have been heard and adjudication orders will be issued shortly. The prosecution aspect of these cases will be examined on completion of departmental adjudication.

- (c) There is no proposal to freeze the credit limits to companies enjoying credit limits of more than Rs. 1 crores from nationalised banks.
- (d) The financial institutions and the banks have established procedures for supervision of the enduse of credit given by them to their assisted concerns. They include periodical progress reports, site inspection of factories and books of accounts at frequent intervals, examination of halfyearly/yearly statements of working results and financial position and, where necessary, appointment of nominees on the Board of assisted concerns to protect the interest of institutions.

श्री रोतलाल प्रसाद वर्माः ग्रध्यक्ष जी. यह ब्राटोपिन्स रजिस्टर्ड कम्पनी फ़रीदाबाद में है भीर 1953 से इस ने अपना काम शरू किया था भीर 1963 तक इस कम्पनी ने डिफ़ेंस मंत्रालय के माथ बहुत ग्रनियमितताग्रीं के साथ करोड़ों रु० का विजनेस किया है ग्रीर जैसा कि बताया गया इस कम्पनी ने प्रायकर भीर ग्रनेक प्रकार के टैक्स नहीं दिये हैं ग्रीर इसको राजनीतिक प्रोटैश्यन मिलता रहा है जिसकी वजह से हिसाब किताब साफ़ नहीं हुआ। । प्रभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि समय-समय पर बराबर हिसाब होता रहा है इस कम्पनी का । लेकिन भारतवर्ष के भ्रखबारों में तमाम बयान छपे हैं जिनमें कहा गया है कि इस कम्पनी दवारा बंगलिंग की गर्ड है । इस कम्पनी के बारे में पालियामेंट में कई बार सवाल भी किये गये जैसे 6-4-76 को, 21-7-78 को प्र0 सं0 866 ग्रीर 898 में बताया गया कि सूचना एकवित की जा रही है भ्रीर उसको टेबिल पर रखा जाएगा । लेकिन बराबर इस कम्पनी को बचाने के लिये कुछ न कुछ मुनियोजित तरीके से प्रयास किया गया है। 6 मर्प्रैल, 1977 में डायरेक्टोरेट म्राफ इंस्पेक्णन के श्री हरिहर लाल के नेतत्व में 55 स्थानों पर कम्पनी के कार्यालयां ग्रीर इस कम्पनी के 11 हिस्सेदारों के घरों की तालाणी ली गई । इसके प्रतिरिक्त एक साथ बम्बई, कलकत्ता, कानपुर, लखनऊ, मेरठ, जयपुर, बल्लभगढ़, नासिक, लुधियाना, जबलपुर, इन्दौर, म्रादि जगहों पर छापे मारे गये थे उसमें 30 लाकसं सीज किये गये भीर 1 करोड 56 लाख का कैश मिला था जो दो नम्बर का पैसा था। 1 करोड 92 लाख के जेवरात मिले थे।....

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question?

भी रीक्ष लाल प्रसाद वर्मा : मैं बता रहा हुं कि 1975 भीर 1976 में भी लगातार इस कम्पनी के बारे में जांच पड़ताल होती रही लेकिन हर साल न जाने कैसे बच गई । 1976— 77 का हिसाब किताब हो रहा है । लेकिन 1975 से लगातार पालियामेंट में जो सवाल होते रहे उस पर क्या कार्यवाही हुई है ? झौर क्या मंत्री जी बतायेंगे कि 6 ध्रप्रैल, 1976 को जो जांच हुई, साढ़े चार लाख का कैंग बरामद क्या कार्यवाही हुई है धीर कौन जांच कर रहा है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not know what the question is, because he has given me all the information about the places where this Auto Pin's various offices and branches were searched the residences of the 11 partners were searched and lockers were seized. That is the information he gives.

I may say that so far as the case of Messrs Auto Pins (India) Regd. is concerned, search operations resulted in seizure of cash amounting to Rs. 99.670—from Bombay Rs. 14,000; from Calcutta Rs. 40,000; from Kanpur Rs. 34,000; from Nagpur Rs. 11,000—besides a large number of books of accounts and documents.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What about primary gold?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: What I am reading is whatever was seized.

By an order under section 132(5), the estimated undisclosed income the firm for the assessment year 1976-77 was summarily fixed at Rs. 10,73075 by the ITO on the basis of unaccounted sales as indicated by a seized document, and he retained Rs. 85,390 out of the seized cash as the source thereof was not explained to his satisfaction. The assessee firm's application against the above order is pend-Now the jurisdiction of ing. case of the firm and its 9 partners and a few allied and associate concerns is assigned to the Income-tax Officer. Central Circle—XI, Delhi.

Over the assessment year 1975-76 as against a declared income of Rs. 8.95 lakhs, the Income-tax Officer has computed the total income at Rs. 27

lakhs in the draft assessment order referred to his Inspecting Assistant Commissioner under section 144-B of the Act. In the case of the allied concerns, assessment for the assessment year 1975-76 has been completed, after making an addition of Rs. 40,000 on account of unexplained investment in the purchase of raw material.

From the residential and office premises of Shri Sucha Singh Anand, partner, valuable assets, cash of Rs. 29,000, jewellery worth Rs. 1,98,671, one hundred gold coins valued at Rs. 56,751, besides shares of various companies valued at Rs. 1,10,000 were seized. The Income-tax Officer. Companies Circle-XXI, New Delhi, has estimated the concealed income in a summary manner at Rs. 2,24,945 and ordered retention of part of the assesassets, the source of could not be explained to his satisfaction.

The possession of the seized 100 gold coins was subsequently taken over by the Gold Control authorities. It is understood that the proceedings under the Gold Control Act are still going on.

There is an allegation that the unaccounted sales of Messrs. Auto Pins (I) Regd. in Bihar State alone amounted to Rs. 20 lakhs, on which they have not paid sales tax; but that has nothing to do with us....(Interruptions) Whatever information I have got, I am giving.

The premises of Messrs. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and the residential premises of its managing partners were searched on the 29th October 1975 that is, an earlier date, by the Enforcement Directorate, on the basis of the information that the said firm retaining a part of the commission earned by it outside India. As a result of these searches, some documents seized After investigations, show-cause notices have been issued on the firm. There are three items on which they have been asked

show cause. The amounts involved are Rs. 60,000, Rs. 1,70,000 for making payments before 1-1-74 and Rs. 60,000 thereafter. These show-cause notices have been issued and they are still under investigation. As soon as all these cases have been heard, the adjudication orders will be issued shortly.

भी रोतलाम प्रसाद वर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने जो जवाब दिया है, वह भी मसंदिग्ध सा लगता है । बिहार में ही केवल 60 लाख का म्लैक मनी था उमका कोई इनकम-टैक्स पे नहीं किया गया । 2 करोड़ का हिसाब ऐसा है, जिसका कोई इनकम-टैक्स नहीं दिया गया । 20 करोड़ से उत्पर का बिजनेस ये चला रहे हैं । सिन्ध बैंक भीर पजाब बैंक से इनका बिजनेस चल रहा है । 1975 से मब तक इन्बैस्टीगेशन चलता मा रहा है, यह कब तक फाइनल होगा, कब तक कार्यवाही होगी, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ?

इस कम्पनी के साथ श्री बसीसाल धौर श्री संजय गांधी की बहुत पहले ही से सांठगांठ यी धौर इसका प्रफसरों के साय सम्बन्ध था। इस कारण से धाज भी ऐसा लगता है कि विभाग के ध्रधिकारी किसी न किसी कारण से पैसे का धनुष्तित लाख उठाकर इनको प्रोटैक्कन टे रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि सारे देवा में इनके पास करोड़ों क्पया बकाया है। धगर ऐसी ऐसी ल्लैक मार्केटिंग करने वाली कम्पनियों के साथ नर्मी बरती आयेगी तो यह घरबों रुपया कभी वसूल नहीं होगा।

मै यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जो 1974-75 से लगातार इन्बेस्टीगेशन हो रहा है, यह कब तक होता रहेगा ध्रीर कब तक उस पर फाइनल कार्यवाही हो सकेगी ? क्या संबी महोदय बतायेंगे कि करायी जायेगी ?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: What about our questions?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has given a lot of information to you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I note that the hon. Member seems to be dissatisfied at the rate at which the investigations are proceeding. We had also received complaints that the Income Tax Officers and the Inspecting Assistant Commissioners were not giving

due attention to the processing of these cases. They have since been transferred and new officers are already in position. It is expected that the investigation will now make rapid progress, (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa. (Interruptions) He is the second questioner....

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Where is the second questioner?

MR. SPEAKER: Due to some printing mistake, it is not there. Mr. Lakkappa is the second questioner.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: M/s. Auto Pins (India) Limited is one of the premier automobiles of this country operating successfully for the last fifteen years, involving the Defence Ministry, the banking institutions, Finance Ministry, and violating 11a the regulations. A number of questions have been tabled here and the replies were evasive. Unfortunately the questions did not click, and they were not starred questions, otherwise, I would have created history and shown whether the supremacy of Parliament is in existence and whether can cleanse the administration. This is one of the fittest questions I would like to put to the hon. Minister. Whenever the hon. Minister gives replies to the unstarred questions relating to these economic offenders, has been soft-pedalling and his answers are evasive. I do not know the reasons for that. In answer to unstarred question No. 2935, the Minister has said:

"Certain credit facilities have been given by Canara Bank and Punjah & Sind Bank Limited to M/s. Auto Pins Limited...."

—You see how they are giving evasive replies—

".. In accordance with the usages and practice customary among bankers and also in conformity with the provisions of the Banking Companies Act, the information relating to individual constituents of the banks cannot be divulged."

That means, the banks, the Reserve Bank, the Finance Ministry are directly involved and are hand-inglove with these people. The Minister should give a reply for that. They have a network throughout the country and sub-standard materials are being sold by them and they have been evading sales-tax, income tax and other things in various parts of the country.

The Minister has earlier stated that the Income Tax Department made raids as a test check on Auto Limited and their branch offices in Bihar and discovered black money sales to the extent of Rs. 60 lakhs. Now you said only several thousands or two lakhs. Similarly, I would like to bring to your kind notice the offences committed by this Company and their partners. There are incriminating documents. They have photographic materials like blue films, foreign currency, primary gold, soverigns these things were acquired as a result of black money sales and their premises was raided on 30-4-77.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: How about Sanjay Gandhi?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am not bothered about Kanti Desai or Indira Gandhi or Sanjay Gandhi. I am only interested in seeing that this country's economic offenders are brought to book immediately.

Another question....

MR. SPEAKER: You are saying, another question. You have not yet put the question at all. Please come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is what the Blitz has reported: it is dated 17th April, 1976. It says:

"Taxmen halt 'joy ride' of auto firm partners.

Taxmen struck it rich last week when a peep into the elendistine business and financial operations by persons connected with a leading concern manufacturing automobile spring steel leaves and parts revealed consistent tax evasion for several years of concealed income of over a crore of rupees...."

Amounts worth crores of rupees are being concealed; the taxes have been evaded; the offences are being committed under foreign exchange regulations and also various economic offences are being committed for the last so many years. The raids are taking place but the officers have not taken any action on this. Wherever proceedings are instituted, they are summarily rejecting them. They do not go deep into the mischief of all these operations.

Therefore, I owe a responsibility to this House and, I put it before House and, with your permission, Sir, I ask why this hon. Finance Minister, when the economic offenders and the companies are indulging in scale operations of black-market, concealment of income, evasion of taxes, committing all sorts of economic offences, is soft-pedalling with in spite of the fact that there various laws, rules and regulations in existence. They have committed various economic offences. No inquiry has been instituted to into all that. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister, so far as the economic offences committed by these companies concerned, would refer the matter to a special court under the Commission of Inquiry Act and would also set up a special cell in the Ministry to see that these culprits are booked and to see that all these kind of offences are completely wiped off in the country. Otherwise, I would say that is soft-pedalling with the economic offenders.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: The hon. Member has made a whole string of totally unsupported statements**

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Government have supplied all this information... (Interruptions).

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It is very wrong on his part to say that. He will be hauled up.... (Interruptions).

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I have already given the information that these searches were carried out. I have indicated also what was found in those searches. I have also indicated what action is in progress. If there been some delay, therefore we that the officers who were in-charge of these investigations have transferred and new ones have been appointed. I have said that the progress hereafter, we hope, will be speedy. But to say that no action has been taken is not correct. It may not be an action as he may want. But the action is certainly being taken. There is no question of action not being taken. We have given full information of wherever these searches have been made and whatever has revealed.

Also, let me point out that the sales tax is not a matter which is the concern of the Central Government. If the sales tax is not collected in a State, certainly, that State will take appropriate action. Whatever inormation comes to our hand in regard to the evasion of sales tax, we pass it on to the State Government concerned. All these steps are being taken regarding this firm. There is nothing to indicate in my reply that we are giving any protection to this company.

बी मानु कुमार शास्त्री : प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं घापके माध्यम से जानना चाहंगा कि मैससे घाटो पिन्स (इंडिया) रजिस्टर्ड, जिसके बारे म पता लग गया है कि मन् 1974 से लेकर लगानार इस प्रकार के घ्रमंबैधानिक कार्यं कर रहा है धौर

^{**}Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

कई इंब्वास्ती उसके बिसाफ इंस्टीट्यूट कर दी गई हैं, धार तक इस कम्मनी के बिलाफ कितना इनकम टैक्स बकाया है, क्या यह राशि धापने निकाली है या क्या धापने सरकार के घलग धाला विधागों को निटंश दिया है कि इसको ब्लैक-लिस्ट में घोषित कर दिया जाये ताकि यह घपना धाला बिअनेस इस प्रकार चार सौ बीसी के साथ सरकार के साथ न कर सके ? यह मेरा सीधा प्रका है।

दूसरा मेरा कोई प्रश्न नहीं है लेकिन मैं धापसे व्यवस्था चाहता है कि कोई भी माननीय सदस्य घपनी इंफामेंशन सदन के पटल पर रखे तो उसके लिए क्या माननीय मंत्री जी कह सकते हैं कि **

एक सदस्य को जो इंफामॅशन मिलती है वह अपने हिसाब से सही तौर पर इस सदन में रखता है जैसे कि सकप्पा जी ने प्रपती इंफामॅशन यहां पर रखी लेकिन माननीय मंत्री जी का यह कहना कि यह इट्रेस्टेड पार्टी से मिली है, कहां तक उचित है ?

MR. SPEAKER: It was not correct.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: This is not a party question.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a party question. I have said that it was not correct.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: He has the right to get the information from any source.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that it was not proper.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: It should be expunged from the record.

MR. SPEAKER: I will remove that from the record.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: There was a Commission of Inquiry and he was removed from service. And he is making charges against other people; he has got the audacity to talk like that!

SHRI H. M. PATEL: No need to get excited. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that it will be removed from the record, It was not proper for any Member to say that the other Member had got the information from interested parties. Every Member has a right to collect his information from whatever sources he has But he has to own the responsibility for that. Beyond that, nobody can say anything..

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATUR-VEDI: It was also not proper for him to say that "the Minister is hand in glove with the company". That is on record.

MR. SPEAKER: You are absolutely right in saying that the Member has also no right to say that the Minister is hand in glove in the matter. If that is there, I will remove that also. (Interruptions) No Member can incriminate against another. There should be no defamatory statements. Rules do not permit that. (Interruptions).

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I agree that I should not have said that. I should have said that Members should sift the information they receive before raising it here.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Bhanu Kumar Shastri has put a question.

Please repeat your question.

श्री मानु कुमार शास्त्री: प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सीधा सवान था कि जो कम्पनी मन् 1974 में लेकर लगातार इस प्रकार के धंधे में लगी हुई है, जसने डिफेंन्स मिनिस्ट्री थीर फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री से कई ध्रनृचित लाम उठाए हैं, इम प्रकार की बात रिकाड पर थ्रा गई है तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी ध्रन्य विभागों को कहकर इस कर्म को ब्लैक लिस्ट के घन्दर घोषित करवायेंगे ताकि यह प्रपना ध्रगला व्यवसाय इम प्रकार से न कर सके ? मेरा दूसरा प्रग्न या कि इस फर्म जे जो इनकम टैक्स की चोगी की वह कुल धनराश्चि कितनी है ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: Certainly, the information that we have regarding in come-tax evasion, etc., will be brought to the notice of the Defence

^{..} Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Ministry which is one of their customers, and the Defence Ministry will take such steps as they consider necessary.

So far as black-listing is concerned, there is no such thing as black-listing and it is not for me as a Finance Minister to talk about black-listing. The concerned Ministry will consider whether in the light of this information they wish to take any step.

 S_0 far as income-tax arrears are concerned, we shall take $a_{\rm S}$ much expeditious steps as possible.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister one thing in this regard.

Income-tax raids, seizures of black money and such incidents have been brought to the notice of the government in this august House so many times and we have received the reply from the hon. Minister stating that it is under investigation and that a report has been called for....

MR. SPEAKER: We are on one specific case of Autopins.

NANJESHA GOWDA: SHRI S. There are similar cases like this and the present case is one. There are a number of cases pointed out this august House. Last time it Karnataka. I do not a case from want to go into the details of that particular Karnataka case that was raised on the floor of this House. But the hon. Minister assured action would be taken and that would be reported to the House.

I want to know. The members are now agitated and their apprehension is this—I am very sorry to make this statement—that is the Minister may not be knowing that the people behind him in his office—there are so many people—who may be glving shelter to these people. They must be found out and action taken

as quickly as possible. And the Minister must come out to this House and report, 'This is the action taken against the offender.' Then we will be happy.

I want to know whether he is going to take such action and will he assure the House that action will be taken quickly and without giving any soft corner to them?

MR. SPEAKER: It is the same question. Only a repetition.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: No-repetition, Sir.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I must say that whatever assurance I have given to this House that we will furnish information later, that would always have been carried out. And, normally, I would have been called upon by your Secretariat also.

I would like to say that it was said that the number of proceedings involved in searches and seizures as on 31st March 1978 was 13,095. Of this during 1977-78, 7,300 odd have been cleared. So, there is still a pending of 5,754. We can go on catching up with the backlog as speedily as possible.

Sir, these are matters which the hon. Members themselves have said, started in 1974-75. There were other periods. For the period for which I am responsible, I can only tell you that we have been moving with great speed.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Venkatasubbaiah.

SHRI S. NANJESHA GOWDA: The bank account of a Minister from Karnataka was seized.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am not making any insinuation against the hon. Minister.

Sir, this is a matter which has been investigated from 1974 onwards. In the course of his reply, the hon. Minister was pleased to say that some

complaints were received against, the income-tax officers who have been looking into these affairs and that on those complaints they have been transferred.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether by merely transferring officers enough fear or enough vigilance could be put into the officers who are concerned or whether the government will take appropriate action. Transfer is no punishment at all. I want to know whether any action has been taken against those officers, whether they have found out the reasons for the delay and why they have been delaying these matters and whether they were in league with this company.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I was only pointing out with reference to a particular question that was asked, that there were delays taking place and I have pointed out that complaints have been received that the income-tax officer was delaying and, therefore, we transferred him. Now, to what extent he is responsible, etc. we shall certainly go into that question. There is no question of not going into that, but the complaint and the charge was that he was delaying and dragging his feet.

MR. SPEAKER: Q. No. 388, Mr. Ravi. He is not here. Mr. George.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Question No. 390 may be clubbed together. Both Q. Nos. 388 and 390 are on the I.D.B.I.

MR. SPEAKER: You put your Question.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Q. No. 390.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PA-TIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one is about the momination of Directors by ID. B.I. and the other is about projects financed by the IDBI which are on the sick list. MR. SPEAKER: Quite right. I am taking up only Q. No. 388. Mr. George.

Directors Nominated by IDBI to Companies

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*388. SHRI A. C. GEORGE: SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE | pleased to state:

- (a) whether the IDBI nominated Directors of the different companies.
- (b) whether many of these persons are not employees of the IDBI; and
- (c) if so, the criteria adopted to nominate non-officials and which are the Companies on which IDBI has nominated such Directors?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The Industrial Development Bank of India nominates Directors on the Boards of Assisted Companies.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) A Screening Committee consisting of representatives from All India Financial Institutions has been constituted to screen the bio-data and other particular received from experts various fields and recommend suitable names to the Government of India for approval. The list names recommended Committee is reviewed by Government and a final approved list of names is forwarded by Government to All India Public Financial Institutions. Depending on the expertise needed to deal with the problems of assisted units, suitable non-official nominees are selected by the institutions from the list.
- 2. The list of companies, in which the IDBI has non-official nominee Directors, is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House.

2 I

Statement

List of Assisted Units on the Boards of which 1DBI has appointed nonofficial Nominee Director

- 1. Ashok Paper Mills Ltd.
- Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd.
- 3. Gujarat State Fertilisers Co. Ltd.
 - 4. Jessop and Company Ltd.
- Southern Petro-Chemicals Industries Corporation Ltd.
- 6. Textile Corporation of Marathwada Ltd
 - 7. Zuari Agro-Chemicals Ltd.
 - 8. Madras Alluminimum Co. Ltd.
 - 9. Anil Steel and Industries Ltd.
 - 10. Triveni Sheet Glass Works Ltd.
 - 11. Bharat Gears Limited.
 - 12. Hindustan Electrographits Ltd.
 - 13. Swadeshi Polytex Limited.
- 14. Standard Motor Products of India Ltd.
 - 15. Kirloskar Tractors Limited
 - 16. Usha Alloys and Steels Ltd.
 - 17. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd.
 - 18. Andhra Pradesh Paper Mills Ltd.
 - 19. Herdillia Chemicals Ltd.
 - 20. Graphite India Limited.
 - 21. Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd.
 - 22. International Tractors Co. of India Ltd.
 - 23. Mahindra Ugine Steel Co. Ltd.
 - 24. Jayshree Chemicals Ltd.
 - 25. Siporex India Ltd.
 - 26. Gangavati Sugars Ltd.
 - Delhi Cloth and General Mills
 Ltd.
- 28. National Organic Chemical Industries Ltd.
- 29. India Fire Bricks and Insulation Co. Ltd.
- 30. Kamani Engineering Corporation Ltd.
- 81. Mehindra and Mahindra Limit-

- 32. Accumeasures Punjan Limited.
- Jammu and Kashmir Cements
 Ltd.
- 34. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertiliser Co. Ltd
- 35. Polyolefins Industries Ltd.
 - 36. Shriram Pistons and Rings Ltd.
 - 37. Oriental Hotels Ltd.
 - 38. Straw Products Limited.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE: Sir, the list has been provided in answer to part (c) of the question. A close perus it of this list will make it clear that out of 38 companies the list of which has been given, at last 32 belong to the large houses and the monopoly houses.

It is very well known that the Industrial Development Bank of India has been conceived as an institution which will help the industrial growth of the country. But, of late, it has become the heaven of paironage and corruption. Even when the Minister was explaining the criteria, he used the very convenient word 'suitable'. It is very well known in the industrial circles that most of these places have been filled by superannuated people and, as a matter of patronage and privilege certain people, ministers or higherups, help them.

I asked a specific question as to what is the criterion for nominating the people on the I.D.B.I. Board of Directors. The principle to be borne in mind is to secure money. It is well known that 90 per cent of the finance of the socalled private sector industries is from public finance. May I know the criteria followed in the selection of the new Chairman who has already crossed the age of his superanuation, at least, a decade ago?

May I also know what are the steps that the Ministry is taking to see that the socalled expertise is correctly taken?

SHRI H. M. PATFL: The hon. Member said that the non-officials selected are all retired officials or something of

that kind or superannuated people. It seems that as if the people who are superannuated are all right in politics but not outside. (Interruptions) I do not know what they are agitated about.

Now, Sir, they said this. I may point out to them the names of some of the directors who are nominated. For instance I shall give you the following:-

Jessoph & Co.

Dr.D. P. Antia. He has never been in Govt. Service. He is certainly a specialist in this line.

Zuari Agro Chemi-Shri N. A. Krishnan cals.

Madras Alumi-

Shri M. V. Kamath

nium.

Dr. N. L. Hingorani

Anil Steel and Industries Ltd.

Triveni Sheet Glass Works Ltd. Shri Nawelkar

Bharat Gears Ltd. Shri P. L. Kumar

Usha Alloys and Shri K. K. Bhasin Steels Ltd.

They are all professionals and technocrats and qualified people.

Textile Corporation of Marathwada Ltd, Shri T. P. Bharat. Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd, Shri H. T. Parekh Shri R. P. Pradhan.

Andhra Praclesh Paper Mills Ltd. Dr. G. S. Laddha. Sraphite India Limited Shri Bansidhar Panda.

Mahindra Ugine Steel Co. Ltd., M. P. Chitale. He was a member of the also Sipprex Wanchoo Committee, India Ltd., V. B. Haribhakti. He is a young Chartered Accountant and at present President of the Indian Chambers. These are the members selected. So, they are not as described by my hon'ble friend. I do not know what exactly he would like us to do about it. So far as IDBI is concerned wherever they have assisted companies with funds and wherever thev consider necessary to nominate directors they put directors who are competent. In bulk of the companies the officers of the IDBI itself are the directors.

Sir. SHRI A. C. GEORGE: hon'ble Minister was very clever in reading the list. Out of 38 companies he picked out a few public sector undertakings and comparatively small scale industries. He skipped over the big fish in the list. It is very widely known, Sir, that most of these large monopoly houses do finally decide who are going to be the directors in a board which ultimately has to look after the interest of the public money. It is in this context that I asked: Is it true that a fair amount of influencing is done by the big houses on behalf of the IDBI to their own boards?

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I do not think so, Sir.

SHRI K. GOPAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir. the Minister was saying that no discrimination is shown with regard to granting of loans. I would like to know whether it is a fact that on 7th April, 1977 an extra-ordinary meeting of IDBI was held and a multi-crore loan was sanctioned....

MR. SPEAKER: The question does not arise. Q. No. 390 was not allowed. Q. No. 389.

Damage to Groundnut Oil Imported through S.T.C.

*389. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COM-MERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to refer to the news item captioned "'G' nut oil Import Bungle" published in the Economic Times of 13th July, 1978, and state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government will incur a loss of about Rs. 9 crores on account of damage to the groundnut oil imported through the State Trading Corporation last year;
- (b) is the damage due to defective storage or on account of the import of the sub-standard quality of oil;

- (c) what steps have been taken to dispose of the stocks in question to avoid further damage; and
- (d) what action has been taken against the persons responsible for the loss in question, which is either due to the purchase of sub-standard quality or due to the defective storage?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति धौर सहकारिता संवालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल): (क) ग्रीर (ख). सरकार की राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा पिछले वर्ष ग्रायात किये गए मूंगफली के तेल पर कोई हानि नहीं हुई है ग्रयवा उम तेल को कोई नुक्सान नहीं पहुंचा है।

(ग) देश की प्रायात की आवश्यकताओं तथा अन्य संगत बातों को यथोनित रूप से घ्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने राज्य व्यापार निगम की बम्बई में भण्डार की गई प्रायातित मूंगफली के तेल की 14,500 मीटरी टन माता का पुनर्निर्यात करने की अनुमति देने का निणय किया। राज्य व्यापार निगम ने इसके पुनर्निर्दार की त्यवस्था संतोचजनक गतौं पर की है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उटता ।

श्री बातासाहिब विखे पाटिल : संबी महोदय ने प्रश्न का उत्तर ठीक नहीं दिया है । श्रायात किया हुन्ना तेल बहुत दिन तक पड़ा रहा । इससे रैगरेज भी ज्यादा पड़ गया । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या प्रव प्राप्तो से तेल धायात करने की जमरत रह जाएशी या नहीं और क्या हिन्दुस्तान प्रव एडीबल धायल्ख के मामले में सरप्तस हो गया है ?

यह जो तेल धायान किया गया था यह कितन दिन पड़ा रहा और खराब होता रहा ? फिर जब धापने टैंडर मांगे तो नया यह सही नहीं है कि जो रेट टैंडर्ज में कोट किए गए बे उस दाम से बहुत कम थे जिन दामों पर उसको खरीदा गया था भ्रीर क्या यही कारण नहीं कि सरकार इसका खुद निर्यात कर रही है ?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : माननीय सदस्य ने दो जानकारियां चाही हैं । मैं उनको बताना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक भूमंगफली के तेल के भागात का सवाल है भाज की स्थिति में उसका भागात करने की कोई म्रावश्यकता नहीं है भीर नहीं उसका हम भागात भ्रंगी करेंगे ।

दूसरे उन्होंने टैंडजं के बारे में कहा है। यह सही है कि गत जुलाई में भावों को देखते हुए भीर प्रभी को देखते हुए यह तय किया गया था कि मंगकली का नेक सायात किया जाय भीर वह किया गया। तेक मंगकली का नेक में बाना वाहता हूं कि जिस समय इस तेल का भाषात हुआ। उस समय बाजार भाव एक दम

नीचे चला गया धौर जिन राज्य सरकारों ने इस तेल की मांग की यी भाव नीचे गिर जाने के कारण वे बैंक भाउट कर गई। इसके बांद यह देखते हुए कि तेल हमारे पास है इसको देश के कुछ लोगों को दें उसके लिये टटर इनवाइट किये गये, भौर जैसी भ्रापने जानकारी चाही है टैंडर में जो रेट कोट किये गये वह इतने कम चे कि उमको देखते हुए प्राधिक दृष्टि से मही नहीं या, साथ ही तेल देने की माला भी कम घी, इन दोनों बातों को देखते हुए तेल देना उचित नहीं समझा गया धौर सरकार ने यह निर्णय किया कि इस तेल को रीएक्सपोर्ट किया जाए। इस में जो सौदा हुमा है उस में किसी प्रवार का नुक्सान एस0 टी0 सी0 को नहीं है।

श्री बाला साहिब बिखे पाटिल : ग्राप ऐडि-बिल ग्रायल को रीऐक्सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हं कि जो खराब तेल ग्राता है उसको किस तरह से बेचलें हैं ? दूसरी बात यह है कि जब क्वालिटी ठीक नहीं है तो टेंडर इनवाइट करते हैं कि नहीं । जो खराब तेल होता है उसको किसी न किसी को टिस्ट्रिब्यूट करते हैं । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि डिस्ट्रिब्यूट करने का क्या तरीका है ?

श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल : श्रीमन्, खराब तेल डिस्ट्रिब्यूट किया जाय इसका सवाल पैदा नहीं होता है । जितना तेल इम्पोर्ट किया जा रहा है माननीय सदस्य इसको जानते हैं कि सारा का सारा सौल्वेंट एक्सट्रैक्ट भ्रायल है भ्रीर इसको रीफाइन करने के बाद ही श्रेचा जाता है । भौर सोल्वेंट एक्सट्रैक्ट ग्रायल को ग्रगर ग्राते ही एकदम रिफाइन कर लें तो उस तेल की ड्यूरेबिलिटी बहुत कम होती है, उसमें एरिसडिटी बढ़ जाती है। तो इसको कुड फौर्म में रखा जाता है भौर इसलिये कुड फौर्म में स्टेंट्स की डिमान्ड के साथ-साथ इसको डिस्ट्रिवयुट किया जाता है। इस तेल के बारे में डिमान्ड नहीं हो पायी । यह कहना कि नेल खराय है, गलत है। म्राज जो कीमत ब्रौफ़र कर रहे हैं वहकम थी इसलिए यहां बेचना उचित नहीं समझा, श्रीर शायद वह किसानों के हित में भी टीक नहीं रहता । इसलिये इसको रीएक्सपोर्ट करने का निश्चिय किया है ।

श्रोमती मृणाल गोरे : घष्ट्यक्ष महोदय जैसा कि 7 प्रगस्त के सखदार में प्राया है कि बम्बई के डोक्स में 5 हजार टन रिफाइन्ड प्रायल जो प्रमोर्ट किया गया वह खराब निकला है, क्या यह खबर मही है ? यदि हां, तो इसकी क्या बजह है ? जहां में लेते हैं वहांसे खराब क्वालिया साती है या स्टोरिंग में कुछ कमी है ? श्रीर यह खराब तेल जो प्रायात हुआ है उसकं बारे में वया कर रहे हैं ?

श्री कुल्ल कुमार गोयल: प्रध्यक्ष महांदय खराब तेल प्राने का सवाल नहीं है। यह सही है कि कम्पोर्ट होने के बाद उसका क्लीयरेंस उसी समय हो सकता है जब हैल्य पौइंट घाफ ब्यू से उसको सर्टिफिकेट दे दिया गया हो । यह कहना गलत है कि जो तेल घाया है वह खराब था । यह जहर है कि क्लीयरेंस के समय हैल्य पौइंट घाफ ब्यू से सर्टिफिकेट दिया जाता है उसके बाव ही उसको ग्रलाउन किया जाता है ।

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: One minute is there. (Interruptions).

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Explosive from U. K. against U.K. Aid

*384. PROF. A. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to import explosives from U.K. against U.K. aid; if so, why import was not allowed against aid from the other countries;
- (b) when import is being allowed only from one country, why the commission to the middle man is being allowed:
- (c) is it not possible to make purchases direct by State Trading Corporation when STC has got its offices all over; and
- (d) how much commission is being paid to the middle man by the suppliers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The State Trading Corporation through whom imports of explosives are now canalised have concluded arrangements for the import of 1450 metric tonnes of explosives from a United Kingdom supplier on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. The decision was taken on the basis of the

technical suitability and competitiveness of the U.K. supplier after calling for a global tender. These imports are being effected against the U.K. grant which is available.

Having regard to the technical suitability and competitiveness of supplies from U.K. as judged from the above global tender in respect of this commodity, it was felt that the availability of U.K. grants could be availed of for meeting further immediate requirements of the country from this source. Accordingly, the STC have floated a limited tender for supply of 3,500 tonnes from U.K. suppliers. These tenders have been opened on the 7th August and are still under scrutiny. No decision has yet been taken in regard to these further purchases.

Imports for meeting domestic requirements will be effected from foreign suppliers taking into account technical suitability and price competitiveness and wherever grants are available, as in the case of U.K., such grants could be availed of for the purpse of such imports.

(b) to (d). The State Trading Corporation does not appoint the Agents or Middle man for purchases. Contracts are entered into through the STC itself with the help, wherever necessary, of its foreign offices. It is open, however, to the foreign supplier to appoint agents. In respect of the contracts for the purchase arrangement for 1450 tonnes, refered to earlier, the requisite information has been sought from the foreign supplier and it awaited.

Integrated Plan for Tourism

*386. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVII. AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Travel Agents Association of India wants the Government to evolve an integrated plan for tourism:

- (b) if so, whether the Travel Agents Association has also stated the various problems faced by Travel Agents; and
- (c) if so, what are those problems and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The Association has not submitted any proposals to the Government to evolve an integrated plan for tourism. The Association has, however, sought the help of the Department of Tourism in the matter of certain facilities and concessions required by them from time to time. Such requests are examined on merit.

Industrial Projects Financed by the IDBI

*390. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many Industrial Projects financed by IDBI are on the sick list, and what are the reasons for the sickness; and
- (b) how much total capital and loans are invested in such projects and steps taken to recover them from sickness?

MINISTER OF FINANCE THE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). IDBI has identified 81 industrial units financed by it as sick units. To these units, IDBI has disbursed direct assistance totalling Rs. 73.14 crores. The reasons for the sickness of units are both internal and external. The internal reasons include mismanagement, underutilisation of capacity, labour unrest, obsolesence of plant and machinery, etc. The external reasons comprise demand recession, shortage of raw materials, shortage of power etc. In consultation with other participating financial institutions and banks, IDBI works out schemes for rehabilitation of sick units. Further, under the soft loan scheme, assistance is also given in suitable cases on a concessional rate of interest for modernisation.

बैंकों में धन की सुरक्षा

*391. **डा० रामजी सिहः स्या जिल्ल** मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार का घ्यान 11 जून, 1978 के 'संडे' म 'इज योर मनी सेफ इन दी बैंक्स (क्या बैंकों में घ्रापका घन मुरक्षित है) शोर्षक के घन्तग़त प्रकाशित समाचार की घ्रोर दिलाया गया है; यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतित्रिया है :
- (ख) क्या बैंकों के प्रबन्ध भीर कुणलता में गिरावट भ्रा गई है भीर कारोबार कम हो रहा है;
- (ग) क्या यह सच है कि बैंक कर्मचारी ज्यादा बेतन धौर कम काम के लिए धान्दोलन कर रहे हैं:
- (६) क्या सरकार महसूस करती है कि बैंकों को चलाने के लिए राजसहायता देने की भावश्यकता उत्पन्न हो सकती है; भौर
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं भौर ऐसी स्थित को टालने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एक एम पटेल) : (क) जी, हा । इस लेख में हमारी बैंकिंग व्यवस्था के कई पहलुघों के बारे में लिखा गया है परन्तु इस लेख के शीर्षक से बैंकिंग व्यवस्था का जो स्वरूप परिलक्षित होता है उससे सरकार सहमत नहीं है ।

- (ख) जी नहीं । बैकों का कारोबार बहुत तीव गति से बढ़ा है भीर निरंतर बढ़ रहा है उनके प्रबंध तथा कार्यक्षमता में मुधार करने के निरंतर प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ।
- (ग) बैंक कर्मचारियों ने अंचे बेतनों तथा बेहतर सेवा णतों की मांग की है भीर इस समय कर्मचारी संघों भीर इंडियन वैक्स एसोसियेणन के बीच इस पर बातचीत आरी है।
 - (घ) जी, नहीं ।
 - (ङ) प्रश्न नहीं उटता ।

Inadequate Air Service to scope with rush during summer season

- *393. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian Airlines has inadequate air service to

cope with the rush during summer
season;

- (b) if so, the number of flights daily;and
- (c) what steps are being taken by Government to cope with the rush?

MINISTER OF TOURISM THE ANDCIVIL AVIATION PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). Indian Airlines' summer winter schedules take into account the anticipated fluctuations in seasonal traffic demands. The total number of scheduled services operated by Indian Airlines each day ranges from 98 to 102 as per existing schedule. Any unexpected demands on specific sectors where there is rush, such as Delhi/Srinagar/Delhi, Calcutta/Bagdogra etc., are met by operating extra flights. Indian Airlines operated 8 extra flights with Boeing 737 on Delhi-Srinagar-Delhi route during May-.June, 1978.

Categories of Aircrafts with

*394. SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN: SHRI P. KANNAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

- (a) the number and value of aircraft of various categories with the Indian Airlines and Air India:
- (b) the number and value of aircraft purchased during last, two years and proposed to be purchased during the current and next two years together with reasons for purchase; and
- (c) the specific countries from which additional aircrafts are sought to be acquired?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a)

The requisite information is given below:—

INDIAN AIRLINES	As on 31-7-78				
Type of Aircraft	Air-	of Pur- chase price			
		(Rs. in crores)			
1. Airbus (A-300 B2)	5	118.09			
2. Bocing-737	15	77.19			
3. Caravelle .	5	9.95			
4. HS-748 (Avro) .	15	14.96			
5. Fokker Friendship (F-27)	8	4.88			
6. Viscounts .	2	0.84			
7. Dakota (DC-3)	1	0.02			
Total	51	225.93			
AIR INDIA A	s or	31-7-78			

	Aircraft	(r	including fur- hishings and nodifications n US Dollars Million)
Bocing 707-420		4	23.642
Boeing 707-320B		3	21.324
Boeing 707-320C		2	15.371
Bocing 747-200B		6	182.977

Purchase

Type of Aircraft No. of

(b) and (c). INDIAN AIRLINES: A total of 8 aircraft were purchased by Indian Airlines during the last two years as per details given below:—

R	s. in crores
5	118.09
3	22.76
8	140.85
	5 3

Future requirements of additional aircraft have not been finalised.

AIR-INDIA

During the last two calendar years 1976 and 1977, no aircraft was added to the fleet by Air-India. In the calendar year 1978, the following aircraft were added to the fleet, the cost of the basic aircraft and installed engines including furnishings of the same is as under:—

6th 747—200B (effectively FEB 1978—\$36.971 million the fifth 747)

7th 747—200B (effectively—JUNE 1978—\$ 42.082 million the sixth 747)

Government have recently approved the purchase of a replacement aircraft in lieu of the one lost in the accident on 1st JAN. 1978 at an approved project cost of \$50.317 Million inclusive of furnishings and differential spares.

Air-India also propose to three additional B 747 aircraft-one for delivery in December 1979 and two for delivery in March 1980 from the Boeing Airplane Co. USA at a total estimated cost of \$ 191.495 Million (Foreign Exchange Rs. 148 44 crores and Rupee expenditure Rs. 10.50 crores), inclusive of spare engines, spares, ground support and workshop equipment. proposed acquisition of these additional aircraft is to cater to the Corporation's initial phase of re-equipment programme during the 6th Plan period on account of the need to phase out two of the older 707-420 aircraft and also to meet expansion needs. The proposal for the purchase of the above aircraft is under examination by the Government.

Report on location of Janata Hotel in Madras

*395. SHRI R. MOHANARANGAM: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau for parliamentary Works, Madras has requested during 1978 for the location of a Janata Hotel at site in Cathedral Road, 2265 LS—2.

Madras where the Woodlands Drivein Hotel is situated;

- (b) whether the Committee for the location of the Janata Hotel inspected this site; and
 - (c) the details of the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). No such request has been received from the Bureau for Parliamentary Works, Madras during 1978. However, the Government of Tamil Nadu recommended the selection of a site measuring approximately 3-4 acres for the construction of a Janata Hotel at Madras. The site is adjacent to the Madras Corporation Building and the Central Railway Station. It will be inspected shortly by a team consisting of representatives of the State Government of Tamil Nadu, India Tourism Development Corporation and the Department of Tourism to assess its suitability.

Steps to make Small Savings Scheme more attractive

*396. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) do Government recognise the need to make small savings scheme more attractive: and
- (b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FNANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The small savings schemes are kept under constant review, and necessary steps are taken from time to time to make them more attractive.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Statement showing the more important steps recently taken by Gevernment to make small savings schemes more attractive:

- 1. The interest rate structure for small savings securities continues to be regulated in such a way that it enjoys an edge over the schemes of commercial banks. Currently the interest rate differential is 0.5 per cent for savings deposits and is as much as 1.5 per cent for some term deposits.
- 2. Interest rate on Public Provident Fund has been raised in 1977-78 to 7.5 per cent from 7 per cent.
- 3. Provision has been made for annual spread over of interest on 7-year National Savings Certificates (V Issue) and 5-year National Development Bonds for income-tax purposes.
- 4. It has been decided to pay interest at 4.5 per cent per annum uniformly on "public accounts" in POSB as against the present dual rate of 3 to 3.5 per cent. Orders are under issue specifying the date from which the new rate will apply and limit for balance that may be held by certain institutions.
- 5. With a view to mobilising rural savings the following steps have been taken:—
 - (a) For improving the quality of service in rural areas, a programme of training of village post masters has been taken up and 70,000 post masters have been trained so far; the remaining post masters are expected to be trained by the end of the year.
 - (b) The village post masters are being given incentive commission at 2 per cent on certain deposits mobilised through their post offices and w.e.f. January 1978 such commission is allowed also

- on National Savings Certificates, Annuity Certificates and Development Bonds.
- (c) Post Masters General have been authorised, at their discretion, to vest the mobile Post Offices which cover 66000 villages with Savings Bank functions.
- (d) It has been decided to issue identity cards free of charge to Savings Bank depositors in rural areas.
- Savings Bank facilities for defence service personnel were introduced through 102 Army Post Offices with effect from January, 1978.
- 7. The scheme of Public Provident Fund is proposed to be operated through post offices in addition to the State Bank and its subsidiaries.

An Expert Group has been constituted to make a comparative study of the small savings schemes and the schemes of the commercial banks for mobilising savings and to suggest changes, if any, that may be called for in regard to small savings schemes. Further refinements in the small savings schemes will be considered in the light of the recommendations of the Expert Group.

Investment of LIC Funds

*397. SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any firm and clear-cut policy for investment of LIC Funds in nation-building activities;
 - (b) if so, the particulars thereof;
- (c) the break-up of the investments made during last three years and current year; and
- (d) the extent to which housing activities for middle and weak sections

and small scale industries have received a fillip as a result of such investments?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In pursuance of the investment policy of the LIC the annual accretions to the controlled fund are invested in the following manner:—

Description	Proportion of control- led fund
1	2
(i) In Control Govt. market- able secutities being not les than	
(ii) In Central Govt. and State Government securitie including Govt. guaranteed marketable securities in cluding (i) above being no less than	s I

1 2

(iii) In socially oriented sector including public sector, coopeartive sector, house building by policy holders Own Your Home Schemes including (ii) above being not less than

75%

The balance of upto 25 per cent of the annual accretions to the controlled fund are earmarked for investment in the private sector, loans to policyholders, construction and acquisition of immovable property and funds in pipeline not available for investment.

(c) The break-up of the investments made by the LIC under various categories during the financial years 1975-76 to 1977-78 and during the period from 1-4-1978 to 30-6-78 is given below:—

(In crores of Rupees)

Description	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	30-6-78
i) In Central Govt. securities .	151.16	172.40	223.45	65.00
ii) In State Govt. and other Govt. guaranteed marketable securities	107.34	126.74	146.45	9.20
iii) In socially oriented sector	176.11	193.43	220.03	3.78
(iv) Other investments	23.04	37.78	39.99	6.39
	457.65	530 - 35	629.92	84.43

(d) A Loans for house building activity have been given by the LIC, inter alia, to (i) State Governments for financing their various social housing schemes (ii) State Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Societies financing their member cooperative housing societies (iii) Housing Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (iv) State Housing Boards. The total loans advanced by the LIC to these agencies as on 31-3-1978 amounted to Rs. 284.13 crores, Rs. 320.02 crores,

Rs. 40.00 crores and Rs. 10.15 crores respectively.

As on 31-12-1977, State Governments had with LIC's loan assistance sanctioned construction of 5,96,129 houses out of which construction of 4,59,900 houses was completed. With the LIC's loan assistance State Governments had also acquired 32,106 acres of land out of which 16,370 acres of land had already been developed as house sites.

As on 31-3-1978, State Apex Cooperative Housing Finance Societies had sanctioned construction of 3,56,065 houses/tenements out of which 2,03,631 houses/tenements were constructed by 31-3-1978 and 1.43,104 houses/tenements were under construction on that date. Further, State Housing Boards have also helped in the construction of 5,338 tenements for middle income and low income groups and for economically weaker sections of the society. Out of these, 2425 tenements were constructed by the Boards as on 31-3-1978.

L.I.C.'s loans to Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUD/CO) form a part of the total resources of HUD/CO and have helped that organisation to sanction substantial amounts of loan to various agencies for construction of residential units and for the development of plots all over the country.

(B) LIC's assistance to small scale industries is by way of subscription to the Bonds and shares of State Financial Corporations. As on 31-3-78, the total book value of LIC's investments in the Bonds and shares of State Financial Corporations Rs. 61.98 crores. Apart from this LIC assists in the development of small scale industries by providing finance for setting up Industrial estates. As on 31-3-78, LIC had advanced loans aggregating to Rs. 920.98 lakhs to 36 Industrial estates which have prepared plans for construction of 2,321 industrial sheds. Out of these, 1751 sheds were constructed by 31-3-78 and 357 sheds were under construction. on 31-3-78, the total number of sheds allotted to small scale industrial units was 1.653 which provided employment to 20.051 workers giving an annual aggregate turn-over of about Rs. 62 crores.

हल्बोघाटी (राजस्थान) का विकास

*398 श्री सासजी भाई : श्री चतुर्मुज :

क्या पर्यटन ग्रौर नागर विमानन मंत्री यह कताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : (क) हस्दीचारी (राजस्थान) को एक पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकसित करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं; ग्रीर

(ना) इस बारे में पूरा विवरण क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विधानन मंत्री (श्री पुक्कोत्तम कौशिक): (क) धौर (ख). केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने हल्दीधाटी में परिवेनात्मक सुधार करने के लिए 1970-77 में राज्य सरकार को 1.00 लाख रुपये की राजि दी थी। राज्य सरकार ने हल्दीधाटी के विकास तथा हल्दी-धाटी की लड़ाई को 400वी वर्षगांठ मनाने पर 8.46 लाख रुपये खर्च किये।

चूंकि हल्दीघाटी विशेषत: देशीय पर्यटकों के लिये ब्राक्षेण का विषय है इसलिए इस के विकास का कार्य मुख्यतः राज्य सरकार के कार्य क्षेत्र के ग्रन्तर्गत ग्राता है। हल्दीघाटी के विकास कार्य को राज्य की वाधिक योजना 1978-79 में शामिल किया गया है । राज्य सरकार द्वारा पर्यटन के विकास के लिये ग्रपनी पर्स्पेविटव प्लान में हल्दीघाटी में भावास तथा परिवहन सुविधाम्रों की व्यवस्था करने का भी प्रस्ताव किया गया है जिस पर राज्य की पर्यटन सम्बन्धी पंचवर्षीय योजना 1978-83 को म्रन्तिम **रूप देते समय विचार किया जाएगा । इस बीच** केन्द्रीय पर्यटन विभाग ने प्रस्ताव किया है कि हल्दीघाटी के समेकित विकास को विणेयत: इसके प्राकृतिक परिवेश को बनाए रखने की दृष्टि से मुनिश्चित करने के लिये एक मास्टर प्लान (लंड युम प्लान) तैयार किया जाये। हल्दीघाटी के विकास के लिये विस्तृत ब्यौरे प्रस्तावित मास्टर प्लान (लैंड यस प्लान) के पूरा हो जाने के बाद उस ममय उपलब्ध साधनों के माधार पर राज्य मरकार के परामर्श मे नैयार किये जा सकेंने ।

पता चला है कि क्षेत्रीय सलाहकार समिति के गठन नथा हल्दीघाटी के विकास के लिये एक विस्तृत योजना पर राज्य सरकार विचार कर रही है ।

यौद्योगिक कार्यों के लिये वित्तीय संस्थाग्रों द्वारा / विये गये ऋण

*399. श्री शरद यादव : क्या विक्त मंत्री यह बताने की कुपा करेंगे कि मार्च, 1978 से प्राज तक मरकारी संस्थाओं ने श्रीद्योगिक कार्या के लिए कितना ऋण दिया है तथा इस ऋण में से एकाधिकार घरानों श्रीर लघु उद्योगों को ग्रस्ता-श्रका कितना ऋण दिया गया ?

बित्त मंत्री (श्री एच॰ एम॰ पटेल): सरकारी क्षेत्र की विनीय संस्थाओं ने मार्च 1978 से जुलाई (1978 के भन्त तक की भ्रवधि के दौरान भौचोगिक प्रयोजनों के लिये 130.46 करोड़ रुपये के कृष्ण मंजूर किये जिनमें से 37.26 करोड़ रुपये एकाधिकार भीर भ्रवरोधक व्यापारिक व्यवहार भ्रविचयम की धारा 26 के भ्रधीन पंजीकृत

उपक्रमों को मंजूर किये गये थे । ये संस्थायें छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को प्रत्यक्ष सहायता नहीं देती है परन्तु उन्होंने राज्य विक्तीय निगम भ्रादि को इसी भवधि के दौरान लगभग 63 करोड़ इपये की पुनवित सहायता प्रदान की है ।

हाब की घड़ियों का झायात

- *400. श्री रामछारी शास्त्रो : नया वाणिज्य तवा नागरीक पूर्ति ग्रीर सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि
- (क) क्या सरकार सभी प्रकार की हाथ की षढियों भीर विशेषकर इलैक्ट्रानिक्स षड़ियों की बढ़ित हुई मांग को भीर उनकी बोर बाजारी को रोकने की पृध्धि के इनका बड़े पैमाने पर भायात करने के प्रकार पर विवार कर रही है भीर यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं: भीर
- (ख) क्या सरकार इस ग्रायात के लिये सह-कारी मर्मितियों को प्राथमिकना देगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागर्राक पूर्ति ग्रीर सहकारिता संव्रास्त्य में राज्य संत्री (श्री धारिक बेग): (क) जी नहीं । सरकार देश में हाथ की घड़ियों की उपलब्धना बढ़ाने के उराय कर रही है ।

(ब) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Export of cloth to E.E.C. countries

- *401. SHRI Y. P. SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUP-PLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state;
- (a) the value of cloth exports made to E.E.C. countries during the first half of 1977 (from January to June, 1977) and whether such exports have declined during the first half of 1978;
- (b) if so, the value by which the exports have declined together with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether as a result of talks of our Prime Minister with the Officials of the E.E.C. countries, our exports to them are likely to go up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The value of milimade and powerloom cotton cloth exported to the EEC countries during the first half of 1977 (January—June) was Rs. 39.44 crores.

Exports during the first half of 1978 have declined. Handloom cloth being outside the quantitative limitations of the Indo-EEC Textile Agreement, uptodate comparative export statistics are yet to be compiled.

- (b) The decline in exports of millmade and powerloom cotton cloth to EEC is of the order of Rs. 21.71 crores which can be mainly attributed to recessionary conditions in the EEC markets, and fluctuations in the value of U.S. dollar.
- (c) The Prime Minister on his way to U.K./U.S.A. discussed general aspects of our trade with the EEC at Brussels and as a result of these talks and other discussions, our overall exports to the EEC countries are likely to go up.

प्रामीण क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्रीयकृत वैंकों की कृषि शाखाएं खोलना

*402. **डा॰ लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय** : क्या विक्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) वर्ष 1977-78 में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न राष्ट्रीयकृत वैको की कुल कितनी कृषि गाखाएं खोली गई ;
- (खा) उक्त भ्रवधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में किन-किन स्थानों पर ये शाखाएं खोली गई ;
- (ग) क्या यह सच है कि एक ही क्षेत्र में सहकारी बैकों, भूमि विकास बैकों भ्रोर राष्ट्रीयकृत बैकों की कृषि शाखाभ्रों द्वारा ऋण दिये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप व्यवहारिक कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न होती हैं, भ्रोर
- (घ) यदि हां, तो इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये क्या उपाय किए गये हैं?
- चित्त मंत्री (ओ एच० एम० पटेल):
 (क) सरकारी क्षेत्र के सभी वैकों द्वारा जुलाई
 1977 से जून, 1978 तक के दौरान कृषि ऋणों
 की झावश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए खोली
 गयी थानीण शाखाओं की कुल संख्या 1212
 ची।
- (बा) सूचना संलग्ग विवरण में दी गयी है जिसे सदन के पटल पर रखा जा रहा है।
- (ग) घौर (व). जी, हां । कृषि संबंधी विल पोचण में बहु प्रशिकरणीय प्रयासों को घपनाने के परिणामस्वरूप उठने वाली समस्याघों का घष्ट्रयम करने के लिए चारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा

घष्ययनदल की नियुक्ति की गयी थी। इस की रिपोर्टप्राप्त हो गयी हैझौर रिजर्ववें विचाराधीन है ।		जिला ——-	स्थान
	विवरण	झाबुद्रा	. काठीवाड़ा, पाड़ा, सोंदवा, उदयगढ़ ।
से 30 जून, मध्य प्रदेश में	क्षेत्र के बैकों द्वारा 17 जुलाई, 1977 1978 तक की भ्रवधि के दौरान ंउन स्थानों के नाम दिखाने वाला ग्रामीण झाखायें छोली गयी हैं।	मंदानारायणगंज .	सोमनापुर, घमरपुर, बीजाडोडी, घुगरी, महेदबानी, मोहगौब मबई, बाजाग, करनाकिया ।
जिला	T077	मंदसीर	गांधीसागर कोलोनी, नया गांव।
	स्थान	मुरैना .	फारगढ़ ।
बालाघाट	किरणपुर, उकवा, परसवाड़ा, खैरलागी।	नरसिंहपुर	र्सनखेड़ा, काटकाबेल, छावरपट्रा, बहाई (साली छावका रोड)
बस्तर	बाकावंद, बस्तर, माकुलकर, दुर्गकोंडाल, सरोना, टोकापाल,	पन्ना .	समरिया ।
	भैरामगढ़, म्रावापल्ली, दोरभा, किलेपल, माकदी, विश्रामपुरी, कोहवामेटा (ग्रोरझा), चिदा-	रायगढ़	पुस्सीर,बर्गोचा सारनगढ़, बुल- डुला, मनोरा ।
	गढ़।	रायपुर .	ूछोटी धारासिवा, नागरीशावा,
बैतूल	प्रभातपट्टन, चिकोली, घोडा		देवभोग, कामडोल
	दोनागिरी, भीमपुर ग्रथ- नेर ।	रायसेन .	सांची
भोपाल	परवाली सरोक, निसरोड, फंदा ग्रानदनगर, खजूरी-सरका ।	राजनंदगांव .	बोडला, भ्रम्बागढ, चौकी पिप- रिया, मोहल्ला, मानपुरग।
बिलासपुर	पौंडी-भ्रपरौरा, बारापल्ली. मालखरोडा ।	रतलाम; .	णिवगढ़ ं
छिदबाड़ा	. श्रंभारा भामोरी, नवनवाड़ा, मिछाड़ा, जमाम, इकलहरा,	सागर .	शाहगढ़, जायसीनगर केसली, शाहपुर
	मिछाड़ा, जमाम, इकलह्रा, तामिया ।	सतना .	सोनवाड़ी
दमोह	हीरोतकदान ।	सीहोर .	रेहती, मैना
		सिवनी .	धारोरा, कुर्र ।
धार .	बाकानेर, गंधवानी, केसूर, दाबी, मिसरपुर, नागदा ।	शाहडोल	मानपुर, छंदिया, जय सिंह- नगर,कारकोली, चाचई ।
दुर्ग	डोंडी, नवगढ़, सपेला, गुरूर, पाटन, बेराला ।	माजापुर	वड़ौदा माल्वा ।
- 7 6			
पूर्वी निमाड़	महमदपुर, गैगांव, बलाड़ी, धम- गांव, हरसूद, सिगौट, छैगांव,	शि व पुरी	खानी भदाना ।
गुना ग्वासियर	माखन । बागोरी, बीनागंज, शाहदोरा, साखपुर शिटेरबार	सुरगृजा .	बतावली, प्रतापपुर, मन्यामाम, जनकपुर, कमलेश्वर, पुकुसमी बादरपनगर, बैकुंठपुर, प्रेम, नगर, उदीपुर, उदगी, रामा- नृजनगर, बलरामपुर, लुंदरिया शंकरगढ़, सोनहर, लाहापत्र ।
इंदीर	. मुकलिया ग्राम, घरमपुरी ।	विदिशा	नाटोरान
जसलपुर	बोहारीबंद, उमिरयापाड़ा वरगी नगर पाटन	पश्चिमी निमाड़ .	निवाली, सेगांव, घनकवाड़ी, पार्तिनियाड़, जिरनिया ।

मैसर्स घरत राम घरत राम घराने द्वारा स्नायकर का मुगतान

- *403. श्री बया राम शाक्य : क्या क्ति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
- (क) भैंससं चरत राम भरत राम घराना किन-किन फर्मों का मालिक है भौर उनमें से प्रत्येक द्वारा सरकार को प्रति वर्ष किनने भ्राय-कर का भृगतान किया जाता है; भौर
- (ख) उपरोक्त धराने से सबंधित ऐसी फर्मी क नाम क्या हैं जिन पर प्रायकर की राशि बकाया है तथा प्रत्येक मामले में यह राशि कितनी है ग्रौर मरकार ने उसको वसूल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विक्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्रो (श्रो जुतफिकार-उल्लह) (क) ग्रीर (ख). कुछ समय पहले

पेश की गयी भौधोगिक लाइसेंस नीति जांच समिति की रिपोर्ट में ऐसे कई उपक्रमों की सूची दी हुई थी, जिन्हें श्रीराम समूह का विखाया गया है; यह समृह एक बड़े भौचोगिक-गृह के रूप में जाना जाता है। लाला चरतराम भौर डा॰ भरतराम इस परिवार समूह के दो प्रमुख सदस्य हैं। प्रश्न में में प्रयुक्त 'मालिक' पव का सार्वजनिक भागीदारी कम्पनियों के मामले में प्रयोग उपयुक्त नहीं है भीर यह मान लिया नया है कि प्रश्न में "मेसर्स चरतराम भरतराम घराना किन फर्मों का मालिक है" वाक्यांश का धमिप्राय इस समूह को उन कम्पनियों से हैं जी समूह के प्रबंध नियंत्रण में हैं। इस समय को जो 14 कम्पनियाँ एकाधिकारी तेया निर्वेत्धनेकारी व्यापार प्रया **प्रधिनियम की** धारा 26 के मधीन रजिस्टर हैं भौर जिनके संबंध में उक्त मधिनियम की धारा 20(ए) की व्यवस्थाएं भी लागू होती है, उनकी सुची तया प्रश्न में मांगी गयी धन्य सूचना संलग्न विवरण-पत्न में दी गयी है। इन कम्पनियों द्वारा घदा किये गये करों के बारे में सुचना तीन वित्तीय वर्षों प्रयात् 1975-76 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 के संबंध में दी गयी है।

विवरण

त्र o स o	कम्पनी का नाम		वर्षमें ग्र ।।य-कर की		की स्थि	रति के	
		75-76	76-77	77-78	भगुसार की	भायकर बकाया	ाकव गय उपाय
		V20 1.2			सकल	शुद्ध	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	भरत राम एसोसिएट्स प्रा० लि०		_				कुछ नहीं
2.	कार्ट≀र्नेटल डाटा सविसेज प्रा० लि०	_	0.03	-	0.14	-	प्रपील के निवटान तक स्वागित
3.	कांटिनेंटल मार्केंटिगप्रा० लि०	0.21	0.03	0.11	कुछ नहीं	-	कुछ नहीं
4	डी० सी० एम० इण्टर- नेशनत लि०	-	2.25	1. 27	कुछ नहीं	-	कुछ नहीं
5.	दिल्ली क्लाय एण्ड जनरल मिल्स क०लि०	379.15	208.41	42.10	कुछ नहीं	_	कुछ नहीं
6.	इंडिया कैंपेसिटर्स लि०	7.97	2.48	2.14	4.93	4.93	मांग विवादग्रस्त है धीर धपील तथा मूल सुबार सम्बन्धी दरक्वास्त दोनों विचाराधीन हैं।

47	Written Answ	ers	AUG	U ŠT 11,	1978	W	ritten Answers 48
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	इडिया हार्ड मेटल्स लि०	. 07	. 83	कृष्ठ नहीं	2.51	. 70	1.81 लाख ६० की मांग देय नहीं बनी थीं । जहां
							तक बकाया का सम्बन्ध है मामले में कार्यवाही की जा रहीं है ।
8.	जय इजीनियरिंग वर्क्स लि०	64.26	54.15	49.83	6.77	कुछ नहीं	ब्रभील पर निर्णय होने तक 3.38 लाख रु० को गोक लिया गया है श्रीर बकाया देय नहीं बनी थीं।
9.	पी० बी० सी० बायसे एण्ड केवल्स सि०	कुछ नहीं .	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	. 06	. 06	यह मांग बहुत पुरानी है भौर इसकी घदायगी की पड़ताल की जा रही है।
10.	भीराम वियरिग्स लि॰	21.39	2.15	कुछ न हीं	4.60	**	मांग की वसूली किस्तों में की जा रही है।
11.	श्रीराम फा इ बसं लि•	-	-	3.30	कुछ नहीं	-	कुछ नहीं
1 2.	भीराम पिस्टन्स एण्ड रिग्स लि०		-		-	-	कुछ नहीं
13.	श्रीराम रेफरीजिरेशन इडस्ट्रीज लि॰	3.39	. 42	0.94	1.05	_	कर-निर्धारिती ने भ्रव 55,000/-६० ग्रदा कर दिये हैं। बकाया की बसूली रोक दी गई है।
14.	उषा सैल्स प्रा॰ लि॰	-	-		6.66	-	मांग 31-3-1978 को देव नहीं बनी है। बाद में, घपीलों के निबटान होने तक इसे रोक लिया

यह सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Payment of Income-Tax and Wealth-Tax by (Late) Shri Sant Lal, Advocate, Sonepat and payment of Estate Duty by his Heirs

3739. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6752 on the 14th of April, 1978 regarding the Capital Investment of M/s HIMCO Laboratories, Sonepat (Haryana) and state:

(a) if it is a fact that late Shri Sant Lal, Advicate, Sonepat (shown at Serial No. 11) has been filing ir.cometax returns during his life time as a no accounts case;

गया ।

- (b) the amount of income-tax paid by him in the past five years prior to his death yearwise;
- (c) whether he had been an assessee of wealth-tax, if so the wealth-tax paid by him for the five vears prior to his death, yearwise along with the value of wealth declared by him for the said purpose;
- (d) the names of his heirs alongwith the date of his death;

- (e) whether his heirs have paid any Estate Duty on the property left by him; and
- (f) if so, the value of the property and the details of the Estate Duty paid on it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. Late Shri Sant Lal, Advocate had been filing his Income-tax Returns as a no account case.

(b) The amount of Income-tax paid by him during the five years prior to his death is as under:—

Assessment Year	Tax Paid
	Rs.
1971-72	291/-
1972-73	484/-
1973-74	283/-
1974-75	847/-
1975-76	1146/-

- (c) He was not assessed to Wealth-tax.
- (d) Shri Sant Lal, Advocate expired on 15-10-1975 and the names of his heirs are S/Shri Gian Parkash Aggarwal and Ved Prakash Aggarwal.
- (e) and (f). The net principal value of the estate has been determined at Rs. 3,85,978/- including lineal descendent's share of Rs. 1.21,796/- and after excluding the value of one residential house at Rs. 70,000/-. A demand of Rs. 30,673/- including interest at Rs. 893/- under section 53 of the Estate Duty Act was raised. Rs. 23,973/- has been paid and Rs. 6,700/- has been held in abeyance as estimated court fees payable on the estate of the deceased for obtaining the succession certificate.

Export of Stainless Steel Articles by an Exporter at Bombay Port

3740. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MAL-HOTRA: Will the Minister of FIN-ANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of a case wherein an exporter attempted to export 40 cases of stainless steel articles worth Rs. 4 lakhs and to claim a drawback of Rs. 1 lakh from customs authorities at Bombay Port as reported in *Times* of *India* dated 30th June, 1978;
- (b) what is the name of the exporting firm and its owner, its Reserve Bank Code Number and how much exports have been made by the said firm during the last five years;
- (c) is the Government considering to enquire into past shipments made by this firm wherein bogus exports may have been resulting in loss to the Government in drawbacks and export incentives; and
- (d) what action has been taken against the defaulter and whether the Ministry of Commerce has been advised for guitable action in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE THE SATISH AGRAWAL): Prem Industries filed two Shipping Bills in the Bombay Custom House for the export, to Dubai, of what was described in the two Shipping Bills, as "Stainless Steel Chemicals Vessels" The Shipping Bills were filed under claim for Drawback. After the Shipping Bills were passed by the Customs, the party managed to alter the entries in each of the two Shipping Bills so as to make the number of packages read as twenty instead of two and the value as Rs. 1,60,000/- instead of Rs. 1,600/- Corresponding changes in the other entries on the Shipping Bills were also forged Out of 40 cases brought into the Docks by the party only two cases actually contained the declared goods and the remaining 38 cases were empty wooden cases. These cases were kept ready for shipment. However, before they

could be loaded on board the ship, the Officers of the Bombay Custom House intercepted the goods and foiled the attempt at fraudulant export of the goods.

(b) to (d). The exporter is Prem Industries, 414, Churchgate Chambers, 3, New Marine Lines, Bombay, which is a proprietory concern; proprietor is one Probhodh Chandra Gouri Shankar Rawa! and its Reserve Bank Code No, is RB BP 000718, Probhodh Chandra Gouri Shankar Rawal and his accomplice Shri Dattatrey Tukaram Jadhav, a clearing agent's clerk were both arrested and released on bail.

Further investigation is being made to determine the quantum of exports by this firm during the last five years with a view to ascertain whether any bogus exports resulting in loss to the Government have been made by it. The Ministry of Commerce has also been advised.

Take over of Synthetics and Chemicals by Financial Institutions

3741 SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what are those events under which the financial institutions which have given loans to Synthetics and Chemicals Limited, can take over the management of the company?
- (b) whether such conditions do not prevail in the company enabling the financial institutions to take over the management of the Company?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The ICICI and the IFCI have disbursed loans to Synthetics and Chemicals Ltd. ICICI's agreement with the above company provides for take-over of management (i) if the company shall take or permit to be taken any action or proceedings whereby any of its property shall or may be assigned or in any manner transferred or delivered to any receiver, assignee, liquidator or any other person whereby such property shall or may be distributed among the creditors of the company; (ii) if any change in the company's set up has taken place which would adversely affect the conduct of the company's business or its financial situation or the efficiency of its management and/or personnel or the carrying out of the project and (iii) if an extraordinary situation shall make it improbable that the company will be able to perform its obligations under the agreement.

In terms of IFC Act, 1948, the IFC has the right to take over the management or possession or both of the company and to transfer by way of lease or sale the properties mortgaged to it, in case the company makes default in the payment of any loan or advances or any instalments thereof due and owing by the company to IFC.

(b) No. Sir.

Special Leave to Employees of L.I.C. whose Houses were Under Flood

3742. SHRI CHATURBHUJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Punjabi Bagh Extension, D.D.A. Janta Flats— Paschimpuri and its adjoining areas in West Delhi were declared as flood affected by the Government;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Special Leave was sanctioned by Central Government and Delhi Administration Offices to their employees, who were involved in floods last year and could not attend offices, residing in the floodhit and affected areas mentioned in part (a) of the question;
- (c) if so, whether employees of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, whose houses were under floods and could not attend office during the flood period, have also been given sepecial leave; and
 - (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Out of the areas mentioned by the Hon'ble Member only Punjabi Bagh Road Nos. 24—33 and Paschimpuri Pocket Nos. 1 and 3 were declared as flood affected areas by the Delhi Administration.

- (b) As per the instructions issued by the Central Government discretion was given to all Heads of Departments to grant Special Casual Leave to those employees who could not attend office because their houses were inaccesible due to floods during the period as certified by the Delhi Administration.
- (c) and (d). No Special Casual Leave was granted by the L.I.C. to its employees who could not attend office due to floods. L.I.C. will be asked to consider grant of Special Casual Leave to such employees in the light of instructions issued by the Central Government.

Indo-German Industrial Collaboration

3743. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a meeting of the Indo-German ad-hoc Commission for Industrial Collaboration was held at Bonn recently; and
- (b) if so, the details of the deliberations took place and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the Second Session of the Ad Hoc Commission for Industrial Collaboration of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany and the Government of India held in Bonn on the 22nd and 23rd June, 1978, there was an exchange of views on aspects of Indian laws, regulations and administrative practices relating to foreign investment and collaboration. Prospects for Indo-German Industrial Collaboration in third countries were also discussed.

Action taken for Breaches under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944

3744. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the criterion adopted by the Government to be followed by the Central Excise Authorities in the matter of prosecution, inter-departmental reference, revocation of licence and such other action, whether before, after or simultaneously with that of 'Adjudication' process in respect of breaches under the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): criterion adopted by the Government in the case of revocation or suspension of a licence on the Central Excise side is governed by Rule 181 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944. The said rule provides for the revocation suspension of a licence by the licensing authority if the holder of the licence, or any person in his employment, is found to have committed a breach of the conditions of the licence or any provisions of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 or the Central Excise Rules, or has been convicted of an offence under section 161 read with section 109 or section 116 of the Indian Penal Code.

Deterrent action including prosecution over and above the departmental adjudication proceedings is taken in respect of offences which are of a serious nature and in cases of deliberate and intentional violations of Central Excise Laws.

Instruction of a confidential nature have been issued by the Government regarding prosecution, departmental references etc. in central exclse cases. However, it will not be in the public interest to give publicity to these instructions as they are meant for the guidance of the Departmental officers only

Cost of Living Index

3745. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the cost of living index at present; and
- (b) what are the factors taken into consideration for determining it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The All India Industrial Workers' Consumer Price Index (Base: 1960=100) stood at 323 for May, 1978.

(b) The above Index is compiled by the Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour The details of the methodology used for constructing the consumer price indices were published in an article entitled "New Series of All India Average Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (Base: 1960=100)—A note on the scope and methodology of construction" in the October, 1968 issue of the monthly Indian Labour Journal brought out by the Labour Bureau. The Labour Bureau has recently also brought out a publication entitled "Working Class Consumer Price Index Numbers in India-a Monograph' which gives full details regarding family size, average income per family. average expenditure per family, weighting diagram and base prices at each of the 50 centres included in the Index.

क्क्बीन में डिस्टिलरी के सालीवारों हारा झावकर, सीमा शुरुक एवं उत्पादन शुरुक की झदायगी

3748 **भी हुडम भन्य फड़्याय** : स्या भिक्त मंत्री दिनांक 24 फरवरी, 1978 के मतारा-फित प्रथन संख्या 656 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृषा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या ध्रपेक्षित जानकारी इस बीच एकव्रित कर ली गई है; यदि हां, तो तस्संबंधी अयौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या यह सब है कि उज्जैन स्थित डिस्टिलरी के सामीदार सीमा गृल्क झौर उत्पादन शुक्कों का धपबंचन कर रहे हैं; यदि हां, तो क्या इन सामीदारों ने गततीन वर्षों में सीमा गुल्क तथा उत्पादन शुक्क झदा किया है; झौर

(ग) साझीदारों ने घलग-घग कितनी पंजी लगाई है और साझीदारों के नाम क्या हैं ?

वित्त शंकालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीस सप्रवाल): (क) प्रश्न के भाग (क) के संबंध में अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है। यद्यपि यह डिस्टिलरी उज्जैन में स्थित है तथापि इसके मागीदारों पर कर-निर्धारण देश में, प्रायकर प्रधिकारियों के विभिन्न प्रधिकार-क्षेत्रों के प्रतांत किया जा रहा है भीर इस संबंध में सूचना एकत्र करने में कुछ भीर अधिक समय लगने की संभावना है।

- (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ग्रौर सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।
 - (ग) सूचना नीचे दिये प्रनुसार है :--

भागीदार का नाम 1 भन्नेल, 1977 की स्थिति के ग्रनुसार लगायी गया पुँजी

	(रुपयों में)
1. श्रीबी०ई० डूंगाजी	18,390
2. श्रीके० ई० डूंगाजी	6,028
 श्री जे० ए० ह्याजी 	51,960
 श्री सिराज के० डूंगाजी 	1,20,576
5 कु० फिरोज के० डूंगाजी	1,02,066
6. श्रीसाइरस बी॰ इंगाजी	1,35,712
7. श्रीमती मेहरम एच० गांधी	25,088
 बी० ग्रार० कान्ट्रेक्टर 	21,579

कोपरेटिव गुगर फॅक्टरी, कालम्बर (महाराष्ट्र) को निवेशक मंडल धौर प्रज्यक के विश्व ज्ञापन

3749. भी केसवराव खॉक्ने : क्या वाजिज्य तवा नागरिक पूर्ति झौर सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कुपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सब है कि कोपरेटिव गुगर फैक्टरी, कालाम्बर, कंघार, तालुक, नांदेड जिला, महाराष्ट्र के झध्यक भौर निदेशक मंडल के विरुद्ध खालू महीने में सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन दिया गया है जिसमें उनके विरुद्ध जांच की जाने की मांग की गई है;
- (ख) इस चींनी के कारखाने के घट्यक के विरुद्ध की गई जिकायतों तथा लगाये गये आरोपों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;
- (ग) क्या कंघार से प्रकाणित होने बाले एक साप्ताहिक पत्त 'जयकान्ति' ने ची बार-बार

लिखकर सरकार का ध्यान इस घोर दिलाया है घौर न्याय की मांग की है ; घौर

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वाजिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति ग्रीर सहकारिता मंजालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल): (क) से (घ). मन्नी जी की में जे गए 3-7-1978 के एक पत्न में घन्य बातों के साथ-साथ कातम्बर कोमापरेटिव गुगर फैंक्टरी के मध्यक्ष के विरुद्ध कुछ मारोपों का उल्लेख किया गया या भौर भव्यक्ष द्वारा भनुचित तरीकों से फैक्टरी का कुप्रबंध किये जाने की बात कही गई थी। उक्त पत्न के साथ 'जयत्रान्ति' के 16, 23 तथा 30 जून, 1978 के ग्रंकों को एक-एक प्रति प्राप्त हुई यो । कोग्रापरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरी. कालाम्बर महाराष्ट्र कोग्रापरेटिव सोसायटीज एक्ट तया नियमों के प्रन्तर्गत शासित है, प्रतः इस फैक्टरी के मामलों की जांच करने के प्रनुरोध पर विचार करने का कार्य महाराष्ट्र सरकार के प्रधिकार क्षेत्र में प्राता है। उक्त पर्व में कही गई बातें प्रावश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए राज्य मरकार के ष्यान में लाई गई हैं।

Bank Finance to Sick Industrial Units

3750. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have collected any data regarding the amount of bank finance which was locked up in the sick industrial units in the country; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). No statistical data relating to the total bank finance locked up in the sick industrial units in the country is available. However, Reserve Bank of India collects information in respect of advances of scheduled commercial banks to sick industrial units having credit limits of Rs. 1 crore and above. As at the end of December 1977, the number of such sick industrial units was 289 involving bank credit of Rs. 858.45 crores, Industry-wise breakup of the above 289 sick units and the

relative bank finance involved is given below:

Industry		Amount involved
		(In crores of Rupees)
Engineering	76	225.78
Iron and Steel	20	41.57
Textiles (excluding NTC Mills)	73	260.40
Jute	30	79.85
Chemicals	17	94.75
Cement	3	10.90
Rubber	5	21.22
Sugar	27	40.49
Other	38	83.49
Total	 289	8 ₅ 8 · 45

Non-payment of Bonus to Employees of the Air Port Hotel, Calcutta

3751 SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware that the Indian Tourism Development Corporation has earned a net profit of Rs. 74.02 lakhs during 1976-77;
- (b) If so, the reasons of not paying bonus to the employees of the Air Port Hotel (Calcutta) and other units of I.T.D.C.;
- (c) whether Government are aware that the employees of some other units of ITDC i.e., Kutab Hotel, Delhi have received ex-gratia at a flat rate in lieu of Bonus for 1976-77; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for not paying ex-gratia to the employees of Air Port Hotel (Calcutta) and some other units of ITDC for 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes,

- (b) The payment of bonus for 1976-77 has been regulated in accordance with the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1977. The employees of the Airport Hotel, Calcutta and some other Units of I.T.D.C. have not been paid bonus at these establishments were still at the stage of infancy and had not derived profits during that year,
- (c) No ex-gratia payment in lieu of bonus has been made to the employees of any Unit of the ITDC as such payments are not permissible under the Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 1977,
 - (d) Does not arise.

Whole Sale Price Index

3752. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the whole-sale price index at the close of the financial year 1977-78 vis-a-vis at the close of the previous year;
- (b) whether it shows an upward trend in the price index; and
- (c) if so, steps taken to check this trend?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). There has been a fair degree of price stability during 1977-78, the Wholesale Price Index (1970-71=100) for the last week of March, 1978, at 182.8, being only marginally higher than that of 182.1 for the last week of March 1977. This result has been brought about by a number of measures taken by the Government, such as control of credit, restrictions on exports in the interests of domestic consumers. imports of essential commodities in short supply, distribution through the public **distribution** system etc

सौराष्ट्र के जूनागढ़ जिले में महियारी गांच में राष्ट्रीयकृत बंक की शाखा खोलना

- 3753. श्री धर्मीसह माई पटेस : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
- (क) क्या यह सच है कि महियारी ग्राम पंचायत तथा कुछ व्यापारियों ने यह मांग की थी कि गुजरात के सीराष्ट्र प्रदेश में जूनागढ़ जिले में कुतियाणा तालुक के महियारी ग्राम में किसी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक की एक शाखा खोली जाये, ग्रीर यदि हां, तो कब तथा उसका ब्यौरा क्या है;
- (ख) क्या घेड क्षेत्र के निकटवर्ती 15-20 ग्रामों में महियारी ग्राम केन्द्रीय स्थान है श्रीर यदि हां, तो महियारी ग्राम में किसी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक की शाखा कब तक खोली जायेंगी ;
- (ग) क्या महियारी ग्राम पंचायत बैंक की शाखा खोलने के लिये मकानों की व्यवस्था करने के लिये तैयार है श्रीर यदि हां, तो वहां राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक की शाखा कब तक खोल दी जायेगी; श्रीर
- (घ) जूनागढ़ जिले में कुतियाणा तालुक में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या है जहां राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं हैं तथा उन बैंकों के नाम क्या है ?

बित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) मारतीय रिजर्य बैंक ने सूचित किया है कि उनके पास जिला जूनागढ़, गुजरात के महियारी ग्राम की ग्राम पंचायत से प्रयंवा वहां के व्यापारियों से बैंक शाखा खोलने के लिये कोई प्रतिवेदन नहीं भ्राया है।

(ख) से (घ). सूचना इकट्टी की जा रही है ग्रीर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Payment of Income Tax by Citizens of India and Nepal

3754. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCIN-DIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of citizens of India and Nepal at present pay income tax to both the countries as a result of which Government have received a number of complaints from the Tax Payers; and
- (b) if so, what steps are being taken to mitigate the hardships of such tax payers of both the countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

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(SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). No such complaint has come to the notice of the Government. However, the possibilities of negotiating a comprehensive double taxation avoidance agreement with Nepal are being explored.

Reservation for S.C./S.T. in Income Tax Department in Tamil Nadu

3756, SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of direct recruits in respect of Income Tax Inspectors, Upper Division Clerks, Lower Division Clerks and Stenographers separately in Income Tax Department, Tamil Nadu charge during the years 1975-76 to 1977-78;
- (b) the number of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per 40 point roster Yearwise and cadre-wise as referred in (a) above:
- (c) the number of posts filled up out of (b) above year-wise and cadrewise separately:
- (d) what is the number of short-fall and reasons for the short-fall for the above years; and
- (e) whether the backlogs are being intimated to the Subordinate Service Commission, Madras?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Report of Cases of Fraud to RBI

3757. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of fraud are reported to the Reserve Bank of India as per the guidelines given by the Government/Reserve Bank of India

to all the Banks from time to time; and

(b) during the last three years how many cases of fraud had been committed in the Chandni Chowk Branch of the State Bank of India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) In accordance with the standing instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India, all banks report to the Regional Office of the Reserve Bank of India concerned the frauds that take place in their banks.

(b) As per the report furnished to the Reserve Bank of India, there was one case of fraud at the Chandni Chowk branch during the period January, 1975 to June, 1978.

कांडला निर्बाध व्यापार क्षेत्र प्राधिकरण का स्रसन्तोषजनक कार्यकरण

3648. श्री म्रानन्द दवे: श्री एक0 पी0 गायकवाड़:

क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच हैकि कांडला निर्वाध व्यापार क्षेत्र प्राधिकरण प्रपने ग्रस्तित्व के ग्रारम्भ से ही, जिस उद्देश्य सेबनाया गया था उस उद्देश्य के लिये, उचित रूप में कार्य नहीं कर रहा है;
- (ख) क्या यह प्राधिकरणदस वर्षों तक कार्य करने के बाद भी 4.5 करोड़ रुपयेराणि की विदेशी मुझ कमाने का लक्ष्य प्राप्त नहीं कर सका है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस मामले की, विशेषनया इसके बोर्ड के कार्यकरण की, जांच कराई है; ग्रीर
- (घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं भौर निर्धारित लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने के तिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जाते हैं ?

वाणिज्य तवा नागरिक पूर्ति धौर सहकारिता संवालय में राज्य मंत्री (की धारिक बेग): (क) से (प). कांडला मुक्त व्यापार जोन की बहुत धीमी प्रगति रही है । 1977-78 के दौरान इम के निर्यात केंवल लगभग 4.71 करोड़ रुप्य में ही हुए । कांडला मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र को धीमी प्रगति पर विचार करने हेर्नु सरकार ने एक समिति की स्थापना की है ताकि वह प्रन्य वातों के साध-साथ, उत्पादों तथा गन्तस्थों के विविधीकरण पर खाम तौर पर जोर देने हुए, निर्यातों में भारी बृद्धि के लिये उपाब सुझा सके ।

Functioning of Marine Products Export Development Authority

3759. SHRI GOVINDA MUNDA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE. CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of posts have been created in the Marine Products Export Development Authority without proper planning;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Budget provisions under Plan Schemes from 1972-73 onwards to 1977-78 have not been utilised even to the extent of 25 per cent; and
- (c) whether Government are not convinced that the formation of the Authority has not helped the industry in any manner except giving employment to some selected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSTRY OGF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Posts in the Authority have been created on the basis of work-load assessed from time to time, including by a study conducted by the Bureau of Public Enterprises in 1973.

- (b) The utilisation of funds provided for Plan Schemes in the Revised Estimates for the years 1973-74 to 1977-78 has ranged between 35 per cent to 70 per cent. There were no separate Plan Schemes during 1972-73.
- (c) The Authority is doing useful work in the field of marine products industry, with particular reference to exports, through its Plan Schemes and by providing assistance and guidance to those engaged in the industry.

Decisions taken while clearing Rupeelsation Schemes of Sterling Tea Companies

3760. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Union Finance Ministry while clearing

the rupeeisation schemes of two major groups of sterling tea companies, have taken certain decisions; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b) Among the major Sterling Tea Plantation Groups, the Indianisation Schemes of the Mcleod Russel and Warren Tea Group have recently been approved. The details are given in the attached statement.

Statement

As per the approved Indianisation Scheme the 7 Sterling Tea Companies belonging to this group will be merged with the Indian Companies formed for this purpose, namely Mcleod Russel (India) Limited with effect from 1st January, 1977. consideration for the transfer will be Rs. 338 lakhs, and in addition the U. K. company will also be entitled to the unremitted profits upto 31st December, 1976 estimated at Rs. 19.91 lakhs. The Indian Company will have a capital base of Rs. 200 lakhs. The consideration of Rs. lakhs will be satisfied by the issue of shares worth Rs. 146 lakhs (74 per cent) to the U.K. company and the remaining amount of Rs. 190 lakhs will be left with the Indian company an interest free, unsecured loan repayable in 5 annual instalment. The balance of the shares worth Rs. 52 lakhs in the Indian Company (26 per allotted to the public cent will be through prospectus (22 per cent). employees (2 per cent) and Public Financial Institutions (2 per cent).

2. WARREN TEA GROUP

As per the approved Indianisation Scheme, the 11 Sterling Tea Companies belonging to this group will be merged with the Indian company formed for the purpose, namely Warren Tea Limited with effect from 1st November, 1977. The consideration for the transfer will be Rs. 440.50 lakhs and in addition, the

U. K. Company will be entitled to the unremited profits upto 31st December, 1976 estimated at Rs. 441.58 lakhs. As for the profits for the period 1st January, 1977 till 31st October, 1977, 74 per cent of the profits will be remitable to the U. K. Company and the remaining 26 per cent will be left as a capital reserve with the Indian Company which will not be available for capitalisation for a period of 5 years. The Indian Company will have a capital base of Rs 325 lakhs. The consideration of Rs. 440.50 lakhs will be satisfied the issue of shares Rs. 24050 lakhs (74 per cent) to the foreign shareholders and the balance amount of Rs. 200 lakhs will be left as unsecured, undated, interest free loan stock units with the Indian Company. The remaining shares worth Rs. 84.50 (26 per cent) in the Indian Company will be allotted to the public through prospectus (22 per cent), employees (2 per cent) and public Financial Institution (2 per cent).

2. In both cases adequate safeguards have been taken to ensure that the income-tax liabilities are recovered from the Sterling Tea Companies and that the income-tax liabilities till the date of merger do not devolve on the Indian Company.

Amount paid to Asstt. Director General, Health Services

3761. SHRI RAMDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) total amount paid to the Assistant Director General (P.F.A.) in the Directorate General of Health Services, an Airtravel expenditure including D.A. etc. in the years 1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78 and up to June, 1978;
- (b) whether he is entitled to be paid as such, and what is the average expenditure on this account of other officers of the same rank and status in Government of India;
- (c) whether he will be further pleased to state about the bills of telephone at his residence during last two years; and
- (d) what steps are being taken by the Government to bring such defaulting officers to book in the time of present tight economy of the country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATIL): (a) The expenditure incurred on the T.A./D.A. of Assistant Director General (PFA) during the period 1975-76 to June, 1978 was as follows:

Year			Airfare	D.A.	Total
			 Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1975-76			685.00	276.15	961.15
1 976-77			8545.00	702.15	9247.15
1977-78			2570.00	260.95	2830.95
1978-79 (Upto Jun	e 1978)		2730.00	261.45	2991.45
	TOTAL		14530.00	1500.70	16030.70

⁽b) Yes. An officer whose salary is less than Rs. 2250/- p.m. can travel by air on official duty with the prior sanction of the competent

authority in the exigencies of public service. The amount of touring by an officer depends on the nature of job assigned to him. No comparison among officers of the same rank and status in this regard is, therefore, possible.

(c) The expenditure on residential telephone bills for Assistant Director General (P.F.A.) was as follows during the years 1976-77 and 1977-78:

Year		Amount
1976-77		Rs. 2195.17
1977-78		Rs. 3951.45
		Rs. 6146.62

(d) Does not arise.

Direct flight for Delhi to Bhubanesh. war

3762 SHRI PADMACHARAN SAM-ANTASINHERA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 10148 on 12th May, 1978 regarding direct air service between Delhi and Bhubaneshwar and state what is the position of the reconstruction work and what amount is allotted for this?

MINISTER OF THE TOURISM AVIATION (SHRI ANDCIVIL PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: runway is being resurfaced at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.07 lakhscontract for the work has already been awarded. Necessary material has also been collected and stacked at site. The work is likely to commence shortly.

Merger of D.A. with Basic Pay of Central Government Employees

3763. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN: Will the Minister of FINA-NCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Ustarred Question No. 952 on 21 July, 1978 regarding merger of

- D. A. with Basic Pay of Central Government Employees and state:
- (a) on what specific issues appertaining to the proposal for merger of D.A. payable to Government employees up to the cost of living index level of 272 both the Officers and the staff representatives in the national Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery of Central Government Employees were agreeable;
- (b) what issues have been referred to arbitration; and
- (c) whether Government propose to enforce the merger proposal to the extent it is acceptable to both sides, with effect from the date originally proposed for the purpose viz., April 1, 1978 and if not, the reasons therefor?

FINANCE THE MINISTER OF (SHRI H. M. PATEL): The demand of the Staff Side regarding the merger of dearness allowance sanctioned to the Central G vernment employees at the Consumer Frice Index average level of 272 with their basic least for the purpose of pension and other retirement benefits. was discussed with the Staff Side of the. Standing Committee of the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery along with two Staff side demands viz., (1) interpretation of the Dearness Allowance formula and (2) enhencement/restoration of the higher rates allowed by Government while implementing the Third Pay Commission's recom-It had been agreed at mendations. the start of the discussions with the Staff Side that all these three demands were to be treated as a package and as such an agreement or disagreement, as the case may be, had to be o n all the three demands as a whole. After discussions with the Staff Side, it was found that no agreement could be reached on the three demands, as a whole.

(b) All the three issues referred to in the reply to part (a) are being referred to Arbitration.

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(c) Does not arise in view of the position stated in the reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

Recognition to A.G's. Office Employees Union Trivandrum

3764. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 4411 on 22nd July, 1977, and unstarred question No. 3409 on 17th March, 1978 regarding recogniton to A.G's Office Employees Union Kerala, Trivandrum and state:

- (a) whether a decision has since been taken on the recognition of the A.G.'s Office Employees Union, A.G.'s Office, Kerala, Trivandrum;
 - (b) if so, the details; and
- (c) if not, the reasons for delay in taking a decision?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No. Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.
- (c) The examination of the matter has thrown up some important aspects. It will take some time to complete the consideration of those aspects.

Absorption of Employee_s in Trade Fair Authority of India

3765. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 1491 and 6047 dated 3rd March, 1977 and 7th April, 1978 respectively regarding absorption of employees of Exhibitions and Commercial Publicity Directorate in Trade Fair Authority of India and state:

 (a) whether the absorption letters have been issued to all the eligible employees of erstwhile Directorate of Exhibitions and Commercial Publicity;

- (b) if not, how many employees have not got their absorption letters so far and the reasons thereof;
- (c) till what date the remaining. employees will get their absorption letters:
- (d) whether the employees of erstwhile Directorate of Exhibitions and commercial Publicity who have less than 10 years service got their G.P.F.; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) to (e). Yes, Sir, Formal letters covering inter-alia matters regarding payment of G.P.F. deposits, pension, gratuity etc. have been issued to all the permanent employees of the erstwhile Directorate of Exhibitions and Commercial Publicity. With a few exceptions, they have also received their G.P.F. deposits. This includes permanent officials with less than 10 years service-all of which have received their G.P.F. deposits. Under the orders of Ministry of Finance (Bureau of Public Enterprises), temporary employees of the Central Government on their absorption in the Central Public Sector Undertakings are not eligible to any retirement benefits.

Sending of notices etc. by L.I.C.

3766. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Life Insurance Corporation is sending notices etc. to public in Hindi only in Delhi/New Delhi;
- (b) if so, whether Government have received complaints from non-Hindi knowing people that the notices etc. should be sent in English also; and
- (c) if so, whether Government propose to send the notices etc. in English also and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The premiums notices to the policy holders for premiums to be deposited at Centralised Cash Collection Centre at Delhi and some other local Branches are being sent in Hindi However, only the printed matter of the premium notice in Hindi. Detailed information in the Schedule such as policy number, name and address of the life assured, due date, mode and instalment of premium etc. are given in English. is the general practice of the LIC to communicate with the policy holders in the regional language to the extent possible. Premium notices in the states of Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu are printed in Gujarati, Marathi and Tamil. Detailed information such as policy number, name and address of the life assured, etc. is however, given in English in these States also.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) The matter is under examination in consultation with the L.I.C.

बेना बैंक में घधिकारियों के ग्रेड 'सी' के पदों पर व्यक्तियों की पदोन्नति

3767. श्री मही लाल : क्या विक्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि देना बैंक में हाल में हुई लिखित परीक्षा के माधार पर मधिकारियों को ग्रेड 'सी' के पदों पर कितने व्यक्तियों को पदोक्षत किया गया भीर उनमें से भ्रनुसूचिन जाति तथा धनुसूचिन जनजाति के किनने लोग मेंड 'सी' मधिकारियों के रूप में पदोक्षत किये गये भ्रीर क्या इससे भ्रारक्षित कोटा पूरा हो गया है ?

चित्त मंत्री (श्री एच॰ एम॰ पटेल) : हाल ही में ली गई परीक्षा के परिणाम के प्राधार पर 355 व्यक्तियों की ग्रेड 'गं में पदोन्नति की गई थी । कर्मचारी संघ के साथ हुए इसके तदर्य समझौते के प्राधार पर निर्धारित किय गर्थ प्रारक्षण कोटे के प्रनुसार 52 व्यक्ति प्रनु-सूचित जाति तथा प्रनुसूचित जनजाति के थे ।

Recruitment Rules for Projects and Equipments Corporation of India Ltd.

3768. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COM-MERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Projects and Equipment Corporation no recruitments rules have been framed so far even after separation of its personnel cadre from State Trading Corporation;

- (b) is it also a fact that in the absence of the finalisation of recruitment rules, a number of irregularities are being committed by the officers of Project and Equipment_S Corporation;
- (c) if so, what action is being taken against them by which time the recruitment rules will be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) The draft recruitment rules of the Projects and Equipment Corporation were framed in June, 1977 and circulated to Staff Union and Officers Association.

(b) and (c). No irregularities have been determined.

The recruitment rules are expected to be finalised by the end of the year.

Amount of Income Tax received from Transport Contractors operating in B.C.C.L.

3769. SHRI A. K. ROY. Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the numbers of the trucks and names of their owners operating in the B.C.C.L. in transporting coal and sand;
- (b) what is the amount of income tax received from these transport Contractors for the year 1977-78.
- (c) whether it is a fact that none of the trucks used in transporting coal and sand are having correct papers and none of their owners running the transport contract in the BELT pay proper income-tax;
- (d) whether the local income tax officials are in league with these black money magnate; and

(e) will the Government have a high level probe into the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Smuggled Goods

3770. SHRI RAJKESHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the value of smuggled goods seized during 1977 was Rs. 29.93 crores against Rs. 36 crores during the previous year; and
- (b) if so, whether this is attributable to declining trend in smuggling or slackening of vigilance agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) On the basis of the value of seizures of smuggled goods during 1977 being less than that during 1976, it could be said that smuggling was well contained. During the said period, there was no slackening in anti-smuggling efforts. On the other hand, preventive and intelligence set up was considerably strengthened and the requisite economic measures to reduce incentives to smuggling were also taken.

Difficulties faced by small tea dealers

3771. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALI: Wiil the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

(a) since the Government of India have issued orders under the Essential Commodities Act dealing ten as an essential commodity and ordered for registration of the dealers whose stocks of tea exceeded 1000 Kg, whether Government are aware of the

difficulties faced by the small tear merchants whose turnover is not much, but sometimes their stocks exceed 1000 Kg.;

- (b) if so, the reaction thereto; and
- (c) whether there is any proposal to increase quantum to 2500 Kg. for registration so that the small tea dealers would not come under the purview of the Act and only big dealers and merchants and tea manufacturers are covered under this Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). The representations received from the Tea Trade in regard to raising the limit of 1000 kg. is under the consideration of the Government.

Commercial Banks authorised as Foreign Exchange Dealers

3772. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8594 on 28th April, 1978 regarding Commercial Banks authorised to handle foreign Exchange and state:

- (a) how many commercial banks authorised as foreign exchange dealers were dealing in foreign exchange at the end of the first five year plan (1955-56) and at the end of third five year plan (1965-66) and how many total branches did they have which were dealing in foreign exchange as on those dates: and
- (b) how many of the authorised dealers (banks) at the end of 1955-56 and 1965-66 were foreign owned (foreign banks) and how many branches did they have all over India at the two time periods?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Information, to the extent available with the Reserve Bank of India, will be ascertained and laid on the Table of the House.

Payment of Income tax by Medicine Factories in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Hydefabad

3773. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARU-LEKAR: Will the Minister of FIN-ANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the number and names of medicine factories in Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Hyderabad paying income-tax exceeding Rs. 30,000/- per annum;
- (b) what amount of income-tax was levied on each of these firms in last three years, year-wise; and
- (c) whether these firms have paid all the income-tax and if not, what are the arrears due from each of the factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Issue of foreign Exchange by Union Bank of India Connaught Place, New Delhi

3774. SHRI SACHINDRALAL SINGHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Union Bank of India, Connaught Place, New Delhi have issued Foreign Exchange to a firm M/s. Jotindra Steel Tubes (P) Ltd., New Delhi during March/ April, 1978;
 - (b) if so, total exchange issued;
- (c) whether the exchange was issued in currency notes; and
- (d) if so the grounds on which currency was issued and the General norms and conditions applied for grant of foreign exchange to limited concerns in currency or otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL); (a) and (b). Union Bank of India Connaught Place

Branch had issued exchange of US \$ 3,000 to M/s. Jotindra Steel and Tubes Ltd. on 30th March 1978 for travel of their Director, Shri Sitaram Surekha to United States of America against blanket exchange permit issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) Under the Blanket Exchanges Permit Scheme, the Reserve Bank issues blanket permits to exporters to enable them to travel abroad for export promotion etc. purposes provided they have export turnover of a minimum of Rs. 50 lakhs in traditional goods and Rs. 10 lakhs in non-traditional goods. Under this scheme there are no restrictions on the form in which foreign exchange should be availed of by the exporter.

House Building advance by S.B.I. to its Employees

3776. SHRI RAMKANWAR BERWA SHRI MAHI LAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that previously the employees of State Bank of India (Delhi Circle) have been getting the House Building advance from their respective branches/banks;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that this facility has been withdrawn by the authorities and the employees are not entitled to get House Building advance from any other bank or financial institutions under their service rules;
- (c) whether the employees had approached the higher authorities of the bank to review their decision, but in vain;
- (d) whether it is also a fact that a sum of Rs. 160 lacs is lying unutilised under the head of House Building advance in the bank; and
- (e) if so, the reasons why the employees of the bank are not being given House Building advance from their respective branches/Banks and

when this facility is going to be started to be given to the banks employees?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) House building advances were and are still granted to State Bank of India (Delhi Circle) employees through Staff Cooperative Housing Societies. The loans sanctioned are disbursed through branches of the bank.

- (b) The above mentioned facility has not been withdrawn. Further, special permission can be granted to members of the staff for House building advances from institutions like L.I.C., Delhi Administration etc.
- (c) A_S the facility has not been withdrawn, the necessity of a review docs not arise.
- (d) Generally no application from a society is rejected for want of funds. At the same time, though funds may remain unutilised, loans are not sanctioned/released till irregularities in applications are taken care of.
 - (e) Question does not arise.

Amount spent in Departmental Meetings of Central Government Offices

3777. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the amount allotted and spent annually (on subsequent approvals) on entertainment/inauguration and serving refreshments in Departmental meetings of the Central Government offices;
- (b) what action is being taken to raise the amount taking into account the special achievements of a particular Department in a year and increasing prices; and
- (c) why expenditure on entertainment by the public sector undertakings is higher than the expenditure in this regard by the similar Departments?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL); (a) and (b). No specific provision is made for incurring expenditure on entertainment/inauguration and serving refreshments in Departmental meetings. Such expenditure forms part of office expenses. The actual amount of such expenditure incurred by a particular office depends upon the nature of its activities.

(c) The difference in the nature of activities between Government Departments and Public Sector Undertakings sometimes necessitates higher expenditure on entertainment in the latter. Instructions have, however, been issued to Public Sector Undertakings impressing upon them the necessity to observe austerity in this matter.

Separation of Accounts from Audit In Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands

3778. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FIN-ANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether separation of Accounts from Audit in the Union Territory of Andamans and Nicobar Islands has been accepted in principle by the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance/Home as late as in 1976;
- (b) whether the Technical scheme has been drawn up and approved by the Government of India and is awaiting C.&A.G's concurrence for final issue of Presidential order;
- (c) whether the matter is being unnecessarily delayed by C.&A.G. when all other preliminaries have been completed by the Administration;
- (d) that the separation was due to take place with effect from 1-4-78 but has been indefinitely postponed for want of delayed occurrence of C.A.G. resulting in avoidable expenditure;
- (e) the approximate date by which the separation is likely to take place; may be intimated; and

(f) whether the Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance has already approved the scheme of separation of Accounts from Audit in the A&N Islands?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The proposal for separation of accounts from audit in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands was accepted in principle in 1977.

- (b) A technical scheme has been drawn up and is under finalisation in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
 - (c) No. Sir.
 - (d) No, Sir.
- (e) It is not possible to indicate such a date as administrative, technical and personnel aspects are yet to be settled.
 - (f) No. Sir.

Discrepancies in the payment of furniture bought by Director, Bank of Maharashtra, New Delhi

3779. DR. BAPU KALDATY: SHRI L. L. KAPOOR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government have noticed certain discrepancies in the payment of furniture bought from M/s. B. Nath & Co. by the Director of Bank of Maharashtra, Connaught Place Branch, New Delhi;
- (b) if so, what are the details thereof; and
- (c) whether the Government have taken action against the Director of the Bank Shri Juneja?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H M. PATEL): (a) and (b). It has been reported to Government that when the Bank of Maharashtra decided to renovate the premises of its Connaught Place branch in 1973 the work regarding renovation was gran-

ted to M/s. Nawathe and Nawathe, bank's architects at Delhi. The architects had entrusted the work to Shri B. Nath, Proprietor of M/s. B. Nath and Co. and M/s. Nath Decorators. In the bills submitted by the contractors to the architects of the bank in January 1976, items of renovation of the Connaught Place branch were also included in addition to certain other items that had been entrusted to the same firm of contractors. There was a difference of opinion between the contractors and the architects of the bank which was ultimately resolved and approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank of Maharashtra agreeing to the payment of Rs. 1 lakh in full settlement of the claim against a claim of Rs. 2.55 lakhs plus interest made by the firm of the contractors.

(c) The question does not arise.

Complaints against M/s. Amin Chand Pyarelal Group

3780. SHRI G. M. BANAT-WALLA:

SHRI SHYAM SUNDAR GUPTA:

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

- (a) whether Government have received complaints against M/s. Amin Chand Pyarelal Group of concerns regarding various economic offences and shady manipulations of money;
- (b) if so, what are the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government have since investigated in the affairs of this concern and if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) to

(c). The answer to the part (a) of the question is in the affirmative:

Based on information received from time to time C.B.I. and Enforcement Directorate, after making necessary enquiries have in appropriate cases, initiated proceedings under the Law. C.B.I. in all initiated five cases in the courts of Law against this group for violations of different Sections of I.P.C., Essential Commodities Act, prevention of corruption Act. These cases are pending before the courts at different stages.

Enforcement Directorate also initiated adjudication proceedings by issuing 22 show cause notices so far to the concerns in this group and the persons connected therewith. Twelve cases have already been adjudicated while ten are pending adjudication. Some enquiries are also in progress. Information regarding cases if any under Customs Act and Income Tax Act is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

In case the Hon'ble Member specifies the complaints in respect of which the information is desired by him, the details can be collected and furnished.

Standardisation of Consumer Goods and toilet Goods

3781. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any steps have been taken by Government for standardisation of consumer goods in general and toilet goods in particular;
- (b) whether any action is proposed to be taken to prevent the tooth paste manufacturers from filling the tubes with air to an extent of 1/3; and
- (c) if so, whether any criminal action will be mooted to prosecute such kind of public cheating?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE

AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) The Indian Standards Institution have so far brought out over 700 standards covering various consumer goods and toilet goods. The ISI standards are voluntary instruments.

(b) and (c). The ISI Standard No. IS 6356-1971 for tooth paste does not prescribe the packed weight of tooth paste. The Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 require declaration of the weight on the package and the Rules specify the tolerance permissible for errors in weights. Violation of these would attract the penal provisions of the Rules.

Bank Robberies

3782. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the total number of Bank robberies in the Nationalised banks from March 1977 to May 1978 and please give state-wise figures;
- (b) how many cases are foisted and dropped;
- (c) the total amount involved in these robberies; and
- (d) is there any organised gang involved in these robberies?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (d). Since robbery, like all criminal offences, is a law and order subject and therefore within the purview of the State Governments. Central Government have no information as to how many of these cases are "foisted and dropped" or whether there is any organized gang involved in these robberies.

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कोयले का निर्यात

3783. श्री गंगा मक्त सिह : श्री सी॰ ग्रार॰ महाटा :

क्या वाजिक्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बातने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि देश में कोयले की भारी कमी है भौर इसके बावजूद कोयले का देश से निर्यात किया जा रहा है; भौर
- (ख) यदि हां, तो कोयले की कमी को देखते हुए सरकार द्वारा इसके निर्यात पर रोक न लगाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य, तथा नागरिक पूर्ति ग्रीर सहकारिता मंतालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ग्रारिक बेग): (क) ग्रीर (ख). देश में कोयले के उत्पादन में गिरावट, स्थानीय मांग में वृद्धि ग्रादि के कारण निर्यात के लिये कोयला उपलब्ध कराने में किट-नाइयां रही हैं। सरकार ने कोयले के निर्यात पर पहले ही प्रनिवन्ध लगा दिये हैं ग्रीर चालू वर्ष के दौरान बंवल 6 लाख में टन कोयला निर्यात करने को ग्रनुमति दी जा रही है ताक विवात में को गई बचनवद्धतान्नों तथा उन कतिपय पड़ौसी देशों की ग्रावश्यकतान्नों को पूरा किया जा सके जो हमारे परम्परागत ग्राहक हैं।

Functions of Finance Commission visa-vis Planning Commission

3784. SHRI D. D. DESAI:

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government intends to change the functions of the Finance Commission vis-a-vis the Planning Commission; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL); (a) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Accumulation of Black money by Mrs. Gandhi and others

3785. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be

pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 706 on the 24th February, 1978 regarding Accumulation of Black Money by Mrs. Gandhi and others and state:—

- (a) whether the books of accounts of National Herald show receipts of cash, during the period 31-3-71 to 31-8-1977; amounting to Rs. 82,67,746 without mention of the names of persons from whom the cash was received;
- (b) whether her and her family members' wealth-tax returns have been checked;
- (c) if so, whether it has been alleged that these huge amounts which had been credited in the books of account of National Herald were, in fact, funds which were received from the erstwhile Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi; and
- (d) if so, what are the details thereof and action taken thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a), (c) and (d). It has been alleged that inflow of black money from Mrs. Gandhi to the extent of Rs. 1.5 lakhs a month on an average was not entered in the books of account of National Herald.

The books of account of M/s. Associated Journals Ltd., Unit, National Herald-Delhi show receipt of Rs. 82,77,476 during the financial years 1970-71 to 1976-77 and upto 31-8-77. The source of receipt thereof is not recorded in the accounts. These receipts have been accounted for as income of the Company and are included in the income returned from year to year. Assessments of the Company have so far been completed for and upto the assessment year 1975-76 and these receipts have been assessed to tax. There is no evidence on record that any part thereof has been received by the Company from Smt. Indira Gandhi.

Investigations as called for, are being made. Assessment of the Company for the assessment year 1973-74 has already been reopened.

(b) Mrs. Indira Gandhi and S/Shri Rajiv Gandhi and Sanjay Gandhi are assessed to wealth-tax. Requisite enquiries are being made in their cases.

बिड़ला बन्धुचों के मामले में कर निर्धारण

3786. भी हुकम देव नारायण यादव : क्या विक्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करंग़े कि क्या विक्ता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करंग़े कि क्या विक्ता व्यव्या तकनीकी प्रधिकारियों, विभागीय प्रधिकारियों और न्यायिक मधिकारियों, विभागीय प्रधिकारियों और न्यायिक मधिकारियों को एक समिति ने उनकी चला तथा भ्रचल सम्पत्ति, भवनों और उनके द्वारा चलाई जा रही संस्थामों तथा विदेशों में उनके कपनियों को सम्पत्ति का कभी निर्धारण किया है तथा क्या सरकार का विचार ऐसी जांच करने का है श्रीर यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलिकहार उल्लाह) : बिड़ला समूह के प्रत्यक्ष कर सम्बन्धी मामलों की जांच का कार्य निरीक्षण निदेशालय (जांच) में विशेष कक्ष द्वारा समन्वित किया जा रहा है । भ्राय-कर तथा धन-कर, कर-निर्धारण वर्ष के भ्राधार पर निर्धारित किये जाते हैं । यदि उपलब्ध सामभी न्यायोचित टहराती है तो पूरे किये गये कर-निर्धारणों के बारे में नये सिरे से कर-निर्धारण करने के जिते फिर से कार्यवाही की जाती हैं । इस प्रकार इन मामलों की निरन्तर समीक्षा की जाती है ।

बिड्ना समूह के मामलों के प्रत्यक्ष कर निर्धारणों के सम्बन्ध में तकनीकी प्रधिकारियों विभागीय प्रधिकारियों भीर न्यायिक मजिस्ट्रेटों की किसी समिति का गठन नहीं किया गया है। इस प्रकार समिति का गठन करने के लिये प्रत्यक्ष कर प्रधिनियमों में कोई उपबन्ध नहीं है।

Violation of Stamp Acts in Gujarat and Maharashtra

3787. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR N. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some of the agencies in Gujarat and Maharashtra are instigating Adivasis to violate the Stamp Acts;
- (b) whether it is a fact that in certain (ransactions (sale deeds) of

land or other property, currency notes and coins are affixed on the stamp papers; and

(c) if so, what action the Government has proposed to stop the spread of such illegalities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The administration of Stamp Act vests in the State Governments. The information has been called for from the Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

मानक गैस स्टोबों का निर्माण

2788. भी मृत्युंजय प्रसाद : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति भीर सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या ग़ैस स्टोवों के लिये कोई मानक निर्घारित किया गया है ;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो क्या निर्घारित मानक से निर्मित किये गये स्टोव ही, इसके लिये लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के बाद, सरकार द्वारा निर्घारित मूल्य पर बाजार में बेचे जा सकते हैं प्रथवा किसी भी मानक से निर्मित गैस स्टोवों को बेचने के लिये सभी व्यक्ति स्वतंत्र हैं; ग्रीर
- (ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में पूरी जानकारी क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंतालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल):
(क) से (ग). भारतीय मानक संस्था ने भाई० एम०: 4246—1972 प्रकाणिन किया है, जिसमें घरेलू ग्रीस स्टोव के लिए मानक निर्धारित किए संत्री से स्वीच्छक हैं, धनिवार्य नहीं । सरकार ने ग्रीस स्टोव का मूल्य नियत नहीं किया है।

ग्राय में ग्रसमानता ग्रीर ग्रापिक विषमता दूर करना

3789 श्री रामलाल राही : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंग्रे कि :

- (क) क्या भ्राय में समानता लाने तथा भ्रायिक विषमता दूर करने के कुछ ठोस प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ; भ्रौर
 - (ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एव॰ एस॰ पटेल) : (क) ग्रीर (ख). वर्तमान सरकार की नीति यह है कि रोजगार के धवसरों को विशेषतः ग्रामीण

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क्षेत्रों में जहां गरीबी बहुत मधिक है, बढ़ाकर द्याय की विषमता को कम किया जाए । यह सक्य कृषि, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में घाधारभूत ढांचे के विकास, प्रामीण भौर लघ उद्योगों, सिचाई भौर ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए ग्रायोजना परिव्ययों में वृद्धि करके प्राप्त किया जाना है । ग्रायोजना संबंधी प्राथमिकताम्रों के इस परिवर्तन से निम्न माय वर्गों को लाभ होगा जिनमें छोटे भीर सीमास्न्तिक किसान, कृषि मजदूर, ग्रामीण शिल्पकार मौर कारीगर शामिल हैं जिनका ग्रामीण जनसंख्या में काफी बड़ा धनुपात होता हैं। पिछले वर्ष म्राय कर के मिधुमार में तथा सम्पत्ति कर की दरों में जो वृद्धि की गई थी तथा इस वर्ष प्रनिवार्य जमा की दरों में जो वृद्धि की गई ह उसका उद्देश्य भी यही है कि ग्राय-मान के उत्परी स्तर में ग्राने वाले व्यक्तियों की खर्च की जा सकने योग्य म्राय म कमी की जाए । कुल पूंजी निवेश में सरकारी पंजी निवेश के ग्रंग (शेयर) में बद्धि होने सें भी विश्वमताधीं में कभी हो क्योंकि सरकारी उद्यमों से व्यक्तियों के बजाय राज्य को लाभ प्राप्त होता है । इसके म्रातिरक्त श्री एस० भ्तालगम की मध्यक्षता में मजदूरी, श्राय भौर कीमतों के संबंध में एक भ्रष्टययन दल गरित किया गया था । ग्रध्ययन दल ने ग्रव ग्रपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत कर दी है ग्रीर सर्वोच्च स्तरों पर स्थिर व्यक्तियों की म्राय में कुछ प्रतिबन्ध लगाने तथा विषमताम्रों में कमी करने के लक्ष्य से कई मुझाव दिये हैं। इन मुझावों की जांच की जा रही है।

Cash subsidy for export of Hessian

3790. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASIS-COM-Will the Minister of MERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have received requests from the Jute Mills Association for continuing cash subsidy for the export of Hessian; if so, with what results; and
- (b) whether it is a fact that Hessian exports constitute 50 per cent of total exports of jute goods, if so, measures taken to maintain and push up exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN OF COMMERCE THE MINISTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Government had received requests continuing cash compensatory support on Hessian. Considering all relevant factors, it was, however decided to withdrew Cash Compensatory Support on hessian with effect from 1st April 1978.

- (b) During the last five years, percentage of average export of Hessian has been around 50 per cent compared to the total exports of jute goods. In order to maintain and push up exports in the world markets, Government have taken various steps from time to time which include,
 - (i) Undertaking expot business of jute goods including Hessian by Public Sector Organisation;
 - (ii) encouragement of research with a view to improving quality of existing product and developing new end-uses for the same; and
- (iii) sponsoring of Trade-cum-Study delegatons to study the pattern of demand in world market.

National wage policy

3791. SHRI CHITTA BASU: the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to formulate the National Policy; and
- (b) if so, the specific steps taken in the direction?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The Government by a Resolution dated the 13th October, 1977 appointed a Study Group on Wages, incomes and Prices under the Chairmanship of Shri S Bhoothalingam. The Study Group submitted its report on May 1978. A copy of the Report has already been placed on the Table of the House. The Government not taken any decision on the recommendations of the Study Group.

Appointments in S.T.C. Group during Emergency

3792. CHOUDHRY BALBIR
SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that appointments in STC Group-including PEC, HHEC etc. were made during the Emergency without any justification of additional work and now present Management is realizing that Managers/Staff are surplus;
- (b) whether they are planning/considering to post Managers in branches outside Delhi etc.;
- (c) how many appointments were made in each category from the level of Dy. Marketing Manager to Chief Marketing Manager during Emergency and how many internal promotions were made to bring outsiders in the STC;
- (d) names and pay scales of newly appointed Managers and their total emoluments on appointment in STC Group and in their previous offices;
- (e) whether some rules and regulations while giving promotion in the Department as well as while giving new appointments were relaxed; in how many cases such rules were relaxed; and
- (f) what steps Government propose to take to avoid such situation in near future and to re-examine cases of employees already appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The appointments in the STC Group including PEC, HHEC etc. during the emeregncy were made to cope with the increased volume of work against sanctioned posts.

(b) Posting of Managers to Branch Offices is necessitated by the exigencies of the situation so as to be able

- to effectively and efficiently cope with the work in STC's Branch Offices. Post in the managerial cadre are transferable and the transfers are made at the discretion of the management in the public interest
- (c) A statementI is laid on the Table of the House [Place in Library. See No. LT-2628/78.]
- (d) A statement—II is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2628/78.]
- (e) No relaxation is reported to have been made from the prescribed rules and regulations in the case of internal promotions. In case of direct appointments, recuitment has been effected as per job requirements by duly constitued Selection Authorities from time to time. For this however, STC made some departure from the Recruitment Rules in their advertisements to meet the present day requirements of the situation.
 - (f) Does not arise.

Suggestions made by Chokshi Panel

3793. SHRI JANARDHANA POO-JARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (b) whether Income-tax Commissioners have differed with the suggestions made by Chokshi Panel; and
- (b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Government have neither called for nor received any comments from the Commissioners of Income-tax on the recommendations contained in the Interim Report of the Direct Tax Laws Committee (Chokshi Committee).

(b) Does not arise.

Iron ore exports

3794. SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL

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SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the prospects of iron ore exports in the current year with details of agreements entered into and shipments already made;
- (b) whether China has shown interests to buy Indian iron ore and, if so, the follow up action taken thereon; and
- (c) in what way is the slump in Japanese steel production going to effect Indian iron ore exports to that country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-TION (SHRI ARIF BAG): (a) Exports of iron ore during 1978-79 both by MMTC and Goan Exporters are estimated at 23.2 million tonnes. It would not be in the commercial interest to disclose the details of the agreements entered into with various During April-June, 1978, shipments were of the order of 4.72 million tonnes.

- (b) Yes, Sir. A trial shipment of 30/35000 tonnes is being made to China during the current month. Further discussions will be held after the results of trial shipments are known.
- (c) The Japanese Steel Mills have given an understanding that their offtake in 1978-79 will be at the same level as in 1977-78 provided that there is no further reduction in the production of Japanese Steel Mills.

छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के बीरान पर्यटन स्थलों पर बेहतर मुविधाएं

3795 श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा : क्या पर्यटन भीर नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) पर्यटकों को पर्यटन स्थलों पर बेहतर सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने हेतू छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी राणि का उपबन्ध किया गया **है** :
- (ख) क्या यह सच है कि पर्यटक केन्द्रों पर सभी प्रकार की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध न होने

- के कारण पर्यंटकों की संख्या में कमी हुई है ; भौर}
- (ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बारे में समुचित व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

पर्यटन भ्रौर नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरवोत्तम कौशिक). (क) से (ग) छटी पंच-वर्षीय योजना 1978—83) के मसीदे में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में पयटन स्कीमों के लिए 63 करोड़ रुपए के परिव्यय की व्यवस्था की गयी है .-

जैसा कि वर्ष 1976, 1977 तथा 1978 के प्रथम ए: महीनो की निम्नलिखित तालिका में दर्शाया गया है, भारत माने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या भें समग्र द्रिट से काई कभी नही ग्राई है:-

वर्ष	म्रानं वाले पर्यटकों की सख्या %प	स्रविष की
1976 1977 1978 (जनवरी-जून)		14.8 + 19.9 + 15.9

Andhra Pradesh Government proposal for operation of Aircrafts for Feeder Routes

3796. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAI-DU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Andhra Pradesh Government sent proposals to the Government regarding operation of aircraft on various feeder routes:
 - (b) if so, the details; and
 - (c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c): Chairman, T.T.D. Board of Trustees, Tirupati, sent a proposal in December 1976 from the then Non-scheduled permit holder Messers. Agricultural and General Aviation Cooperative Society, Hyderabad, for operation of air services connecting important tourist and pilgrimage centres in Andhra Pradesh. The proposal was kept pending receipt of the Report of the Committee on third level operations.

Income Tax outstanding against M/s Amin Chand Pyarelal Group of Companies

3797. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any amount of Income Tax arrears are still outstanding against M/s. Amin Chand Pyarelal Group of Companies;
- (b) the effor(s so far made by Government for its realisation; and
- (c) what is the amount of income tax paid by this company during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) According to presently available information the amount of gross and net arrears of income-tax outstanding against the companies of this group as on 31-3-78 was Rs. 84.15 lakhs and Rs. 6.52 lakhs respectively.

- (b) Depending on the facts and circumstances of each case steps are being taken from time to time by the concerned income-tax authorities for the collection/recovery of income-tax arrears in accordance with the provisions of Income-tax Act.
- (c): The amount of Income-tax paid by the Companies of this group during the financial years 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 was Rs. 23.54 lakhs, Rs. 8.20 lakhs and Rs. 14.75 lakhs respectively.

महाराष्ट्र बैंक, बस्बई के खजान्त्री द्वारा कृषित गवन

- 3798 भी लक्ष्मीनारायण नायक : क्या विक्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
- (क) क्या यह सच है कि दक्षिण बम्बई में लाल बाग क्षेत्र में महाराष्ट्र बैंक के खजान्वी द्वारा 1,23,999 ध्यये का गबन किया गया है भीर क्या उसे गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है भीर क्या उससे कोई धनराणि भी बरामद हुई है ; भीर
- (ख) देश में उन बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं।
 जिनमें 1 जनवरी, 1978 से 22 जून, 1978
 तक गबन की घटनाएं हुई हैं भीर प्रत्येक मामले में
 कितनी राशि का गबन हुम्रा है तथा इन सभी मामलों
 में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?
- बित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल):
 (क) बैंक ग्राफ महाराष्ट्र ने सूचित किया है कि
 19 जन, 1978 को उसकी लाल बाग शाखा
 में जालसाजी हुई जिसमें 1,23,999 ह० की
 राशि की नकदी की कमी पायी गयी थी ।
 तत्कालीन खजांची क्रार बताया गया है । बंक
 ने पुलिस में शिकायत दज करा दी है ।
- (ख) यथा सम्भव सूचना इकट्टी की जा रही है ग्रीर सदन के पटल पर रख दी जार्येगी।

Instructions to Public Sector Banks for providing Reservation for SC and ST

3799. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Government have not issued instructions to the Public Sector Banks for providing reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts filled by promotions;
- (b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and
- (c) when will the instructions be issued?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir. Government have issued instructions to the nationalised banks and the State Bank of India on 31st December, 1977, asking them to suitably modify their existing schemes of promotions so as to provide reservations for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees

in promotions as per Government orders.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Building of 'Sarai' and Dharamsalas for Low Income Tourists

3800. CHOWDHRY BALBIR SINGH:

SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware of poor conditions of some of the Dharamsalas' and Sarai's in various States and Union territories;
- (b) if so, what steps Government propose to improve the poor conditions thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the Centre has written recently in the matter to some of the State Ministers;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Governments thereto; and
- (e) what steps Government have taken to build their own 'Sarais' and 'Dharamshalas' so as to meet the needs of the low income tourists and passengers?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The Central Government has written to the State Chief Ministers to conduct a comprehensive of Dharamshalas/Musafirsurvey khanas/Sarais in their respective State. They have been further requested to take steps for improving the present condition of the establishments to provide proper facilities, and also for registration of such establishments. The response received so far from the State Governments, has been encouraging. The Government is also proposing to set-up a Society called Yatri Avas Vikas Samiti which it is envisaged would extend financial assistance for maintenance and up-keep of Dharamshalas/Musafirkhanas/Sarais and such other establishments. This Society would also consider the question of constructing new Dharmshalas and Sarais. Government have no intention of constructing such accommodation themselves.

Claim of Deposits from Bank belonging to Small Depositors

3801. SHRI SARAT KAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have asked the Banking Authorities to collect data regarding the deposits belonging to thousands of small depositors that could not be claimed by their relatives for want of adequate procedure;
- (b) if so, since the banks also may not know legal and genuine claimants of some of these deposits, whether any way out has been found out so that the genuine relatives of the depositors could get their money back; and
- (c) if so, the details regarding the decision Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a): No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The problem of unclaimed deposits was examined in general by the Working Group on Customer Service in banks. Group suggested that adequate discretion should be vested in Branch Managers and other appropriate authority levels for payment of the balance in the account of a deceased the survivor(s)/claidepositor to mant(s) without production of legal representation, but on the basis of due legal enquiry and adequate indemnity. All banks in the public sector have already been asked to implement these suggestions. Further, it is also proposed to amend the Banking Regulation Act to provide for nomination facilities to account holders.

हरियाणा के डाकघरों में बेनामी नापों में जना कराई गई धनराति

3802. भी कंबर लाल गुप्त : क्या विक्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि वर्ष 1974, 1975 झौर 1976 में हरियाणा के डाकचरों में मारी धनराशि जमा कराई गईं,
- (ख) क्या यह सच है कि ग्रधिकांश धनराशि बेनामी नामों में जमा कराई गई;
- (ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई आवेदन प्राप्त हुम्रा है;
- (घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उसकी जांच की है; ग्रीर
- (ङ) यदि हां, तो गलत नामों में कितनी घनराशि जमा कराई गई तथा यह घनराशि किन-किन नामों में जमा कराई गई ?

चित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार-ऊल्ला) : (क) जी, हां । मार्च मीर भ्रप्रैल, १९७४ में ही मुख्यत: बड़ी रकमें जमा कराई गईं।

- (श्वं) 1974 में जमा करायी गयी रकमों के संबंध में श्रव तक श्राय-कर विभाग नें जो जांच पड़ताल की है उनमें कुछ संदिन्ध जमा रकमों का पता चलता है।
- (ग) इस संबंध में कुछ प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त इए हैं ।
- (घ) और (ङ). इस मामले की जांच अभी भी की जा रही है। अभी तक जो जांच पड़ताल की है उससे यह पता चतता है कि तम्नित्विक तीन मामलों में, जिनमें 145 लाख रुपये की रकमें जमा करायी गयी हैं, जिन व्याक्तयों के नाम से ये रकमें जमा कराई गई है उन व्यक्तियों की जमा कराई गयी इन रकमों का मालिक नहीं माना जा सकता।

(जमा रकम) (लाख रुपयों में)

श्री भ्रार० पी० सिंह, (पानीपत में उस समय के जिला उद्योग श्रधिकारी 5 श्री एन० के० गर्ग

(उस समय के संयुक्त उद्योग निदेशक,

हरियाणा सरकार) श्री कश्मीरी लाल

(उस समय यह दिल्ली विश्वविद्यान्नय के एक विद्यार्थी थे)-- 135

 उपलब्ध तथ्यों के बारे में राज्य सरकार को भी सूचित किया जा रहा है जिससे यह इस संबंध में जैसी कार्यवाही उचित समझे वैसी करें।

2265 LS-4

Rate of Inflation

3803. PROF. SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the rate of inflation as announced by the Government has a figure of negative index;
- (b) if so, the basis of arriving at such conclusion;
- (c) whether wholesale prices have been taken as the base for such calculation;
- (d) if so, whether big gaps exist between whole-sale prices and retail prices;
- (e) if so, whether negative index of inflation has little relieving effect for the common people from the pressure of high prices; and
- (f) if so, the steps taken cr proposed by the Government ensuring commensurate control of retail prices along with the control of wholesale prices?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The Wholesale Price Index (1970-71 =100) at 186.0 for the week ended July 22, 1978 was 1.2 per cent lower than the level of 188.3 for the week ended July 23, 1977, thus showing a negative annual rate of inflation.

- (d) and (e). Movements in wholesale prices do get reflected at the retail level, but with a time lag. For example, the Consumer Price Index shows that prices of cereals and products, oils and fats, tea and coffee are lower than what they were a year ago.
- (f) The Government maintains a public distribution system for the supply of cereals and sugar to consumers at controlled prices. Retail outlets also exist for commodities like kerosene, soft coke and controlled cloth. Informal controls operate for items such as vanaspati and white printing paper. Exports of essential

commodities like pulses and vegetables are either banned or regulated in the interests of domestic consumers. Apart from specific measures of price and distribution control, market intervention by public agencies such as NAFED and NCCF, and imports of sensitive commodities such as edible oils and cotton, help in ensuring reasonable prices to consumers. Such measures as abolition of sole selling agencies (e.g. in sugar and vanaspati industries) and control over restrictive trade practices also tend to have the same effect.

Air India decision to discontinue system of General Sales Agents

3804. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Air India has decided to discontinue with the system of general sales agents; and
- (b) if so, what alternatives are to be adopted to fill up the gap?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Special Excursion Fares for Indians going to various Continents

3805. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to introduce or extend specal excursion fares, lower than the normal fares, for Indians going to various continents of the World;
 - (b) if so, when and how; and
 - (c) if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTOM KAUSIK): (a) to (c). Excursion fares lower than the normal fares are in existence from India to the various countries as follows:

Detail of	Excursion
1	fare

Date from which introduced

India—USA/Canada India—France, Italy, Belgium, United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia and Poland. India—Mauritius December, 1971 June, 1978

February, 1975

A proposal for introducing excursion fares to Switzerland and Australia is under consideration. The excursion fares have been introduced by a Government directive.

It is not open to Government to introduce excursion fares unilaterally for travel to foeign countries, since the introduction of any such fare has to be agreed to by the concerned foreign Governments also. Such fares are intended to create a new category of traffic keeping in view the need to ensure that by the establishment of such fares, no undue diversion of traffic from the non-discretionary market takes place and thus creates an imbalance in the revenue earned by the airlines. Any such diversion must be protected against in order to ensure that the fare structure does not go below the level of meeting the operating costs.

राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा मूंगफली के तेल का ग्रायात

3807. श्री निर्मल चन्द्र जैन : श्री बाला साहिब विखे पाटिल :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति सौर सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या राज्य ध्यापार निगम द्वारा प्रक्तूबर, 1977 में प्रायातित 14 करोड़ रुपए मुख्य का 17,000 टन मृंगफली का तेल बाजार में नहीं पहुंच सका जो ध्रव मानवीय उपभोग हों रहा है धौर इसके परिणामस्वरूप 5 करोड़ रुपये से प्रधिक की हानि हुई है; धौर
- (ख) इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा इस मामले में क्या उपचारात्मक कार्यवाही की गई है ?

चाजिन्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सह्वारिता नंकालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कृमार गोयल) :

(क) व (ख). राज्य व्यापार निगम ने पिछले वर्ष 1266.00 लाख रुपये के मुल्य कृषा 17310 मीटरी टन मूंगफली का तेल मायात किया । इस तेल की किस्म में खराबी नहीं भायी है कि यह उपयोग के योग्य न रहा हो । सभी संगत बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सरकार ने वस्वई में मंडार की हुई इस म्रायातित तेल की 14500 मीटरी टन मात्रा के पुननियात की म्रनुमित दी । राज्य व्यापार निगम ने कृद्द के पुननियांत की व्यापार कि व्यापार राज्य व्यापार निगम ने कृद्द के पुननियांत की व्यवस्था संतोषजनक सर्तों पर की है ।

Scheme of Reservation for SCs/STs in services in RBI

3808. SHRI SHIV SAMPATI RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) i_S it a fact that Reserve Bank of India is not strictly following the scheme of reservation of SC/ST in services so far it relates to promotion:
- (b) if so, what is the nature of deviation;
- (c) whether the Government of India has approved of the deviation; and
- (d) whether it has adversely affected the service interest of SC/ST in securing full representation in the vacancies to which appointments are made by promotion?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M PATEL: (a) and (b). Promotion policies in Reserve Bank of India are based on agreements/understandings arrived at with the representative bodies of employees keeping in view the nature of work and requireof its various Departments. Reserve Bank of India introduced the scheme of providing reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in posts filled by promotions from 1st July 1976. There has been no dseviation from this scheme.

(c) and (d). The scheme of Reserve Bank of India was found to be different from Government instructions in respect of the following points: (i) Promotion from Class III & II to Class I:

Reserve Bank of India had treated these promotions by "Selection", thereby taking them out of the purview of Government instructions providing reservations to the lowest rung of Class I posts.

(ii) Percentages of reservations in posts filled by promotions:

Under Government instructions reservations have been provided at 15 per cent and 7½ per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. In the scheme of Reserve Bank of India reservations as per Government instructions have been provided in respect of promotions based on all-India seniority. In the case of promotions on the basis of centrewise seniority, the bank has adopted the same percentages of reservations as are followed by each centre for direct recruitment.

At the instance of Government, Reserve Bank of India has decided to fall in line with Government policy and has modified its earlier instructions. Promotions from Class III and II to Class I will now be treated as promotions by "Seniority subject to Suitability" and reservations will be provided for Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes.

With resgard to adoption of different percentages of reservation for promotion. Reserve Bank of India has reported that in 10 out of 18 of its offices the bank's scheme works to the advantage of these communities as the percentages adopted by the Bank are higher than those prescribed under Government instructions.

Setting up of separate financial institution to cater the needs of small scale industries

3809. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up separate financial institution to cater exclusively to the needs of the small scale industries; and (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Tamil Nadu proposal for more Airports in Tamil Nadu

3810. SHRI K. A. RAJU:

SHRI R. KOLANTHAIVELU:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have received proposals from Tamil Nadu for opening of more airports in Tamil Nadu to facilitate quicker traffic of men and material; and
- (b) if so, the particulars and action proposed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATON (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposals for the construction of aerodromes at Salem and Tuticorn have been received, Neither Indian Airlines nor any non-scheduled operator has evinced interest in operating air services to these places. There is, therefore, no plan, at present, to construct an aerodrome at these places.

The question of air linking certain cities in Tamil Nadu as part of the proposed Third Ievel Services will be considered in due course.

Request for writing off loan liability by Jammu and Kashmir Government

3811. SHRI AMARSINH V. RAT-HAWA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Jammu and Kashmir Government has pleaded to the Centre for writing off loan liability which the State owes to the Centre;
- (b) the total amount of loan liability;

- (c) the reaction of the Government in regard to that;
- (d) whether any other State has also requested for the same; and
 - (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a), (c), (d) and (e). No such request has been received from any State Government in the recent past.

(b) According to the latest available accounts, the total loan liability of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir to the Central Government was Rs. 411 crores as on 31st March 1976.

Chokshi Committee Report on direct taxes

3812. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is examining a proposal to establish a Centre Tax Court to deal cases arising from Central Tax Laws like Income Tax. Wealth Tax, Excise and Custom etc.;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the recommendations of the Chokshi Committee on Direct Taxes has recommended to the Government the above system to reduce tax litigation and arrears of appeals; and
- (c) what is the figure of cases in arrears under Central Government Taxation Laws pending before the various Courts as on 1st April, 1978 and how many of them are pending (i) five years and over (ii) three years and over (iii) one year and more?

THE M'NISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULI.AH): (a) and (b). The Direct Tax Laws Committee (Chokshi Committee) have, in their Interim Report, recommended that the Government should consider the establishment of Central Tax Court to deal with all matters arising

under the Income-tax Act and other Central Tax Laws. The Committee have, however, stated that they intend to deal with this matter in greater detail in their Final Report. The Government, therefore, propose to consider this matter on receiving the Final Report of the Chokshi Committee.

(c) So far as the Central direct tax laws are concerned, the number of cases pending before the High Courts and Supreme Court as on 31st March, 1978 were 20, 691 and 1,477 respectively. The break-up of the pending cases is as under:—

Pending for five year = 2,467 and more

Pending for three years = 6,218 and more

Pending for one years = 14,919. and more

Uniformity of interest on balance of Public Account

3813. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government have decided to pay interest at 4-5 per cent uniformly on the entire balance of public account as against the present dual rate of 3—5 per cent upto a balance of Rs. 50,000 and three per cent beyond that limit; and
- (b) if so, the details regarding the scheme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER of STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) and (b). Government have decided to pay interest at 4½ per cent uniformly on the entire balance of a Public Account in the Post Office Savings Bank as against the present dual rate of 3|1|2 per cent upto a balance of Rs. 50.000 and 3 per cent beyond that limit. Necessary amendments to the Post

Office Savings Bank Rules, 1965 specifying the date of effect of the revised interest rate and the limits upto which certain eligible institutions can hold balances in such account are under issue.

Allotment of funds for promotion of tourism in Ladakh

3814. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state;

- (a) the Central assistance or allotment of funds for promotion of tourism in Ladakh during the last two years and the current financial year; and
- (b) to what extent Government propose to increase this provision in the future?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). The publicity and promotional campaigns launched by Central Department of Tourism overseas project India as a great tourist destination highlighting the country in its totality. No particular State or area is individually promoted. No State or area-wise allocation of funds is made for this purpose. However, all Tourist Offices disseminate touristic information on the many and varied tourist attractions of India including Ladakh. The colourful pictorial brochure on Kashmir also covers Ladakh.

As for development, the Central Department of Tourism has suggested to the State Government to formulate a Master Plan for the development of tourism in Ladakh in a manner that will ensure there is no despoliation of its environmental and cultural characteristics. Indian Airlines also plan to introduce twice-a-week air service between Srinagar and Leh in summer months after certain civil works have been completed.

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Loans for 5 Star Hotels SHOTTAM KAUS

3815. SHRI S. R. REDDY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have sanctioned some money during the current financial year for the 5 star hotels; and
- (b) the amount of money-loans for new hotel projects had been approved by the Government during 1977-78 under the hotel development loans scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-

SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No loam was sanctioned by the Government to any hotel project during the current financial year (April 1, 1978 to July 31, 1978).

(b) The Hotel Development Loan Scheme was transferred to the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) with effect from January 11, 1974. Under the term of the said transfer, the existing Loans of Hotel Development Loan Fund are being handled by the IFCI as agents of the Department of Tourism. A statement showing the loans sanctioned during 1977-78 is attached.

Statement

Loans sanctioned by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India during the financial year 1977-78 (April-March) to new hotel projects.

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. N	Го.	Name of the concern/ location of the project	Star category	Loan sanctioned	Details of the projects for which loan was sanctioned
1.	S.B.P. Jaipur	roperties & Enterprises Ltd.	3-star	32.50	Setting up a 3-star hotel with 90 double bed-rooms.
2.	Benares	s Hotels Ltd. Varanasi	5-star	40.00	Setting up a new hotel with 84 rooms.
3.	Shivha	rasha Hotels Ltd. Hyderabad	l 2-star	35.00	Setting up a new hotel with 128 rooms.
4.	Bihar I	Hotels Ltd., Patna	5-star	14.00	For meeting the over-run in the cost of the project of setting up a hotel with 80 double bed- rooms with 2 suites.

कर प्रपवंचक

3816. श्री युवराज : नया वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या उत्पाद-शुल्क ग्रपबंचन करने के मामले बड़ी संख्या में ग्रनिर्णीत पड़े हैं ग्रीर यदि हां, तो कब से ग्रीर उनकी संख्या कितनी हैं ;
- (ख) क्या कर-प्रापयंचकों को काली सूची में दर्ज किया गया है भीर यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है ;
- (ग) क्या यह सच है कि कर प्रपबंचकों को कक्वा माल सप्लाई किया जाता है और साबंजिनक विलीय संस्थांओं द्वारा उन्हें ऋण दिया जाता हैं और यदि हो, तो कितनी माला में कच्चा माल प्रावंटित किया गया और उन्हें कितनी माला में ऋण दिये गये; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कर-प्रपत्नंचकों को इन सुविधांग्रों से कब तक वंचित किया जायगा भौर यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

विक्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश ग्रयवाल) : (क) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है ग्रीर सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

(ख) जहां तक घायकर का संबंध है, करे के घोटाले के मामलों में न्यायालयों द्वारा दोषी ठहराये गये व्यक्तियों घ्रषवा जिन व्यक्तियों के मामलों में आप/धन की छिपाने के घ्रपराध के लाए 5,000/-६0 घपवा इससे घ्रधिक दंड लगाया गया हो, उन व्यक्तियों की सुचियों को घेतिम रूप दिये जाने पर भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक को भेज विया जाता है ताक संबंधित मामलों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जा सकें। यह उल्लेखनीय है कि घायात लाइसेंसों

के लिए घाषेदन करने वाले उन ठेकेदारों तथा व्यक्तियों को प्रायकर वैवाकी/सत्यापन प्रमाण पत्न देने से इंकार किया जा रहा है, जिन पर उनके द्वारा उक्त प्रमाणपत्न जारी करने के लिए मेजे गये घाषेदयन की तारीख से पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान घाय/धन को छिपाने के प्रपराध के लिए दण्ड लगाया गया हो प्रथवा जिन्हें दौषसिद्ध ठहराया गया हो।

सीमागृत्क प्रधिनियम, 1962 घपवा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-गुल्क तथा नमक प्रधिनियम, 1944 के भ्रंतर्गत इस प्रकार काली-मूची में दर्ज करने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । तथापि, सीमागुल्क (नामों का श्रेणयों के व्यक्तियों के नामों को स्रकारी राजपत्र में उकाशित करने की ध्यवस्था है, अर्थात :

- (क) जो व्यक्ति सीमाणुल्क प्रधिनियम के किसी उपबंघ प्रथवा उसके प्रधीन बनाये गये नियमों का उल्लघंन करने के मामले में किसी न्यायालय द्वारा दोषी टहराये गये हों;
- (ख) जो व्यक्ति सोमाशुल्क श्रिधिनियम के किसी उपबंध श्रयवा उसके श्रधीन बनाये गये नियमों का उल्लंधन करने में किसी के श्रपराध उपयुक्त श्रिधकारी द्वारा ऐसे मामलों में दोषी पाये गये हों, जिनमें
 - (i) उन व्यक्तियों को किसी उपयुक्त प्रधिकारी द्वारा पहले भी किसी मौके पर इसी तरह थे दोषी पाया गया हो प्रथवा किसी न्यायालय द्वारा दोषी ठहराया गया हो प्रथवा
 - (ii) उपयुक्त म्रधिकारी द्वारा लगाया गया दण्ड 10,000/-रु0 ग्रथवा उससे म्रधिक हो ।

इसी प्रकार केंद्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क नियमावती 1944 के नियम 232-क में भी ऐसे व्यक्तियों के नाम, पते तथा ग्रन्थ विवरण सरकारी राजपत्र में प्रकाशित करने की व्यवस्था है, जिन्हें केंद्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क तथा नमक प्रधिनियम की धारा 9 के मंतर्गत किसी न्यायालय द्वारा दोधी टहराया गया हो प्रयवा जिन्होंने केंद्रीय उत्पादन-शुल्क तथा नमक प्रधिनियम के किन्हीं उपबंधों का मचवा उनके मंतर्गत बनाये गये नियमों का उल्लघंन किया हो भीर जिनपर 10,000/- ह0 भ्रयवा उससे भ्रधिक का दण्ड लगाया गया हो ।

(ग) तथा (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है भौर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

Setting up of AIR Cargo Carriers

3817. SHRI NATVER LAL B. PAR-MAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state what steps Government propose to take to hold down air freight costs and set up cargo air carriers in view of likely rise in the level of export and import of several items on a massive scale?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): The air freight cost to an exporter, could be divided in the following two elements of cost:

- (a) cost incurred in tendering cargo ready for carriage to carriers after completion of necessary Governmental formalities for export;
- (b) air freight cost from origin to destination. Government has established air cargo complexes at Calcutta. Bombay, Madras Bangalore, Hyderabad and Ahemdabad airports. With their establishment, the various agencies involved in examining and authorising exports from India have been brought under one roof which has effected a cost saving in respect of cost element (a) stated above. The freight rates are also constantly reviewed. In so far as Indian Airlines is concerned, its rates have remained constant since Feberuary 1974. Attractive discounts have been offered by Indian Airlines from Bangalore, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad as an incentive for shippers to utilise its services for carriage of their cargo.

As regards sefting up of air cargo carriers, Air India plans to increase its cargo capacity from the present level of 34,300 to 43,000 tons in 1980/81, and to 56,000 tons by 1983/84. The shortfall of capacity, if any will be met by operating extra section freighter flights with hired aircraft.

गैर मिलापर को किये गये निर्मात में

बाइलैंड, इंडोर्चेनिया ग्रीर विवापुर को निर्मात किया गया इस्पात

3818. भी राम चिलाल पासवान: क्या चाणिज्य तचा नागरिक पूर्ति झौर सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत से बाइलैंड, इन्डोनेशिया

भौर सिगापुर को किये गये निर्यात में कमी हुई है; भौर

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान इन देशों को निर्यात किये गये इस्पात की मात्रा क्या है?

वाणिज्य, तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिताः मंत्रातय में राज्य मंत्री (भी प्रारिक बेग) :

विवरण

(क) प्रप्रैल-दिसम्बर 1976 तथा प्रप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1977 की प्रविध में इन तीन देशों को भारत से किये गये निर्यातों का मूल्य नीचे दिया जाता है :—

(प्रांकडे लाख रुपये में)

IIZ.

_		 _	 	 		
		देश		,	भ्रप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1976	ग्रप्रैल-दिसम्ब र, 1977
1.	थाइलैंड		 	 35.5	1912	2058
2.	इंडोनेशिया				3006	2367
3.	सिंगापुर				4226	5095

घप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1976 में जितने मूल्य के निर्यात हुए ये उसकी तुलना में ग्रप्रैल-दिसम्बर, 1977 में मुख्य रूप से इस भ्रवधि के दौरान चीनी के निर्यात कम होने से इंडोनेशिया को किये गये निर्यातों के मूल्य में 639 लाख रुपये की कमी भ्राई हैं।

(ख) विगत तीन वर्षी में इन तीन देशों को भारत से जितनी मात्रा में इस्पात का निर्यात कया गया उसका व्यापा नीचे दिया जाता है:—

(माला मे० टन में)

-				
	देश	निय	र्गत	
	વશ	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78
1.	माइलैंड	4,980	7,358	21,256
2.	इंडोनेशिया .	34,262	63,832	64,812
3.	सिंगापुर	28	80	21

Handloom Apparel Exported to America

3819. SHRI T. A. PAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUP-PLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state.

(a) is it a fact that handloom apparel exported to America was wron-

gly stamped and India has lost 14 million yards of the quota; and

(b) what steps does the Government propose to take against those who are responsible for this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAEG); (a) The

problem arising out of stamping and debiting of some handloom apparel into millmade apparel quota has created difficulties for exporters of garments to USA. Government have taken up the matter with the U.S. authorities for necessary adjustment in quota levels.

(b) Textile Commissioner has been asked to look into the matter.

Cash Subsidy on Jute Export

3820. SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have decided to renew the cash subsidy on Jute Export;
 - (b) if so reasons thereof; and
 - (c) details of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BAEG): (a) to (c). With a view to making the exports of jute goods more competitive in the foreign markets and more remunerative to the manufacturers, a scheme of cash compensatory support is under operation for sometime past. The items of jute goods covered under the scheme include jute Carpet Backing. Bleached Jute Fabrics, Dyed or printed decorative jute fabrics, Cotton Bagging and Jute wool packs.

Development Aid from World Bank and Aid India Consortium

3821. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the extent of development aid pledged by the World Bank and Aid India Consortium for the year 1978-79; and
- (b) to what extent will such aid affect Government priorities and objectives?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHEIL H. M. PATEL): (a) As per indications available in the meeting of the India Consortium held in June, 1978, the cumulative aid commitment by the Consortium members for 1978-79 is likely to be of the order of \$ 2.4 billion. This includes assistance of \$ 1.25 billion indicated by the World Bank and its soft-lending affiliate, the International Development Association, in respect of their fiscal year ending June 30, 1979.

(b) The selection of projects and programmes for external assistance and allocation of resources for them is made by the Government, keeping in view our own national priorities and objectives. The receipt of foreign aid would not, therefor, distort the priorities or objectives in any way.

Report of Investigations into Affairs of Madras Aluminium Company

3822. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that report of investigations into the affairs of Madras Aluminium Company is only submitted to IDBI and is confidential;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government have appointed auditors for MALCO;
 - (d) if so, details thereof; and
 - (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). The financial institutions did not make formal investigations into the affairs of Madras Aluminium Company, though a joint inspection to study the affairs of the Company was conducted by the officers of IDBI, IFCI, ICICI and UTI in June, 1977. Based on this joint inspection, officers of IDBI prepared a report which is an internal document of IDBI and, therefore, this has not been submitted to Government.

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(c) to (e). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House to the extent available

Air Strip at Raichur

3823. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to develop the air strip at Raichur into an Airport in view of the facts that a thermal power project is coming up nearby and the region is fast developing industrially; and
 - (b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No Sir.

(b) Neither Indian Airlines nor any non-scheduled operator has evinced interest in operating air services to Raichur. The claims of Raichur will be considered as part of the project for operation of Third Level Air Services.

Cost involved in holding Indian Exhibition at Moscow

3824, SHRI (R. K. MHALGI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government of India are holding the biggest Indian Exhibition at Moscow; and
- (b) if so, the total estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Yes, Sir. An Indian National Exhibition is being held at Moscow from 1st to 30th August, 1978.

(b) The estimated cost of organising the Exhibition is about Rs. 1,97 crores including foreign exchange content of Rs. 1,44 crores.

Quota for Import of Dry Fruits and Cloves allotted by STC

3825, SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that S.T.C.
 allots quota of various imported items
 of dry fruits and cloves and such other items;
- (b) if so, the items which are so given to dealers;
- (c) the names of parties to whom such quotas of each item have been given by S.T.C. during the year 1977-78 and the quantity of each item given to each party; and
- (d) the criteria followed for alloting quotas of these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-TION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). During 1977-78, some items of dryfruits-Almonds, Abjosh, Kishmish and Pista-imported from Afghanistan were sold by STC to Tirupati Devesthanam Temple, Tirupati and certain dealers. These imports were made prior to 1977-78 against a special export of 1000 Tonnes of tea by Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd. Cloves imported from Sri Lanka and Zanzibar were allotted to National Consumer Cooperative Federation Ltd. (NCCF). No quotas as such are now allotted by STC since the import of dry fruits is allowed under O.G.L. under the current import policy.

- (c) A statement is enclosed.
- (d) Due to the placing of imports of dry-fruits under OGL during 1977-78, except from Afghanistan, the prices of dry fruits crashed in the internal market. Consequently the liquidation of carried forward stocks of 1976-77 became difficult. After considerable efforts, stocks were sold to different parties at a fixed price.

Statement

Details of Stocks of dry Fruits Carried over from 1976-1977 and Sold/Allotted by S.T.C. During 1977-78

			Qty. in	Kgs.
Name of the parties to whom goods allotted.	Almonds	Abjosh	Kishmish	Pista
DRY FRUITS				
1. M/s. Lachman Das Subhash Chander, Delhi .	750	600	600	150
2. M/s. Chawla Radios, New Delhi (Member of Indo-Afghan Chamber of Commerce) .	(Damageo		400 sold on beh nce Co.)	590 alf of
3. M/s. Uday Trading Co., Delhi	2,900	7,320	11,558	3,460
4. Members of the Indo-Afghan Chamber of Commerce, Delhi.	8,439	1,520	16,805	4,710
5. Tirupati Devasthanam Temple, Tirupati.			13,200	
CLOVES 1. National Consumer-Co-operative Federation				

24,272

नारत पर्यटन विकास निगम के ऐसे होटल जहां पर गोमांस परोसा जाता है

Ltd. (NCCF). . . .

3826 श्री राधवजी : क्या पर्यटन श्रीर नागर विभानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

- (क) मारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा प्रविच्यत ऐसे कौन-कौन से होटल हैं जिनमें गोमांस तो परोसा जाता है;
 - (ख) उपरोक्त प्रत्येक होटल में गत तीन वर्षों में उससे कितनी वार्षिक श्राय हुई ;
 - (ग) लोगों की भावनाम्नों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या गोमांस का परोसा जाना एकदम बन्द कर दिया जायेगा ; भ्रौर
 - (घ) यदि गोमांस नहीं परोसा जाता तो कब से इसका परोसा जाना बन्द किया गया था ?

पर्यटन भौर नागर विभानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तन कौशिक): (क) मारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा परिचालित कोई भी होटल गोमांस नहीं परोसता है।

- (ख) भीर (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।
- (घ) नई दिल्ली के घशोक होटल में गोमांस का परोसा जाना 1 जुलाई, 1961 से बन्द कर दिया गया था।

Strengthening of Commercial Wings in Indian Missions

3827, DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the distinction in the roles played by the Indian Missions and the commercial set-up abroad;
- (b) whether the Ministry have been advised to reduce the staff in the Indian Missions in some countries in a survey made in the recent past; and
- (c) what efforts are made to strengthen the commercial wings of these missions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The Primary functions and obligations of the Indian Missions, abroad relate to promotion of closer bilateral relations with the country concerned and safeguarding the interest of Indian nationals in that country. Commercial

set-ups form part of the Missions. The work of Commercial Wings includes promotion of India's exports through Study of market trends for various products, assistance to Indian exporters in building up contacts with the local importers in the country concerned and informing the Indian Government Export Organisations, Public Sector Undertakings etc. of changes in the import and export regulations and export prospects.

(b) No general survey, as such, has been made to assess the staff requirements of Missions abroad including their Commercial Wings in the recent past. The Foreign Service Inspectors of the Ministry of External Affairs examine the administrative and related requirements of Indian Missions periodically. During the last six months, they have inspected our Missions at Cairo, Tunis, Rabat, Rome, Belgrade, Male. Madrid, Algiers. Tehran, Colombo and Lisbon and have recommended additional staff in Algiers, Tehran, Colombo and Lisbon.

(c) Does not arise.

Collection of Income Tax Arrears

3828. SHRI L. L. KAPOOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount of total income-tax arrears collected on 31st March, 1978;
- (b) the estimated arrears of incometax as on 31st March, 1978?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The details of the amount of total income-tax arrears collected on 31st March, 1978 are not available. However, on the basis of the provisional figures available, a sum of Rs. 326.26 crores was collected/adjusted/reduced during the financial year 1977-78 out of the income-tax arrears outstanding as on 31-3-1977.

(b) According to the presently available figures (which are provisional), the gross and net arrears of incometax outstanding as on 31-3-78 are as under:—

Gross arrears-Rs. 986.19 crores

Net arrears-Rs. 630.60 crores

प्राउण्डनट एक्सट्रेक्शन एक्सपोर्ट डेबेलपर्मेट एसोसिएशन हारा निर्मात के लिए बनाये गये नियम

- 3829 श्री राम नरेश कुशबाह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृषा करेंगे कि :
- (क) क्या ग्राउण्डनट एक्सट्रेक्शन ऐक्सपोर्ट डेवेलपमेंट एसोसिएशन ने निर्यात के लिए नियम बनाये हैं,
- (ख) क्या उपरोक्त संस्था ने किसी उत्पादक को केवल इस लिये पुराना व्यापारी माना है कि उसने 1-1-1977 से पूर्व प्रायोगिक रूप में कुछ उत्पादन भारम्भ किया था भ्रीर उनके भ्राधार पर उसकी कोटा दिया जा रहा है जबिक भ्रन्य उत्पादकों को चार वर्षों के दौरान भ्रिधकतम उत्पादन के भ्राधार पर कोटा दिया जा रहा है; भ्रीर
- (ग) उसको नया एकक न मानने के प्रौर उसका कोटा बर्तमान सामान्य उत्पादन के घ्राधार पर निश्चित न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति ग्रीर सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीग्रारिक बेग) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) ग्रीर (ग): ग्राउण्डनट एक्सटेक्शन्स एक्सपोर्ट हेवलपमेंट एसोसियेशन, बम्बई की मार्फत निर्यात के लिए मुंगफली निस्सारण का कोटा रिलीज करते समय नये एककों के लिए भ्रलग से प्रावटन किया गया था । उन सभी विलायक निस्सारण एककों को, जो 1-1-77 को ग्रथवा उसके बाद स्थापित किये गये थे प्रथवा जो 1-1-1977 को ग्रथवा उसके बाद उत्पादन कर रहे थे, नया एकक माना गया था । ऐसे एककों को, जो 1-1-77 से पहले स्थापित किये गये थे, पूराने एकक माना गया था । पूराने एककों के संबंध में कोटे का प्रावंटन 1-1-74 से मई. 77 की अवधि के दौरान मवीत्तम निष्पादन वर्षं के म्रधार पर किया गया था। जिन एककों ने 1-1-77 की निर्णायक तारीख से पहले उत्पादन करना म्रारम्भ कर दिया था, उन्हें पुराने एकक माना गया, श्रौर उनके निर्यात निष्पादन के माधार पर उन्हें कोटा मावंटद किया जाता है।

विस्ती-पटना-मुक्किप्परपुर-समस्तीपुर-राषी-कलकत्ता मागा पर विमान सेवा का प्रस्ताव

3830. भी राम सेवक हवारी: क्या पर्यटन भीर नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार ने पटना से समस्तीपुर तक इंडियन एयरलाइन्स की सेवा भारम्भ करने के प्रस्ताव परविचार किया है;
- (ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त क्षेत्र को किसी नई विमान सेवा प्रथवा ग्रन्य मार्ग पर चल रही विमान सेवाग्रों से जोड़ने का है;
- (ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी स्यौरा क्या है ; भौर
- (घ) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली-पटना मुख्यफरपुर-समस्तीपुर-रांची-कलकत्ता मार्ग पर एक विमान सेवा भारम्भ करने का है ; भौर यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रस्ताव इस समय किस भवस्था में है ?

च्यंटन ग्रौर नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कौशिक) : (क) से (ख). ईडियन एयरलाइंस की विमानों की कमी के कारण जोकि वर्तमान समयाविल के अनुसार परिचालनात्मक आबश्यकताश्रों की पूर्ति करने के लिये पहले से ही पूर्ण रूप से सेवारत हैं निकट भविष्य में किन्हीं नवें स्टेशनों को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने की कोई योजनाए नहीं हैं। बिहार में कुछ शहरों को विमान सेवा से जोड़ने की जोई विमान सेवा से जोड़ने के प्रश्न पर तीसरो वायु सेवा के परिचालन संबंधी परियोजना के ग्रंतगंत ही विचार किया जाएगा।

Goods under Confiscation by Custom Department lying in various Ports

3831 SHRI VINODBHAI SHETH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the total quantity of goods under confiscation by customs department lying in various ports of country;
- (b) is it true that non-clearance of such good_s is one of the causes of port congestion; and
- (c) what action Government propose to take for clearance of such goods when heavy penalty imposed cannot be paid by importers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) to (c). Since

the question is in the context of port congestion, it is presumed that the information required is for the goods imported and exported by sea through the ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Cochin.

Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Representation by State Governments for Equitable Transfer of resources from Centre to States

3832. SHRI AMAR ROY PRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that State Governments have represented to Union Government about the need for a satisfactory arrangement for equitable transfer of resources from the Centre to the States; and
- (b) if so, the name of the States and the steps taken by the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Kerala and West Bengal have represented to the Government of India for changes in the existing system of transfer of resources from the Centre to the States. Gujarat has suggested revision of the Gadgil Formula. Besides ,the Chief Ministers of Bihar, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Karnataka, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, in their speeches in the last meeting of the National Development Council pleaded for a review of the various aspects of fiscal relations between the Centre and the States. The Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu have recently made a similar plea.

A Committee of the National Development Council has been set up to review the fiscal arrangements between the States and the Centre, having regard to the provisions of the Constitution, in the light of the larger role to be assigned to the State Governments in the next five years in

development planning and execution. The Committee is also to review the working of the Gadgil Formula and the scope of the Central and Centrally Sponsored schemes. The Committee is to meet shortly.

Steps to Hold the Price Line

3833. SHRI C. R. MAHATA; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the steps that have been taken by the Government since April, 1978 to hold the price line?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): The strategy followed by the Government to hold the price line consists of strengthenpublic distribution system, augmenting/conserving availability of goods in short supply through imports/regulation of exports, strict control on the activities of antisocial elements. In so far as control over money supply is concerned, in view of its somewhat faster expansion during the first quarter of the current financial year, the Reserve Bank of India has, in May last further restricted the extent of commercial banks' resort to it. Under the modified policy:-

- (i) Refinance would become available to banks in respect of food credit in excess of Rs. 2,000 crores instead of Rs. 1,500 crores earlier;
- (ii) Banks' entitlement of refinance at Bank Rate to the extent of one per cent of their demand and time liabilities as on last Friday of March, 1977 has been withdrawn. However, temporary accommodation will be provided under discretionary or stand-by arrangements;
- (iii) Banks have been directed to deposit with the RBI in terms of rupees the equivalent of one-half the net aggregate amount accruing after June 1, 1978 to each bank under the Non-resident (External) Rupee Accounts Scheme and Foreign Currency. (Non resident) Accounts Scheme.

Loan Advanced by Nationalised Banks to Middle and Poor Class Persons

3834. SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how much loans have been given to the middle class and poor class persons by each bank, nationalised and others, in the country during 1977-78;
- (b) whether the amount of loans advanced by the nationalised banks was more than the other banks; and
- (c) if so, whether Government propose to nationalise some more banks in the interest of the middle class and poor people?

MINISTER OF THE FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The present statistical reporting system does not provide for data to be maintained by banks regarding advances given by them to different borrowers according to the economic status of the borrowers. It is not, therefore, possible to indicate the amount of loan given by the nationalised and other banks to the middle class and poor class persons separate-

However, in accordance with priorities laid down by the Government, banks in general and public sector banks in particular are endeavouring to increase the flow of their credit to neglected sectors of Agriculture, Small Scale Industry, Small Road and Water Transport, Retail Trade and Small Business and other self-employment ventures. Data regarding the advances to these neglected sectors by the State Bank of India and its Associate Banks, each of the 14 nationalised banks and other Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks and foreign banks as groups, as at the end of March, 1977 and December, 1977 is set out in the attached statement.

The Indian Scheduled Commercial banks in the private sector are reorienting their operations in accordance with the overall policies laid down by the Government and the proposal under consideration to Reserve Bank of India. There is no nationalise the private sector banks.

to

Statement

(Rs. lakhs.)

Name of the Book				As at	the end of	
Name of the Bank				March 1977	December 1977*	Increase
A. State Bank of India				85644	107048	2140
B. Subsidiaries of SBI				22434	28116	568
C. Nationalised Banks.						
1. Central Bank of India .				23102	26560	345
2. Bank of India			•	21405	23950	254
3. Punjab National Bank .				19835	21892	205
4. Bank of Baroda				18485	25077	659
5. United Commercial Bank .				12095	14896	260
6. Canara Bank .				20788	22457	166
7. United Bank of India.				10102	11229	112
8. Dena Bank				8357	9885	1528
9. Syndicate Bank .				18519	22202	368
10. Uhion Bank of India.				16833	17370	537
11. Allahabad Bank				4957	5625	668
12. Indian Bank				8569	10038	1469
13. Bank of Maharashtra.				9526	11323	1797
14. Indian Overseas Bank.		٠	٠	9363	11610	224
Total 'C' (1 to 14):				201936	234114	32178
Total (A+B+C): 7 .				310014	3€9278	592€
D. Other Indian Scheduled Comm	ercial I	Banks,		 31377	}	
E. Foreign Banks.				3618	41913	6918
F. Total for all Scheduled Commer	cial Ba	nks.		345009	411191	66182

^{*}Data Provisional.

Posts Filled in Bank of Baroda

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3835. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

- (a) total number of posts filled in different cadre (Zone_wise) in Bank of Baroda through direct recruitment and internal promotion;
- (b) number of post_S filled from SC/ ST candidates;
- (c) number of posts which were reserved for SC/ST year-wise since 1972;
- (d) what is the relaxations in recruitment and internal promotion in each categories for SC/ST candidates and what more relaxation to be given in future; and
- (e) what special steps have been taken by the Bank to wipe out the large back log of reserved posts and what steps to be taken in future?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (e). Information is being collected from the Bank of Baroda and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Posts Created for Hindi Work in Ministry of Finance

3836. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

- (a) the total number of posts created for Hindi work and lying vacant in the Secretariat of the various Departments of the Ministry of Finance as on 1st August, 1978 and the date from which each post has been lying vacant;
- (b) the reasons for not filling up these posts so far, and the steps taken by the Government to fill up these vacant posts in each case:
- (c) whether there is any time limit for filling up of these posts; and
- (d) what arrangements have been made for attending to the work for which these posts were created?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a)94 posts have been created for Hindi work in the Secretariat of the Finance Ministry, out of which 7 posts are lying vacant as on 1-8-1978, as indicated below:—

N	No of posts	Date from which lying vacant
	1	1-4-1976
	1	8-9-1977
	4	15-2-1978
	1	24-5-1978

- (b) The post lying vacant since April, 1976, is a reserved vacancy and could not filled for want of availability of a suitable candidate belonging to Scheduled Tribes. The other posts could not be filled due to administrative reasons. Efforts are being made to fill up all these posts.
 - (c) No time limit has been fixed for filling up of these posts.
 - (d) The work is being attended to by the available officers/ staff.

Earth Quake in Delhi in June, 1978

3837. SHRI YAGYA DATT SHAR-MA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there was an earthquake of moderate intensity in Delhi in the middle of June, 1978;
- (b) if so, the los_S as a result thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to have belter mateorological stations to forewarn of such events?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHK): (a) No iSr.

(b) The Question does not arise.

(c) With the present state of knowledge, forewarning against earthquakes is not possible.

Claims Inspector (Claims Superintendent) in G.I.C.

3838. SHRI KAILASH PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a class of service under general insurance corporation who's duty is to inspect and assess the damaged vehicles and to report thereon and is called by the name of Claims Inspector (Now categorised as Claims Supdt.) if so, what are the grades and bases or rules of promotion and have any promotion very recently been given, if so, the basis on which such promotion are decided:
- (b) is the nature of duty of Inspector/Supdt. involves the field work and are any facilities provided to the field workers Organisation given to them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) There is no separate cadre of Claims Inspector Claims Superintendent in G.I.C. and its subsidiaries. nationalisation of the General Insurance industry, some of the companies had on their staff, Claims Inspectors who were mostly Diploma holders in Automobile Engineering to 'do on-the-spot surveys of damaged motor vehicles or repaired vehicles. After rationalisation of pay scales and other terms and conditions of service of clerical and Supervisory staff of GIC and subsidiaries in May, 1974 such employees were placed either in the cadre of Senior Assistant or Superintendent and their duties are .jo carry out inspection and survey of damaged motor vehicles.

Such of the aforesaid employees who are working as Superintendents are eligible for promotion to the officers cadre provided they satisfy the conditions of ten years service as on 30-6-1976 and good work performance. Some promotions have recently been made in New India Assurance Co. Ltd. on this basis.

(b) As the nature of duties of these employees involve field work they are provided conveyance facilities by the company which are in the form of interest free loan upto 75 per cent/100 per cent of the purchase price of motor cycle/scooter repayable in instalments and a fixed conveyance allowance.

World Bank Assistance for Calcutta

3839. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that representatives of the World Bank have alleged about the improper utilisation of investments or grants or assistance given by World Bank for the upliftment of civil life in Calcutta;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what is the amount of investment or assistance or grants that have been given by the World Bank through different agencies and Government in each of the last five years for Calcutta?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the last five years the International Development Association, a soft lending affiliate of the World Bank, has extended two credits for the Calcutta Urban Development Project. This assistance is made available on a reimbursable basis for expenditure incurred on agreed components of the Project. Disbursements of IDA Credit in the preceding five years are as below.

Year	 US \$ Million	Rs. Crores
1973-74		
1974-75	3.57	2.83
1975-76	9.03	7.89
1976-77	6.55	5.89
1977-78	5.77	4.99

Staff Provident Fund Accounts of UBI, Calcutta

3840. SHRI DINEN BHATTA-CHARYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware that there are gross malpractices and fraud in maintaining of Staff Provident Fund Accounts of UBI, Calcutta;
- (b) if so, whether the CBI enquiry is going on into those affairs;
- (c) if so, what are the findings of the enquiry;
- (d) whether Government are also aware that a retired CBI officer has been appointed by the said Bank authority to influence the enquiry of the CBI; and
- (e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) United Bank of India has reported that certain instances of fraud were detected in 1975 in the maintenance of the Staff Provident Fund Accounts.

- (b) On a request made by the Bank, Central Bureau of Investigation had registered a case on 31st May, 1977 for investigation.
- (c) On completion of investigation CBI has filed charge sheets before the 4th Additional Special Judge, Calcutta against Shri Birendra Prasad Sen, formerly Special Assistant of the Staff Provident Fund Section and Shri Sailesh Sen, a staff officer of United Bank of India on 21-9-77.
- (d) and (e).Shri D. C. Banerjee, ex-Deputy Supdt. Central Bureau of Investigation, Calcutta, on his retirement from the CBI was appointed as a Special Officer in the United Bank of India on 7th January, 1976. Since CBI had registered a case in respect of irregularities in the Staff Provident Fund Accounts of the bank on 31st May, 1977, the question of appointing Shri Banerjee to influence the CBI enquiry does not arise.

Import of Natural Rubber

3841. SHRI V. N. SUDHEERAN;
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI P. K. KODIYAN:
SHRI VAYALAR RAVI;
SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the decision of the Union Government to import natural rubber is disturbing the economy of Kerala;
- (b) whether any representation has been received from the Kerala Government; and
 - (c) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) to (c). Government have received representation from the Kerala Government that the import of rubber would cause distress to the producers of rubebr in Kerala, seventy five per cent of whom aresmall holders. As a result of the discussions which the Commerce Minister had with the Minister of Labour and Minister of Agriculture, Government of Kerala and some M.Ps from that State recently, the decision to import rubber has been deferred for the time being as it was agreed that Kerala Government would take steps to bring down the price of natural rubber immediately and that the manufacturers of rubber goods would be supplied the required quantities and grades of rubber without" The Rubber Board any difficulty. has also been directed to take steps to bring down rubber prices. Government is keeping a close watch on the rubber prices and its availability. Commerce Minister had his discussion with the Chief Minister of Kerala on 6-8-1978 and Chief Minister has agreed to execute the agreement reached with his colleagues.

Financial Assistance to Distillaries through Nationalised Banks

3842. SHRI BHAUSAHEB THO-RAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of distillaries both in private and public sectors being financed by the Government through the nationalised banks;
- (b) how many applications for financial assistance to such units are pending with the nationalised banks;
- (c) what amount i_S likely to be disbursed to each such unit if assistance is extended to them; and
- (d) whether financing such units is against the Government's policy of total prohibition as advocated by the Prime Minister?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). In accordance with the present data reporting system, information desired in the Question is not maintained.

(d) While there is no ban on the establishment of distillaries for the production of industrial alcohol, creation of further capacity for the production of potable alcohol in the distillaries has been banned by the Government.

मोपाल में होटल स्थापित करने श्रौर नौका बिहार श्रौर जलपरिवहन की मुविधाएं देने का प्रस्ताव

3843. श्री कचरू लाल हेमराज जैन : क्या पर्यटन ग्रौर नागर विमानन मंत्री यह वताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या पर्यटन विभाग की ग्राय बड़ाने के लिए भोपाल को एक पर्यटन केन्द्र के हप में विकसित करने हेत् बहां होटलों की स्थापना करेते, नौका बिहार ग्रीर जल परिवहन सुविधान्नों की व्यवस्था करने के बारे में एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है; ग्रीर
- (ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार की स्रोर से भी कुछ प्रस्ताव प्रास्त हुये हैं, यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इस पर कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की सम्मावना है ?

पर्यटन ग्रीर नागर विमानन संत्री (श्री पुरुषोत्तम कोशिक): (क) ग्रीर । (ख). भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम लिमिटेड का 1978— 83 की छटी पंचवर्षीय योजनावधि में भोपाल में 75 लाख रुपए की ग्रनुमानित लागत से एक 50 कमरों वाला होटल स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

भोपाल में नौका बिहार तथा जलकीड़ा संबंधी एक प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त हुआ है जिसकी राज्य योजना पर योजना प्रायोग के साथ विचार-विमर्श करते समय जांच की जाएगी।

Canalisation of the Import of Dry Fruits from Afghanistan

3844. SHRI AHSAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have taken a decision to canalise import of fresh fruits from Afghanistan through National Agricultural and Marketing Federation of India;
- (b) if so, what will be the distribution policy of NAFED for the Indian importers; and
- (c) will it be restricted to established approved importers only or to all persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Import of fresh fruits from all sources has been canalised through National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd., by Public Notice No. 56-ITC(PN)/78 dated 31st July, 1978.

(b) and (c). Details are being worked out by the canalising agency in consultation with Government.

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Barter Trade between India and China for Purchase of Silk and Tobacco

Written Answers

3845. SHRI N. V. KRISHNAPPA: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-TION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal to enter into a barter agreement with China to export tobacco from India and received in exchange silk from china;
- (b) if so, details of the proposed agreement and the quantities of tobacco and silk involved in the barter deal:
- (c) whether the Minister is aware that the proposed barter deal has evoked adverse criticism from representatives of the silk industry as the import of silk from China might adversely affect the interests of the silk industry in India, particularly the Southern States; and
- (d) if so, what is the Government's reaction to the above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). A proposal for export of unmanufactured tobacco India to China in exchange for import of Chinese raw silk is under negotiation between the State Trading Corporation of India and the concerned Chinese National Import and Export Corporations. A final decision in the matter would be taken only after assessing whether the quality of the samples is found satisfactory and the prices are mutually advantageous.

(c) and (d). In the present import policy already there is a provision of import of raw silk by registered exporters against export of silk products. The proposed import of raw silk from China, if it materialises, will be set off against the import by registered exporters. Since there will thus be no additional import of raw silk, there

should be no cause for the apprehension that the import of raw silk from China would adversely affect the interests of the silk industry in India.

मैसर्स श्रीराम रेयन्स, कोटा, राजस्थान के विरुद्ध जांच

3846. श्री चन्न शेखर सिंह: क्या बाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री श्रीराम रेयन्स, कोटा, राजस्थान हारा भ्रायात लाइसेंसें का कथित दुरुपयोग करने के बारे में 23 दिसम्बर, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रण्न संख्या 4972 श्रीर 5 मई, 1978 के तारांकित प्रण्न संख्या 996 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

- (क) क्या मैनर्स श्रीराम रेयन्म, कोटा, राजस्थान के विरुद्ध जांच ग्रभी चल रही है ; ग्रीर
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस फर्म के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई ई ब्रौर क्या इस मामले से सम्बन्धित सभी कागजात सभा पटल पर रखे जायेंगे ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति ग्रीर सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री ग्रारिफ बेग): (क) ग्रीर (ख). जांच ग्रभी पूरी नहीं हुई है।

Taking over of Management of five Running Hotels by I.T.C. Ltd.

3847. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the I.T.C. Ltd. has taken over the manage. ment of five running hotels including one in Nepal;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the banks and financial institutions have advanced huge sums of money as loans to these hotels; and
- (d) if so, the amount of such loans advanced by banks and financial institutions and its percentage to the total share capital of each of them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK); (a) and (b). No, Sir. While I.T.C. Ltd., has been negotiating to enter into service/operational/management agreements with certain hotels, it has

not taken over the management of any running hotel. Entering into the service/management/operational agreements for a certain period cannot be treated as taking over management of the respective companies. In so far as the hotel projects financed by Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) are concerned, I.T.C. Ltd., is negotiating service/managemet/operational agreements with the following loanee concerns:—

- (i) M/s. Hotel Banjara Ltd., Hotel Banjara at Banjar Hills, Hyderabad.
- (ii) M/s. S. B. Properties and enterprises Ltd., Hotel Mansingh, Jaipur.
- (iii) M/s. Elel Hotels & Investments Ltd., Searock Hotel, Juhu Beach, Bombay.

The terms of the above agreements have yet to be finalised and approved by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI). I.T.C. Ltd., is also negotiating agreements with Umaid Bhavan Palace, Jodhpur and Hotel Kathmandu in Nepal. ITC has also signed Memoranda of Understanding with owners of hotel projects in Bangalore, Goa and Udaipur on the above basis together with provision of technical consultancy services at the project stage.

(c) and (d). A statement showing the particulars of assistance sanctioned by IFCI including the amount disbursed and share capital of the loanee company is attached.

Statement

The particulars of assistance sanctioned by Industrial Finance Corporation of India including the amount disbursed and share capital of the loance company.

(Rs. in lakhs.)

	Næme	Particulars of assistance sanc- tioned by IFCI	devolve	Amount of loan anctioned by IFCI	Share Capital of the company	Per cent
(i)	M/s. Hotel Banjara Ltd.	R/I 50° 00	45.00 (Release of balance loan of Rs. 5 lakhs already authorised)		70.00	71.43
(ii)	M/s. S. B. Properties & Enterprises Ltd.	U/W 7·50	7·44			
		R/L 32· 50 U/W 5· 00 Equity.		,	58 · 00	56· o 3
(iii)	1	R/L 50.00 R/L=Rupee Loa U/W=Underwrit		50.00	80.00	62.50

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World Bank Credit

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3848. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the World Bank has granted India a total of 270 million in credit;
 - (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is not a fact that India has enough foreign exchange reserve at present; and
- (d) if so, the details and reasons for seeking again foreign aid?

FINANCE THEMINISTER OF (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). There is no single project under implementation for which World Bank or its soft lending affiliate IDA has granted a credit of more than \$ 200 million. The total assistance committee by the Bank Group in financial year 1977-78 was \$ 1093 million. The assistance likely to be committed in financial year 1978-79 is \$ 1250 million. The assistance is for projects in priority sectors like agriculture, irrigation, energy, telecommunication, railways etc.

(c) and (d). The foreign exchange reserves as on 4th August 1978 amounted to Rs. 4412.54 crores. Although the reserves appear to be adequate in absolute terms, they are not excessive if account is taken of the fluctuations in our imports due to likely fluctuations in agricultural production and the absence of a secondary line of reserves which developed countries have. India's aid requirements must, therefore, be viewed in the proper long term perspective, rather than be viewed on the basis of the short term level of reserves. External aid flows can supplement domestic resources and contribute to increasing the rate of growth of the economy.

Employees Organisation recognised for Negotiations with I.A.C. and A.I.

3849. SHRIMATI MRINAL GORE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the organisations recognised by the Government for negotiations with the employees of the I.A.C. and A.I. and other Department and undertakings under the ministry;
- (b) when the last negotiations were held with the representatives of these organisations; and
- (c) the details of the agreement reached with them?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Loans given for Construction of 4-Star and 5-Star Hotels

3850. SHRI D. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what was the amount given for construction of Four-Star and Five-Star hotels by way of loans and grants in 1975-76, 1976-77 and 1977-78 and at what rate of interest; and
- (b) how many additional rooms were to be constructed by these hotels and actually how many rooms have been constructed?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The envisaged capacity of the projects referred to in the statement is 1290 rooms. Out of 8 projects, 5 projects with a total capacity of 1000

rooms have already been completed. One project has been partially completed and may start operation with

49 rooms as against its capacity of, 80 rooms. The other two projects are at various stages of completion.

Statement

Loans sanctioned and loans disbursed against the sanctions for construction of 4-Star and 5-Star hotels during the years 1975-76. 1976-77 and 1977-78 (July-June).

(Rs. in lakhs)

SI. Io.		sanction-	oursed i	ective rate of nterest on loan	Details of the project for which loans were sanctioned
1.	G. L. Hotels Ltd., Aurangabad	. <u>ე.</u> 00	9.00	10%	For meeting a part of over- run in the cost of setting up a hotel with 72 rooms includ- ing 3 suites.
2.	Oriental Hotels Ltd., Madras	7.50	7.50	10%	For meeting a part of the over- run in the cost of setting up a hotel with 238 air conditioned double bed rooms.
3.	Bihar Hotels Ltd., Patna.	39.00	15.00	10%	For meeting a part of the over- run in the cost of setting up a hotel with 80 double bedr oms.
4.	Eastern International Hotels Ltd Bom nay	. 18.00	10.00	10%	For meeting a part of the over- run in the cost of setting up a hotel with 140 double bed rooms including two suites.
5.	I.T.C. Ltd., . (i) Delhi (ii) Agra .	125.00	125.00	110%	Setting up two hotels one with 350 rooms at Delhi and another with 200 rooms at Agra.
6.	Trade Wings Ltd., Goa.	30.00	24.00	8.5%	Setting up a new hotel with 126 double bed rooms.
7.	Benaras Hotels Ltd., Varanasi	40.00		10%	Setting up a hotel with 84 rooms.
	TOTAL	268 · 50	190.20		

To be reduced by Rs. 15 lakhs consequent upon participation by Bihar State Credit Investment Corporation Ltd.

होटल मौर्य में गोमांस दिये जाने का धारोप

3851. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या पर्यटन स्रोर नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) गो-वध पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिये सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है ;
- (ख) क्या होटल "मौर्य" में गो-मांस दिये जाने की प्रतुमति प्रदान की गई है ;
- (ग) यदि नहीं, तो गो-मांम को खाद्य पदायों की सूची से हटाने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ; भौर

(घ) गो-रक्षा के उद्देश्य से भविष्य में होटलों में गो-मांस दिये जाने पर क्या प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का विचार हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री पुरुवोत्तम कौशिक): (क) स्टाक के परिरक्षण तथा मुधार का विषय संविधान की सातवीं धनुसूची की मूची II की प्रविध्टि 15 के ग्रंतर्गत शाता है, भीर इसलिए यह राज्य का विषय है। केन्द्र ने राज्य मरकारों को इस संबंध में समय-समय पर परामर्ण विये हैं। गोवध से संबंधित स्थित प्रत्येक राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न है। गोवध पर पूर्ण प्रतिबन्ध लगाने का कानून जम्मू व काण्मीर, हरियाणा, पंजाब, राजस्थान,

मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार, महाराष्ट्र, कर्नाटक, उड़ीसा, भ्रासाम, भ्रांध्र प्रदेश, सिकिकम तथा तिमलनाडु की सरकारों भीर चंडीगढ़, दिल्ली दादर व नागर हवेली, पांडिचेरी एंक संदमान व निकोबार द्वीप समूह के संघ शासिन प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों द्वारा पारित कर दिया गया है।

- (ख) पर्यंटन विभाग होटलों के मीनू मदों को नियंत्रित नहीं करता । तथापि, यद्यपि मौयं होटल के रेस्टोरैंटों के मीनू कार्ड पर गो-मांस नहीं दिखाया जाता है, तथापि भाषात लाइसेंस पर यू० एस० ए० से आयात किया हुआ गो-मांस इसके विदेशियों द्वारा प्रयुक्त एक रेस्टो रैंट में उपलब्ध होता है ।
- (ग) . फ्रौर (घ), कानून के उपबंधों के प्रवर्तन का कार्य राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित प्रदेशों के प्रशासनों के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत भाता है।

Flow of Agricultural Credit to Small Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers

3852. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Agricultural Credit Schemes and measures calculated, formulated, undertaken to facilitate flow of rural credit to the Small, marginal farmers, bargodarsagricultural labourers are actually, effectively being implemented, followed; if not, what are the reasons therefor:
- (b) whether the public sector banks are following the instructions issued to them by the Reserve Bank of India; and
- (c) whether the agricultural credits by all commercial banks are made available to the Small marginal farmers and agricultural labourers according to instructions issued to them and what actions are being taken against the banks not acting on the instructions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir. Measures taken to facilitate flow of credit to agriculture especially to small and marginal farmers, have been effective. The credit flow to these categories has steadily increased.

As at the end of September 1977 the number of borrowal accounts under this category reached 67 per cent of the total number of borrowal accounts and the amount of outstandings under direct agricultural loans formed 37 per cent of the total direct agricultural advances of the public sector banks.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Any deficiency in the implementation of the guidelines, observed during inspection of banks or brought to the notice by aggrieved borrowers are promptly taken up with the banks for rectification.

Recommendations of Bhoothalingam Committee not acceptable to employees

3853. SHRI K. PRADHANI: SHRI K. MALLANNA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details regarding the main recommendations of the Bhoothalingam Committees' Report which are not acceptable to the employees and the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): While one Central Organisation of Workers has given favourable comments on recomendations four Central Organisations of Workers have rejected the Report without any comments. Five others have criticised the Report and commented briefly in general terms. The main recommendations on which they have commented adversely relate to minimum wage, dearness allowance, bonus and regulation of wages in the organised sector. The Report of the Study Group is under examination of the Government.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

- 3854. SHRI GANANATH PRA-DHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:
- (a) what is the total amount of foreign exchange reserves in the country as on 1st July, 1978;

- (b) what is the percentage of increases of foreign exchange reserves as on 1st July, 1978, as compared to that on 1st April, 1977;
- (c) what is the amount of additional currency issued by RBI during the period 1st April, 1977 to 1st July, 1978; and
- (d) whether the additional money circulation has contributed for rise in prices in some fields?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) India's foreign exchange reserves (excluding Gold and SDRs) as on 1st July, 1978 were Rs. 4518.5 crores at exchange rates prevailing on that day.

- (b) There was an increase of 57.8 per cent in foreign exchange reserves on 1st July, 1978 as compared to 1st April, 1977.
- (c) Additional currency with the public amounted to Rs. 1422 crores. The data on money supply in circulation are available for month-ending and not for the 1st day of a month and therefore, the information relates to the period between 31-3-1977 to 30-6-1978.
- (d) On a point to point basis, the rise in the general price level was of the order of 2.1 per cent on 1-7-1978 as compared to 1-4-1977. The mary articles' group showed a rise of 3.6 per cent mainly on account of the increase in the 'food articles' group. The other two main groups, namely, 'fuel, power, light and lubricants' and 'manufactured products' showed increases of 3.7 per cent and 0.6 per cent respectively during the same period. Even in 'food articles' sub group, the rise was mainly in pulses due to short supplies. Since the increase in money supply during this period was 20.9 per cent it has not thus materially influenced the level of prices of individual commodities commodity groups. In fact. the general level of prices as measured by

the average monthly Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (1970—70—100) for all commodities showed a fractional decline from April, 1977 (184.1) to june 1978 (184.0).

Memorandum against the President of Super Bazar, Delhi

- 3855. SHRI P. VENKATA-SUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:
- (a) whether he has received any memorandum enlisting serious charges against the President of Super Bazar, Delhi;
- (b) if so, what are the charges levelled against the President, Super Bazar, Delhi:
- (c) whether Government have got these charges enquired into;
- (d) if the reply to (c) is in affirmative, the findings of the enquiry; and
- (e) if the reply to (c) is in negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The main grievances of the employees relate to termination of services of employees and appointments of new persons on higher posts etc.
- (c) to (e). The Government have asked the President to place the matter before the Management of the Cooperative Store for necessary action. In the meanwhile the employees have been assured that no injustice will be done while re-organising and streamlining the functioning of the Super Bazar.

फटे पुराने करेंसी नोटो का चलाया जाना

- 1856. श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान : क्या विक्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
- (क) कुछ फटे-पुराने करेंसी नोटों को पुन: चलाये जाने के बारे में ऐसे कितने मामलों का पता

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चलाहै जिनमें इन नोटोंको जलाने के ग्रादेश जारी किये गये थे; ग्रीर

(ख) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त संवालय में राज्य संवी (श्री जुल्फिकार जल्लाह): (क) ग्रीर (ख). ग्रव तक कुल 30 रदद ग्रीर पंच किए गए नोट, जिनका कुल मूल्य 1465/- रुपये था, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के कार्यालयों में पेश किए गए हैं, इनका व्यीरा इस प्रकार है:

भारतीय रिजर्व वैंक कार्यालय	नोटों की संख्या	राशि (रुपये)	
कानपुर	2 4	955	
नई दिल्ली	4	310	
कलकत्ता	1	100	
षम्बई	1	100	
	30	1465	

हाल ही में भारतीय रिजर्व बैक के पटना स्थित कार्यालय में, नष्ट किए जाने के लिए रद्द किए गए नोटों के पैकटों में नोटों की कभी का पना चला है। रद्द किए नोटों के रूटक की जांच किये जाने पर, प्रव तक 100 कपए मूल्य वर्ग के 166 नोटों जिनका कुल मूल्य 16,600/— रुपये हैं, की कभी का पना चला है। जांच पड़ताल सभी जारी है। इस सामले पर पुलिस भी जांच कर रही है। भारतीय रिजर्क बैंक के कार्यालयों में इन रद्द किए गए सीर पंच किए गए नोटों को पेक का जाने की पटनाफों की सुचना तत्काल पुलिस स्राधिकारियों की जांच के लिए दे दी गई थी।

Donations by Tata to political parties

3857. SHRI ARJUN SINGH BHADORIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the donations made by Tatas to the political parties after the formation of the Janata Government (March, 1977);
- (b) the amount of income tax evaded as a result thereto; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against such evasion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). No donation has been made by Tatas to any political party after the formation of Janata Government in March, 1977, according to information available.

Inconvenience to travelling Public due to lack of Aircraft of required specification

3858. SHRI A. K. SAHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state whether inconvenience is caused to the travelling public due to lack of aircraft of required specifications in Indian Airlines flect to meet the needs of our country?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): Indian Airlines has a complex net-work with a heterogeneous nature of fraffic demand. The Corporation makes judicious utilisation of its fleet in order to satisfy the needs of the travelling public. The current traffic requirements, is considered, are fairly adequately met on the Corporation's net-work. However, in order to meet the requirement of air services in remote areas and small towns, Government is considering the question of establishing third level air services.

Take over of Companies covered by F.E.R.A.

3859. SHRI KRISHAN KANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the progress of implementation of FERA;
- (b) what is the Government's policy in regard to take over of companies covered by FERA by large houses;
- (c) has the Government received a proposal from Tatas for take over of

the Company publishing the 'Readers' Digest'; and

(d) what are the terms of take over and Royalty payments?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Attention is invited to the reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2740 dated the 4th August 1978.

- (b) Such cases would require approval under the MRTP Act and would, therefore, be considered in the light of the provisions of that Act.
- (c) and (d). Readers Digest Association Private Limited, Bombay (RDA) has proposed that it will transfer its business to a new Indian company to be incorporated, namely Bombay Educational Publishers Limited (BEPPL). The paid up equity capital lef BEPPL will be Rs. 1.50 lakhs to be held by Tata Sons Limited and Tata Press limited to the extent of 29.67 per cent and 55.33 per cent respectively. The remaining 15 per cent will be held by the Indian executives and employees of RDA. The busines and assets of RDA in India will be sold to BEPPL as a going concern for a consideration of Rs. 1.50 lakhs. BEPPL will also pay a token consideration of Re. 1 for the purchase of the entire issue of shares of RDA.
- 2. The transfer of business will be effective from 1st April, 1978. BEPPL will have the exclusive right to publish Readers Digest in India and Nepal and will pay to Readers Digest Association, Inc., USA a royalty of 5 per cent of the annual revenue, with a minimum of \$ 50,000 per annum. The Agreement is valid for an initial period of 10 years upto 31st March, 1988 and will continue thereafter until terminated by 180 days written notice by Readers Digest Association, Inc., USA or BEPPL at any time after that date.

Price Support Scheme for Oil-seel

3860. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIANWALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to continue with price support scheme to growers of oil-seeds in the country;
- (b) if so, the total amount spenteach year on this behalf; and
- (c) the net effect estimated on the growers as far as production is concerned during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) During 1976-77, NAFED, designated as the one agency to undertake price support operations did not make any purchase since the prevalent prices were much higher than the support prices announced. During the Oil Year 1977-78 so far NAFED has purchased about 470 tonnes of soyabean as a support price operation. With regard to the three other seeds of groundnut, sunflower and mustard, no purchases were made since the market prices were ruling higher than the support price.
- (c) Support price mechanism is essentially meant to cover the risk of growers in case the crop turns out to be a bumper one and the prices tend to slump. In view of the fact that the trend in production and productivity of oilseeds is governed by several factors including the support prices, it is difficult to isolate the impact of support prices alone "on the growers as far as production is concerned."

Programme by Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation to Energise Pumpsets

3861. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) programme by the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation has made to energise pumpsets in the country during the next five years:
- (b) how much expenditure has been envisaged for the whole project of this magnitude; and
- (c) the statewise distribution of funds for this job?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) A special programme of energisation of 6 lakh pump-sets involving financial assistance to the State Electricity Boards of the order of Rs. 360 crores during the five years period of the Plan has been envisaged to be implemented jointly by the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation, the Commercial banks and the Rural Electrification Corporation, each taking a share of 120 crores in the financial out-lay.

- (b) The Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation has drawn its perspective programme for energisation of 8.8 lakh pump sets with a total refinance assistance of Rs. 241.2 crores during the next five years which includes the obligation on account of the above special programme.
- (c) The State-wise break up of the programme of ARDC is as under:

(Rs. crores)

State		Amount
Haryana		 13.0
Himachal Pradesh		1.9

State		Amount
Jammu & Kashmir		1.8
Punjab		9- o
Rajasthan		11.0
Assam		7.5
Manipur		0.8
Meghalaya .		0.8
Tripura		0.8
Bihar		21.0
Orissa .		18.0
West Bengal .		19.5
Madhya Pradesh .		25.0
Uttar Pradesh		34.0
Gujarat		9.0
Maharashta .		16.0
Andhra Pradesh		16.0
Karnataka .		15.5
Kerala .		11.6
Tamil Nadu .		9.0
G. Total	-	241.2

Lifting of Restrictions on Multinationals manufacturing processed Foods

3862. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Centre has already taken or is soon going to take a decision on lifting whatever restructions are there in the operation of Multi-national Corporations engaged in manufacturing processed foods 'without substantially' diluting their equity holding;
- (b) if so, what are the facts thereof; and

(c) whether the Government agree that the said decision goes against the declared industrial policy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Doing away with Octroi Duty

3863. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD:
DR. VASANT KUMAR
PANDIT:
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR

SHARMA:

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that he has initiated talks with the States to find out alternative arrangements to pave the way for doing away with octroi duty;
- (b) whether the Centre is keen to work out satisfactory arrangements with the States in this regard;
- (c) whether several Committees including Maldeoji Odedra Committee appointed by Gujarat Government have recommended for abolition of octroi; and
- (d) if so, whether Government are firm in their approach to find out suitable alternative to compensate the civic bodies for the loss of revenue they would incur from the abolition of octroi duty?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) Yes, Sir.
- (d) During the discussions with the State Governments held so far,

the policy indicated in the budget speech has been reiterated. It is quite clear that the municipalities will expect from the State Governments reimbursement of the loss of revenue arising from the abolition of octroi and the latter will in turn claim a measure of compensation from the Central Government. The discussions with the States have been primarily for finding a satisfactory solution.

Reduction in Foreign Equity by Sterling Te₂ Companies

3864. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be rleased to state:

- (a) number of Sterling Tea Companies who have reduced their foreign equity to 40 per cent and below during 1976-77 and 1977-78:
- (b) book value of capital and assets of each of these Sterling Tea Companies;
- (c) the prices at which each company has been sold;
- (d) whether allegations have been made that in many cases money has been paid in foreign currency and transaction has taken place in a foreign country; and
- (e) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). The details are given in the attached statement.

- (d) Government or the Reserve Bank are not aware of any such allegations.
 - (e) Does not arise.

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Statement

Under the guidelines for the administration of Section 29(2)(A) of FERA, Sterling Tea Companies are required to transfer their business to Indian companies with a non-resident interest not exceeding 74 per cent. However, seven Sterling Tea Companies belonging to the James Finlay

Group had on their own agreed to sell their business to Tata Finlay, an Indian Company in which the non-resident interest is now 40 per cent. Besides, two other companies, viz. Southern India Tea Estates and Brae and Chingoor Tea Estates, have been permitted to sell their entire business and estates. The details are as under:—

Name of the company	Book value of the assets	Sale price approved for assets in col. (2)
I	 2	3
1. James Finlay Group of companies	Rs. 17.37 crores (fixed assets only)	Rs. 11.50 crores
2. Southern India Tca Estates .	Rs. 78.50 lakhs (fixed assets plus net current assets)	Rs. 41.00 lakhs
3. Brae and Chingoor Tea Estates	Rs. 50.11 lakhs (fixed assets only)	Rs. 38.00 lakhs

वालों के उत्पादन में कमी

3865. डां 0 लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति ग्रीर सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या दालों की खपन की तुलना में छनका उत्पादन बहुत कम होता है जिसके परिणाम स्वरुप उनके मूल्यों में नगानार वृद्धि हो रही है,
- (ख) क्या विदेशों से दालों का ब्रायान करना सम्भव नहीं है ; ब्रोर
- (ग) यदि हां, तो इनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है भीर इस समय उत्पादन कितन। होता है भीर खपन कितनी है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति ग्रौर सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल): (क) देश में दालों का वाधिक उत्पादन उनकी घरेलू मांग की तूलना में कम है। इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप, दालों के मूल्यों में ग्राम तौर पर बढ़ती का रुश रहा है।

(ख) यद्यपि विदेशों से दोलों का ध्रायात करने की सम्भावनायें बहुत कम हैं, तथापि मृत्यों और उपमोक्ताधों की पसद को ध्यान में रखते हुये दोले यथासम्भव माता में ध्रायात करने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। पहली ध्रप्रैल, 1978 से दोलों का घ्रायात खुले थ्राम लाइसेंस के श्रंतगत रखा गया है।

(ग) भ्रत्यकालीन व दीर्घकालीन दोनों प्रकार के उपाय करके दालों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं । ग्रत्यकालीन उपायों में ये शामिल है--फास्फेटिक उर्वरकों का बड़े पैमाने पर उपयोग करना, ब्रावश्यकतानसार पौध-संरक्षण उपाय ग्रपनाना, विस्तार तथा प्रशिक्षण व्यवस्था करना, दानों को प्रधिक क्षेत्र में उगाना (लेकिन किसी मुख्य फसल को हानि पहुंचा कर नहीं) धान की परती भूमि में मूंग तथा उड़द लगाना तथा दालों की ग्रन्तरवर्ती फमलें उगाना। दीर्जकातीन उपायों में ये जामिल हैं। मल तथा प्रमाणीकृत प्रजनक बीजों के उत्पादन की केन्द्रीय योजना, कृषि ग्रनमन्धान सस्थानों तथा कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों में अधिक उपत्र देने वाली किस्मों तथा उनके संवर्धन के बारे में ग्रनुसंधान तथा विकास के कार्यक्रम चलाना श्रीर दालों के गहन विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता देना । किसानों को दालों का उत्पादन बढाने के लिये प्रोत्साहित करने की दिष्ट से चने का समर्थन मल्य 1977-78 के 95 रु0 प्रति क्विटल से बढाकर 1978-79 के विपणन मौसम में 125 रु० प्रति क्विटल किया गया । 1978-79 के विपणन मौसम के लिये घरहर तथा मंग के समर्थन मत्य त्रमश: 155 ए० और 165 प्रति क्विटल निर्धारित किये गये हैं। दालों के वर्तमान उत्पादन तया खपत के प्रांकडे उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। 1976-77 तक के पिछले पांच वर्षों में दालों का वाणिक उत्पादन 99 लाख मीटरी टन तथा 112 लाख मीटरी टन के बीच रहा है, केवल वर्ष 1975-76 एक प्रपवाद है, जब दा का उत्पादन 130 लाख मीटरी टन हुमा या

Import of Spare Parts for Watches

3866. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have liberalised its policy to restore to the dealers and shopkeepers to import licences for spare parts required for repairs and maintenance of Watches; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Submission of Application by M/s. Singer Sewing Machine Co. under F.E.R.A.

3867. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Singer Sewing Machine Co. have submitted application under FERA; and if so, the details of the same;
- (b) whether they have revised their application and now propose to float another company with 40 per cent equity; and
- (c) if so, was such a revision permissible under F.E.R.A. If not, reasons for allowing M/s. Singer Sewing Machine Co. to revise their application?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The directive issued to M/s. Singer Sewing Machine Co. in terms of Section 29 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act is to the effect that the branch should be converted into an Indian company in which the non-resident interest should not exceed 40 per cent. In response to this directive, the

company has submitted a scheme under which the business and assets of the branch would be transferred to a new Indian company being formed for this purpose, namely Indian Sewing Machine Co. In this Indian company, 40 per cent of the equity is proposed to be held by Singer Sewing Machine Co., USA and the remaining 60 per cent is proposed to be distributed to Indian residents.

- (b) The proposal outlined under (a) above is the only proposal received by the R.B.I. under the FERA, and there has been no revision of any carlier proposal.
 - (c) Does not arise.

Treaty between India and Bangladesh for transit and Trade with Nepal

3868. SHRI NATVERLAL B. PAR-MAR: Will the Minister of COM-MERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Bangladesh Government had proposed a treaty with India for transit facilities for trade and communications purposes with Nepal through a 28-K.M. level route in the Indian territory; and
- (b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, in the Letter exchanged by the Commerce Ministers of India and Nepal on the signing of the Treaty of Transit, 1978, it is stated that;

"the Government of India agreed to provide necessary overland transit facilities through Radhikapur and such other routes as may be further agreed upon for the conduct of Nepal's trade with and through Bangladesh in order to help Nepal develop and diversify her foreign trade."

2. Consequent to the signing of the above Letter, a delegation has left for Dacca to determine procedures and details in this connection.

Import of Pulses

3869. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposalto import pulses;
- (b) if so, from where import would be made;
- (c) whether the imported pulses would be sold at the prices at purchase rates; and
- (d) if not, what cost ratio would be adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-TION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). According to import policy for 1978-79, the import of pulses has been placed under Open General Licence. As such pulses can be imported with effect from April 1, 1978 from all countries except South Africa. South-West Africa, Rhodesia and Tibet region of China.

(c) and (d). Whilst there is no price control on the imported pulses, National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Lid. (NAFED), which also imports pulses, sells imported pulses at prices which are generally lower than the prevailing market prices in the country.

Grant of Exemption under Central Excise Rules

3870. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what exemptions in general or by special order u/r 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944 were granted

- in respect of sugar and tobacco stocks on hand as a relief measure affected by recent cyclones in October-November, 1977 in Southern States;
- (b) amount of revenue involved in each case namely sugar & Tobacco in the above exemptions so granted; and
- (c) whether Government have taken any such step any where in India during the last three years, if so, full particulars of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) The Central Board of Excise & Customs after careful consideration and in exercise of the powers vested in them under sub-rule (2) of rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules 1944, have issued exemption orders in respect of sugar and tobacco damaged by cyclones in the Southern States. The first exemption order has been issued on 22-2-1978 for 1586.2 MT of cyclone damaged sugar, rendering it assessable at the actual price which it would fetch at the time of sale; the second exemption order has been issued on 1-3-1978, exempting the tobacco damaged in the 1977 cyclone to the extent of 50 per cent of the effective rates of excise duties leviable on such tobacco.

- (b) Since the duty amount that may be foregone as a result of the exemption granted, will depend on the value differences between the actual sale price and the tariff value for the sugar as fixed from time to time, the actual amount of duty foregone in respect of exempted sugar would be known only after clearance of the total quantity involved. The estimated loss of revenue on account of exemption granted on cyclone-damaged tobacco is about Rs. 62.20 lakhs.
- (c) The Government had no occasion to take such a step anywhere in India during the last three years.

Amendment of Section 22 of Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944

3871. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government proposed to amend section 22 in respect of vexatious search and seizure of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 to make the punishment under it at par with that of section 9 in respect of evasion of duty of the above Act with a view to maintain equality of law and equal protection of law as provided under Art. 14 of the Constitution of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): No, Sir.

There was no proposal to amend section 22 in the manner mentioned.

Amendment of Section 40 of Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944

3872. SHRI MANOHAR LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether Government proposed to amend section 40 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 so as to do away the discrimination that exists between the citizen and the Central Excise Officers without any base or ground; and if not, why not?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): The Government does not propose to amend section 40 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 as envisaged in the question. Section 40 of the Act confers protection to a Central Excise Officer for anything which is done, or intended to be done, in good faith in pursuance of the Act or any rule made under the Act.

The question of affording protection to a citizen who commits an offence against the Central Excise law does not arise.

2265 L.S.-6.

Recovery of Capital Gains Tax from Helrs of Shri Lal, Advocate, Sonepat

3873. SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether compensation amounting to Rs. 1,05,720.40 np. was paid on or about 30th March, 1972 by Land Acquisition Collector (Urban Estate Faridabad) vide award dated 30th March, 1972 to Shri Sant Lal, an Advocate of Sonepat (Haryana) in respect of land measuring 30 bighas in patti Musalmanan, Sonepat bearing Khasra No. 3416, Khewat No. 1387 and Khata No. 2537;
- (b) the price for which Shri Sant Lal had purchased this land along with the date of purchase;
- (c) whether any amount was paid by him as Capital Gains tax under the Income-Tax Act;
- (d) if not, the reasons why the said tax was not assessed upon him; and
- (e) what steps will now be taken to recover the said tax from his heirs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Yes, Sir. Shri Sant Lal, Advocate was paid a compensation of Rs. 1,05,720.45 on 30-3-1972 on the acquisition of land measuring 30 bighas in Patti Musulmanan. The same was held by him as a Karta of the H.U.F.

- (b) The land was purchased on 2-12-1946 for Rs. 8000/- and the cost of improvements thereon was claimed at Rs. 22,000/-.
- (c) to (e). The said agricultural land was situated outside the Municipal Limits and as such did not form capital asset within the meaning of section 2(14)(iii) of the Income-tax Act, 1961. No capital gains tax was thus payable.

Re-Appointment of Assistant Collector of Customs

3874. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Shri M. W. Alimchandani who was Assistant Collector of Customs officially retired on 31st March, 1978 on completing 58 years and that after some time he made an affidavit to the effect that he had not completed 58 years and was appointed by the Secretary of Finance Department on 26th April, 1978 treating 26 days gap as a leave period;
- (b) if so, whether Shri Alimchandani has brought pressure from some influenced person to earn this favour;
- (c) whether any complaints have been received by the Department to this effect and the details thereof; and
- (d) the reaction of Government thereto and the justification for the decision taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY ofFINANCE (SHRI SATISH AGRAWAL): (a) It is a fact that Shri N. W. Alimchandani retired on 31st March, 1978 on superannuation. No affidavit, as referred to, was received from this officer after this date, nor was he allowed a change in his date of birth. In fact, no extension of service was granted to Shri Alimchandani. He was, however, reemployed with effect from 27th April, 1978.

- (b) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a) above.
- (c) and (d). A letter was received from an Hon'ble Member of Parliament in which he referred to Shri Alimchandani's case as one where an extension of service had been granted without any genuine reasons, and characterised this as an act of favouritism. The Hon'ble Member also referred to an item in a Bombay journal which referred to an Assistant Collector of Customs (name not given) who had

got back into service, and which stated that the officer's break in service had not only been patched but had been treated as leave.

In reply, the Hon'ble Member was informed that Shri Alimchandani was granted re-employment (and not extension) as he was concerned with the investigation of a number of important cases, and his continuance in order to successfully conclude these investigations was considered to be in the public interest. It was also explained to the Hon'ble Member that the statement in the press report that the officer's break in service had not only been 'patched' but had been treated as leave, was based on a misconception, since in the case of a re-employed officer, there is no question of "break in service".

Non-Tendering of High Demonstised

3875. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of notes tendered so far of the value of Rs. 1000, Rs. 5000 and 10,000 under the High Denomination Bank Notes (Demonetised) Act; and
- (b) the action proposed in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) Out of the total High Denomination Bank Notes amounting to Rs. 145.4 crore in circulation as on 16th January, 1978, notes worth Rs. 124.5 crore have been tendered to the Reserve Bank of India through Returns/Declarations, leaving notes for Rs. 20.9 crore as unaccounted for These figures are, however, provisional

(b) The holders of the High Denomination Notes who have failed to declare their holdings through Returns/ Declarations in the prescribed forms

within the stipulated time, will not be entitled to the exchange value thereof. The untendered notes have, therefore, become valueless. The Act does not provide any penal action, if any high denomination currency notes are not tendered for exchange. If, however, the same are detected as undisclosed income, in the course of any investigation, the cases are dealt with under the provisions of the Income-Tax and other relevant direct tax laws.

Foreign Exchange Remitted by Greaves Cotton

3876. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of Foreign Exchange remitted by the Greaves Cotton for the last three years; and
- (b) the total amount of foreign exchange sanctioned to the firm for the foreign tour of its officials in the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The total amount of foreign exchange remitted by M/s. Greaves Cotton and Company Limited for the last three years is indicated below:—

Year		r	Total Amount emitted; abroad
	77.00	(R	. in lakhs
July 1974 to June 1975			94.48
July 1975 to June 1976	•		195.65
July 1976 to June 1977			321 . 47

(b) The total amount of foreign exchange sanctioned to the firm for the foreign tours of its officials during the last three years is as under:

Financial Year			Exchange Release			
			Sterling	US Dollars		
1975-76			5,446	19,800		
1976-77			-	30,258		
1977-78			_	30,502		

In addition to above, Blanket Permits were issued for travel abroad as follows:

Period		T	otal value of Blanket permits
1976-77			Rs. 4.33,000
1977-78			Rs. 2,50,•00

एन० सी० डी० सी० द्वारा गुजरात की सहकारी समितियों को विए गए ऋण

- 3877. श्री छीतू माई गामित : क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
- (क) गुजरात की कितनी सहकारी सिर्मितयों ने 1975 से जून, 1978 तक एन० सी० डी० सी० से ऋण मांगा था श्रीर उनमें से प्रत्येक को ऋण की कितनी-कितनी राशि दी गई;
- (ख) कितनी सहकारी सिमितियों को ऋष्ण मंजूर नहीं किया गया है भीर इसके क्या कारण हैं; ग्रीर
- (ग) शेष सहकारी समितियों को ऋण कब तक मंजूर कर दिये जायेंग फ्रौर इस मामले को जल्दी निपटाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति ध्रौर सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कृमार गोयल) : (क) इस ध्रवधि के दौरान राष्ट्रीय सहकारी विकास निगम को वितीय सहायता के लिए जिन 225 सहकारी समितियों के ध्रावेदन पत्र मिले थे, उनमें से 208 समितियों को ऋष मंजूर कर दिये गए हैं। राष्ट्रीय महकारी विकास निगम द्वारा समितिवार मंजूर किए गए ऋण सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये गए हैं। ध्रिषालय में रखा गया। बेखिये संख्या एल टी॰—2629/78]।

- (ख) 17 सहकारी समितियों को निम्न-लिखित कारणों से ग्रभी तक ऋण मंजूर नहीं किए गए हैं :—
 - (i) घौद्योगिक लाइसेंस प्राप्त न होना ;
 - (ii) भ्रपेक्षित भ्रंग पूँजी एकत्र न करना;
 - (iii) राज्य सरकार की विशिष्ट सिफारिकों प्राप्त न होना; ग्रीर
- (iv) मूल प्रस्तावों का संशोधन, जिसमें स्लाक लागत में संबोधन करना भी ज्ञामिल है।
- (ग) सम्बन्धित सहकारी सिमितियां जैसे ही निर्धारित प्रपेक्षित बातें पूरी करें। राष्ट्रीय सह-कारी विकास निगम इस मामले में सम्बन्धित सिमितियों और राज्य सरकार के साथ पत्नाचार कर रहा है।

कीनिक्स टेक्सटाइल यूनिट नं० 1, बम्बई के शेयर होस्डर

3878. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विक्त मंत्री फीनिक्स टैक्सटाइल नं० 1, बम्बई के मालिकों भीर भागीदारों द्वारा भायकर के भूगतान के बारे में 24 फरवरी, 1978 के भ्रतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 658 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

- (क) क्या फीनिक्स टैक्सटाइल्स यूनिट नं० 1, बम्बई मं 5443 शेयर होल्डर हैं और यदि हां, तो कितने शेयर होल्डरों ने इस कम्पनी के 10 लाख से प्रधिक शेयर खरीद रखे हैं और जनके नाम क्या हैं तथा उन्होंने शेयर किन-किन तारीखों को खरीदे ;
- (ख) इस कम्पनी में कुल कितनी राशि का निवेश किया गया है, किन-किन बैकों ने इसे ऋण दिया है धौर यह कम्पनी किस सीमा तक ऋण ने सकती है; धौर
- (ग) क्या उपरोक्त भागों में पूछी गई सारी जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है भीर यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी क्यौरा क्या है ?

चित्त मंबालय में राज्य मंब्री (धी चूल्फिकारउत्ताह): (क) श्रीर (ग). इस समय उपलब्ध सूचना के प्रनुसार, फीनिक्स, मिल्स लिमिटेड, बम्बई क, जो फीनिक्स टैक्सटाइल नं० 1 के मालिक हैं, दिसम्बर, 1977 में 5433 हिस्सेदार यें। जन हस्सेदारों ने इस कम्पनी के 10 लाख से श्रीष्ठक के हिस्से खरीदे ये, उनकी संख्या, उनके नाम तथा हिस्से खरीदे ये, उनकी संख्या, उनके नाम तथा हिस्से खरीदेने की तारीख सम्बन्धी सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। किन्तु, इस कम्पनी के निदेशकों, उनके नामों, उनकी हिस्से-दारियों तथा जिन तारीखों को उन्होंने ये हिस्से खरीदे उनके ब्यौरे यथा उपलब्ध सूचना के श्रनुसार, सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-पत्न में दिये गये हैं। [प्रचालय में रखा गया। वेखिये संख्या एल० टी०--2630/78]।

(ख) मैमसं फीनिक्स मिल्स लिमिटेड को देना बैंक तथा बैंक प्राफ इण्डिया द्वारा कार्यवालन पूँजों को मुविधाएं मंजूर की गई हैं। किन्तु बैंकों के बींच चली प्रा रही परिपाटी तथा प्रथा के प्रनुसार घौर बैंकिंग कम्पनी (उप-क्रम का प्रभिग्नहण तथा प्रन्तरण) प्रधिनियम, 170 के उपवंधों के प्रनुरूप भी, राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के घटकों के मामलों से सम्बधित प्रथवा उनके बारे में सूचना बतायी नहीं जा सकती।

Service Conditions of Employees of Civil Aviation Department Employees Staff Canteen, Calcutta Airport

3879. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the miserable service conditions of the employees of Civil Aviation Department Employees' Staff Canteen, Calcutta Air Port; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the service conditions of the employees there?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOT-TAM KAUSHIK): (a) The service conditions of the employees of Staff Canteens are governed by instructions issued by Government and are being followed in the case of Employees Staff Canteen, Calcutta Airport.

(b) Does not arise.

Recruitment in Third Airlines

3880. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the policy of recruitment in regard to the proposed Third Airlines; and
- (b) whether due consideration would be given to the employees who had been connected with and or are still employed in private Air Companies of Calcutta like the Jam Air Company, the Kalinga Airlines etc., while framing the policy?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Government have not so far taken any decision on the setting up of an airline to operate third line services. The question, therefore, of a policy of recruitment or of giving consideration to employees connected with/or employed in private air companies does not arise at present.

Non-Payment of Interim relief to Employees of Airport Hotel, Calcutta

3881. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the employees of Air Port Hotel,

Calcutta are very much agitated due to non-payment of interim relief even after the assurance given by the Government; and

(b) if so, when the Government is going to fulfil the assurance?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under active consideration of the India Tourism Development Corporation Wage Review Committee set up by Government.

चढ़ियों से केतों से ब्रायात पर रोक

3882 श्री धर्मीतह भाई पटेल : क्या वाष्क्रिय तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात राज्य के सौराष्ट्र के राजकोट सिटो के राजकोट वाच केस मैन्युफैक्चरसे एसोसिएणन ने भायात तथा नियात के मुख्य नियंत्रक, नई दिल्ली को 29 ग्रप्रैल, 1978 को एक 9-सूत्री भ्रम्यावेदन भेजा है जिसमें बड़ी के केसों के धायात पर रोक नगाने की मांग की गई है;
- (का) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मदवार क्यौरा क्या है भीर इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कर्यवाही की है अथवा करना चाहती है; भौर
- (ग) उक्त एसोसिएन की मांगें कब तक मानी जायेंगी घीर उनके घब तक न माने जाने के क्या कारण हैं?

वाजिञ्च तथा नागरिक पूर्वत और सहकारिता मंद्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री स्नारिक बेग): (क) जी हां । इसने हाथ की घड़ियों के केसों के झायात पर रोक लगाने की मांग की थी ।

- (खा) श्रीर (ग). दिये गये मुख्य प्वाइंट ये हैं:—
 - (1) राजकोट के छोटे उद्यमी हाय की यड़ियों के केसों का विनिर्माण विकसित करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं।
 - (2) लघु क्षेत्र के लगभग 80 ऐसे एकक हैं जिनकी उत्पादन क्षमता 50 लाख केस प्रति वर्ष है, तथा
 - (3) उदार भ्रायात नीति तथा इस मद पर लगने वाले कस्टम शुल्क में कमी करने के परिणामस्वरूप ये एकक बंद हो जायेंगे तथा फलस्वरूप बेरोजगारी होगी।

घरेलू मांग तथा स्वदेशी उत्पादन के बीच अन्तर को देखते हुए मुझाव को स्वीकार करना संभव नहीं हो पाया है। इसके अतिरक्त गुल्क की घटी हुई दर घड़ी बनाने वाले केवल उन एककों के लिये लागू है जो इस उद्देश्य के लिये सरकार द्वारा अनुसोदित हैं।

राजकोट बृस्ट विवरिंग मैन्यू फैक्बरसं एसोसिएशन से उत्पादन-सुरुक के बारें में धन्याबेटन

3883. श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल : क्या विक्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सब है कि राजकोट धास्ट वियरिंग मैन्यूफैक्वरसं एसोसिएशन ने 11 फरवरी, 1978 को पांच मदों पर उत्पाद शुल्क के बारे में भ्रम्यावेदन भेजा है;
 - (ख) यदि हां, तो मद-कार ब्वीरा क्या है;
- (ग) क्याइस एसोसिएमन की मांग स्वीकार कर ली गई है, यदि हां, तो कव, किस प्रकार और उसके क्या कारण है; धौर
- (घ) उत्पाद गुल्क में कितनी रियायत दी गई है ग्रीर यह कब से दी जा रही है?

बित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (की सतीस समास): (क) भीर (ख). जी हां । परन्तु भ्रम्याबेदन में उत्तिखित पांच मदें लच्चु एककों द्वारा निर्मित बाल वियरिंग पर (मृदु इस्पात रेसों से) 15-10-1977 से उत्पादनशुरूक की भ्रम्यायगी से बिना सर्त छूट मंत्रूर करने के सम्बन्ध में की गयी प्रत्यंना के पांच मृद्दे हैं।

- (ग) बाल-बियरिंग (मृंदु इस्पात रेलों ते) का निर्माण करने वाले लघु-एककों द्वारा ध्रनुषव की गई कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए ध्रधि-सूचना संख्या 71/78-के॰ उ॰ शु॰ दिनांक 1-3-78 में संशोधन कर के ध्रधिमूचना स॰ 88/78-के॰ उ॰ शु॰ दिनांक 30-3-1978 जारी की गई थो ताकि उक्त पिछलो ध्रधिमूचना के ध्रन्तगंत मिलने वाली छूट कालाभ ऐसे बाल-बियरिंग पर भी मिल सके ।
- (घ) 1-4-1978 से रोलर बियरिंग, प्रचांत् सभी प्रकार की बाल प्रयंवा रोलर बियरिंग (जिसमें मृदु इस्पात रेसों से निर्मित बाल बियरिंग भी शामिल हैं), 5 लाख रुपये से प्रनिधक की निकासी के संबंध में, 1-3-1978 की घधिमुखना संख्या 71/78 के धन्तर्गत छट की हकदार हैं बशत उस कि बित्तीय वर्ष के दौरात 15 लाख रुपये से प्रधिक की निकासी न की गई हो ।

Information to Passengers about change in Flight Schedule

3884. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is obligatory on the part of Airlines to inform their passengers in the event of change in flight schedule;

- (b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Indian Airlines, Delhi (Palam Airport) did not bother to inform its passengers booked to travel on IC-459 Ex-Delhi-Gwalior-Bhopal on 9.7.78 till they were checked in and checked for security purpose while in fact the incoming aircraft on IC-482 of 8-7-78 was not arrived from Jaipur-Agra;
- (c) if so, the reasons of such slackness and negligence on the part of Indian Airlines; and
- (d) action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOT TAM KAUSHIK): (a) It is obligatory on the part of the Airlines to advise passengers of change in flight time when such a change is necessitated due to exigencies.

(b) to (d). There had been a lapse on the part of Indian Airlines in not making an announcement. Indian Airlines have regretted the inconvenience caused and have taken steps to see that such lapses do not occur, in future.

Re-Structuring of S.T.C. and its Subsidiaries

3885. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE. CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-TION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are considering to restructure the State Trading Corporation and its subsidiaries in the near future; and
 - (b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The recommendations made by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad in regard to the res-

tructuring of the STC and its subsidiaries are being examined at appropriate levels.

Quantity of Rice Exported

3886. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-TION be pleased to state:

- (a) the total quantity of rice exported during the year 1977-78 and up to the end of June, 1978;
- (b) whether it is not a fact that as a result of huge quantity of export, price of rice has increased in the country; and
- (c) if so, what steps are being taken to reduce the quantity for export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The total quantity of Basmati rice exported during April—November, 1977 was 9,378 tonnes. Export figures for the period from December, 1977 to June, 1978 have not yet been compiled.

(b) and (c). Export of all varieties of rice except Basmati is banned. Against the total production of 2.5 lakh tonnes of Basmati rice annual export has not been more than 42,000 tonnes during the last five years. Export of Basmati is not likely to have any adverse effect on the domestic prices especially of the cheaper varieties of rice which are mainly consumed by the common man in India.

Manufacture of Smaller Gold Bars for sale at Gold Auctions

3887. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to manufacture smaller gold bars for sale at gold auctions;

- (b) if so, the proposed weight of the gold bars; and
- (c) the need for manufacture of smaller gold bars?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b): No, Sir. Standard gold bars of 100 grammes denomination are sold in the fortnightly Reserve Bank of India auctions.

(c) A scheme for the sale of gold in small quantities to goldsmiths at fixed prices in between the Reserve Bank of India auctions from selected centres in the country is under the consideration of the Government. Standard gold bars of 10 and 50 grammes denominations would be used in such sales.

Trade between India and Bangladesh

3888. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:

SHRI YAGYA DATT SHAR-MA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-TION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any discussion between India and Bangladesh to step up the trade between the two countries was held recently in New Delhi: and
- (b) if so, the details of the discussion held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) Trade talks between India and Bangladesh were held at New Delhi from 23rd to 25th February, 1978.

(b) To facilitate further development and diversification of trade between the two countries special reference was made to import of newsprint, naptha, Furnace oil, Molasses and Choloroquin di-phosphate from Bangladesh and export of coal, iron and steel products, machinery, transport equipment and consumer items from

India. However, these are merely indicative of the areas of trade expansion as there is free trade with Bangladesh in convertible currency and all items permissible under the import export regimes of the two countries can be traded.

Pass Marks prescribed for S.C./S.T. in Departmental Examination in Income Tax Department

3889. SHRI A. MURUGESAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the order bearing No. O.M. No. 8|12|69|EST(SCT) of 23rd December, 1970, issued by Department of Personnel has been implemented, from the date of issue of this order in the Income Tax Department;
- (b) if not, why and who is responsible for the gross violation of Government orders and what action has been taken against them by the Government;
- (c) what are the marks prescribed for pass by the S.C./S.T. officials, as per the relaxed standard in the Departmental examinations conducted for U.D.C. I.T.I. etc. in the Income Tax Department; and
- (d) what action has been taken to set right the backlogs if any on account of non implementation of this order from the date of issue of this order?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The Department of Personnel O.M. dated 23rd December, 1970 refers only to "Departmental Competitive Examinations" for promotion and "Departmental Confirmation Examinations". The Departmental Examinations prescribed in the Income-tax Department do not exactly conform to this description as these are only qualifying examinations. Mere passing a Departmental Examination does not automatically lead to

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promotion/confirmation. Actual promotion/confirmation is made on the recommendation of a D.P.C Passing of a Departmental Examination is a condition for eligibility for being considered for promotion/confirmation. This being the position, it was considered that no action, by way of implementation of the orders dated 23rd December, 1970, was called for in the Income Tax Department. However, on reconsideration, the Government issued orders on 25th April, 1978, relaxing the qualifying standard in favour of S.C./S.T. directly recruited personnel for confirmation purposes. Similarly, the Government also issued orders on 5th August, 1978 relaxing the qualifying standard in favour of S.C./S.T. candidates, who appear in the Departmental Examinations to qualify for becoming eligible for promotion.

- (b) As explained above, it was all along held that the Department of Personnel and A.Rs. O.M. dated 23rd December, 1970 did not apply to the Departmental Examinations held by the Income-tax Department as these are qualifying examinations and not competitive ones. There was, therefore, no violation of Government orders.
- (c) The prescribed qualifying standards for the S.C./S.T. officials as per relaxed standards in the Departmental Examinations conducted for various categories in the Income-tax Department have been fixed at 5 per cent below the normal qualifying standards which are applicable to the other category of candidates for respective examinations.
- (d) In the case of directly recruited S.C /S.T. U.D.Cs., Inspectors and I.T.Os. Group-A, who have to pass the examination for the purposes of confirmation, instructions were issued on 25th April, 1978 that all those who would have passed the respective Departmental Examinations in the past, i.e., in 1971 or later years, in case the relaxed standards had been in force then, will be declared to have passed

the relevant examination w.e.f. 25th April, 1978, i.e. date of issue of orders.

माल की सप्लाई के संबंध में योक विकेताओं से प्रतिरिक्त धन वसुल किया जाना

3890. डा0 रामजी सिंह : क्या क्लि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि बड़े घोषोनिक प्रतिप्ठान माल की सप्लाई के संबंध में क्षोक विकेताओं भादि से प्रीमियम के रूप में भतिरिक्त धन वसूल करते हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो पूजीपतियों द्वारा खुले-ग्राम की जा रही इस चोर-बाजारी को रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; भीर
- (ग) क्या सरकार योक विकेताओं को सीमेंट, सोडा, इस्पात ग्रादि सीधे ग्रयवा सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से सप्लाई करेगी ?

कित मंत्री (की एच 0 एन 0 पटेल) : (क) ग्रीर (ख). हालांकि समाचार पत्नों में बड़े घोषोगिक प्रतिष्ठानों द्वारा प्रीमियम लिए जाने के संबंध में खबरें छपी हैं, परन्तु सरकार के पास इस विषय में कोई प्रामाणिक सचना उपलब्ध नहीं

(ग) फिर भी, सरकार का यह सनत प्रयास रहा है कि ऐसी कुप्रयामी पर रोक लगाए ताकि उपभोक्नाम्रों का शांघण न किया जा सके। इस कार्य से संबंधित उपायों में ये शामिल हैं-निजी बिचौलियों के स्थान पर सार्वजनिक प्रभिकरणों की नियक्ति करना ग्रौर वास्तविक उपयोगकर्तांग्रों को बार्फित सामान केलिए सीधे ग्रावंटन करना उदाहरणार्थ, 20,000 टन सोडा ऐश का घायात करने का निश्चय किया गया है ग्रीर वास्तविक उपयोगकत्तांग्रों को स्टेट केमिकल्म एण्ड फार्मास्युटि-कल्म कारपोरेशन ग्राप, इंडिया लिमिटेड के पास श्रपने नाम पंजीकृत कराने की सलाह दी गई है। सीमेंट के संबंध में, एक राज्य सरकार ने सीधे ग्रथवा किसी सार्वजनिक ग्रभिकरण के माध्यम से वितरण का काम ग्रापने हाथ में लेने की इच्छा व्यक्त की है। ग्रन्थ राज्य मरकारों से यह भनुरोध किया गया है कि वे वितरण की इस प्रणाकी ग्रयंवा कोई ग्रन्य उपयुक्त प्रणाली को **प्रपनाने** की वाछनीयता पर विचार करें। जहां तक इस्पात की सप्लाई का संबंध है वास्तविक उप-योगकर्ताम्रों को प्राचमिकता दी जाती है। तवापि कुछ सामग्री व्यापारियों को दिए जाने के प्रश्न पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है।

I.T.D.C. Scheme for conducting excursion Tours

3891. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether I.T.D.C. have any scheme in collaboration with Railways

for conducting excursion tours in the country for both international and domestic tours:

- (b) if so, what are the details thereof:
- (c) what is the number of tours together with the places conducted by the Corporation during the last three years;
- (d) whether adequate publicity is given for these tours at Railway stations and information centres etc.; and
- (e) what are the details of the literature issued in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No. Sir. However, the Railways are offering Indrail Pass tickets against payment in foreign exchange which enable foreign tourists and Indians residing abroad to travel by train as they like within the period of validity. Besides, the Railways also issue Hill Station return tickets. Circular Tour tickets and Students' tickets at concessional rates to Indians.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Central Government Employees Insurance Scheme

3892. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the Central Government Employees within the age group of 45—57 who have compulsorily contributed to the Central Government Employees Insurance Scheme at the rate of Rs. 5/- p.m. are given at the time of retirement, only total amount of contribution without any interest or bonus according to the provisions of the scheme;
- (b) if so, the steps taken to remove the anomalous and discriminatory provision from the rules of the scheme; and
- (c) if not, whether Government would take necessary steps thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no anomaly or discriminatory provision in the Central Government Employees Insurance Scheme. The scheme also provides an inssurance cover of Rs. 5000/- in the event of death of an employee in service. The insurance premium required for this death cover rises so sharply beyond age 40 that at ages 45 onwards, even a mere return of contributions (without interest) at age 58, contains an element of subsidy from the Government.

Pending Applications for House Building Advance in A. G. Office, Trivandrum

3893. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware that the applications for House Building Advance pending in the A.G.'s Office, Trivandrum and V.S.S.C., Trivandrum from December, 1977 onwards are still pending owing to inadequacy of funds allotted;
- (b) whether Government will allot more funds to these offices either by diversion of excess funds if any, from other offices/departments or by supplementary grants; and
- (c) whether immediate action will be taken to allot funds in respect of employees who are already in receipt of 1st and/or 2nd instalments of House Building Advance and are therefore half-way through the construction of Buildings?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir, in so far as Office of the Accountant General, Kerala is concerned. Information regarding Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, Trivandrum is not readily available.

(b) The Comptroller and Auditor General has already approached the appropriate authority for allotment of additional funds in so far as the employees of office of the Accountant General, Kerala are concerned.

(c) To the extent funds are made available priority will be given to employees who have already been paid one or more instalments as advance and have commenced actual construction.

Selection Grade Auditors in Indian Audit and Accounts Department

3894. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5179 on 31st March, 1978 regarding removal of stagnation of Selection Grade Auditor in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and state:

- (a) whether the sub-committee of the Departmental Council of the Audit Department has since submitted its report;
- (b) if so, the final decision taken thereon; and
- (c) if not, whether Government will fix a time limit for submission of the report and taking a final decision?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL); (a) to (c). An item "removal of stagnation in the Selection Grade Auditors Cadre" came up for discussion in the 3rd Ordinary Meeting of the Departmental Council of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department. This item was remitted to a Committee of the Council for further consideration and report. The Committee was simultaneously considering another item regarding the introduction of a higher cadre in the scale of Secretariat Assistants. The Committee has submitted its report on the second item. Since a general question regarding upgradation of U.D.Cs. in non-Secretariat offices to Assistants' Cadre has also come up for consideration in the National Council of Joint Consultative Machinery and a Committee has been set up for this purpose, a decision on this question cannot be taken in isolation. It is not possible for Government to fix a time limit for taking a final decision on this matter.

Account of Messrs Transport Advertising Services, Patna in State Bank, Main Branch, Patna

3895. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Messrs Transport Advertising Services, Patna, a subsidiary of M/s Media Agency Pvt. Ltd., Bombay had an account in State Bank, Main Branch, Patna;
 - (b) date of opening the account;
- (c) who operated the account on behalf of the Company:
- (d) whether the account was once closed and on whose instructions;
- (e) if so, whether again in the name of the same company the account was opened in July 1974 in the same Branch;
- (f) if so, under what circumstances a fresh account was opened and the names of persons who opened and operated the account and under which capacity and designation;
- (g) whether the new account is currently operated and total transaction as on July 20, 1978;
- (h) whether the person operating the new Bank account is the authorised representative of the firm;
- (i) if not, whether the Bank has started criminal proceedings against the persons concerned for any irregularities; and
- (j) whether the responsibility is going to be fixed on the officials?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL) (a) to (e). The State Bank of India have reported that in July, 1974 one current account was opened in the name of M/s.Transport Advertising Service in

its Patna Main Branch. Prior to this, no account appears to have been maintained by this firm in this branch.

- (f) to (h). In accordance with practices and usages customary among bankers and in conformity with the provisions of the Statute, details relating to an individual constituent of the bank are not to be divulged.
- (i) and (j). The bank is not aware of any irregularity in the conduct of this account. The question of initiating any criminal proceedings or fixing of responsibility does not, therefore, arise.

Licence to Insurance Agents

3896. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many insurance agents were licensed under Section 42 of the Insurance Act, 1998 for procuring and soliciting insurance business as on
 - (1) first January, 1978,
 - (2) end of First Five Year Plan (1955-56)
- (3) end of Third Five Year Plan (1965-66) and
- (b) how many insurance agents licensed at each of the above three time periods companies persons firms were of foreign origin or ownership?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The required information which is being collected at the end of each calendar year is as under:—

31-12-1955	licences
	. 3,12,896
31-12-1965	3,31,572
31-12-1977	2,96,881

No. of persons

holding

(b) The application form for licence to act as an insurance agent, prescribed under the Insurance Act, does not require any information to be furnished regarding the nationality of the applicant and as such the required information is not available.

बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों का कार्य

3897. डा॰ लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या विक्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि बहुराष्ट्रीय अथवा असीमित भाग से काम कर रही भीर उसका व्यय भ्रपने देशों के हितों में करने वाली कम्प्पनियों के बारे में देश में गम्भीर प्रतिक्रिया है भीर उनके कार्यकरण के बारे में विस्तार से चर्चा की मांग की गई है;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो न्यूयार्क में दिये गये 'मल्टी-नेशनल ट्रगेट सेम ट्रीटमेंट एउ डोमिस्टिक यूनिट्स' (बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों के साथ देश में काम करने वाले एककों जैसा व्यवहार किया जायेगा) वक्तव्य कहां तक सच भौर उचित है; भौर
- (ग) क्या उन भारतीय उद्योगों को, जिन्हें वित्तीय सहायता के लिए सरकार पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है भौर जिसकी सामान्यतया कभी रहती है, बहुराष्ट्रीय निगमों, जिनकी भ्रषे व्यवस्था सुदृढ है, की तुलना में विकास भौर विस्तार के मामले में कठिनाई का भ्रनुभव नहीं करना पड़ेगा ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच एम0 पटेल) : (क) जी, नहीं। विदेशी निवेश के संबंध में सरकार एक चयनात्मक नीति का पालन करती है ग्रीर उन क्षेत्रों के लिए जो कम प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र है ग्रीर जहां पर्याप्त देशी क्षमता विद्यमान है, न तो बाहरी पंजी निवेश चाहती है ग्रीर न इसको बढ़ावा देती है। विदेशी तकनीक भ्रीर वित्तीय सहयोग केवल उच्च प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों विणेष करके उन उद्योगों में ही प्राप्त किया जाता है जिन्हें ग्राधनिकतम प्रौद्योगिकी की ग्रावण्यकता होती है ग्रीर/ग्रथवा जो उल्लेखनीय निर्यात सक्षमता प्रदान करते हैं। उन कम्पनियों के संबंध जो पहले से ही देश में कार्यरत है विदेशी मुद्रा विनियमन प्रधिनियम के प्रन्तर्गत बनाए गए मार्ग निर्देशों में यह व्यवस्था है कि उन कम्पनियों को भ्रपनी विदेशी इक्विटी को 74 प्रतिशत म्रयवा 51 प्रतिशत म्रयवा 40 प्रतिशत तक कम करना होगा जो उनके क्रियाकलापों के स्वरूप भीर विशिष्टता पर निर्मर करेगा भीर इन मार्ग-निर्देशों को कड़ाई से लागू किया जा रहा है। इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि विदेशी कम्पनियों के कियाकलाप हमारे व्यापक राष्ट्रीय हितों भीर नीतियों के भनुरूप है हमारे पास पर्याप्त कानुनी उपाय हैं।

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- (ख) विदेशी कम्पनियों पर भी देशी कम्प-नियों जैसे कानून भीर विनियमन लागू होते हैं तथापि कतिपय कानूनों में विशेषकर व्यवस्थाए है जो विदेशी कम्पनियों पर लागू होती हैं।
- (ग) जी, नहीं । देशी उद्यमों को सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थाओं से प्राप्त होने वाली सहायता की कमी के कारण कोई हानि नहीं होने दी जाएगी ।

Relief to small Tobacco Growers

3898. SHRI F. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are aware that there is a glut of tobacco in the Indian market at present;
- (b) whether Government are also aware that small and marginal to-bacco growing farmers in Gujarat had to resort to distress sales of their stock of tobacco due to depression in the market;
- (c) whether it is a fact that small farmers had to sell their stock at the rate of Rs. 5/- per 20 kg. against the cost price of about Rs. 40/-; and
- (d) if so, steps taken to afford relief to small and marginal tobacco growing farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b): Yes. Sir.

- (c) Because of surplus production, the tobacco prices have generally shown a downward trend this year but the Government have an authentic information that the prices have been as low as 25 paise per kg.
- (d) The STC were asked to buy 10,000 tonnes of virginia tobacoo this year. This was in addition to 5,000 tonnes which they were already buying to meet their export requirements.

The National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) have also been asked to buy 25,000 tonnes of non-virginia tobacco, including bidi tobacco from the growers through the Co-operative Sector.

Both the steps have been taken in the interest of the growers. The purchases to be made by NAFED are intended to be confined to the small farmers producing 20 to 40 quintals, with observance also of a maximum limit of quantity to be purchased from an individual farmer.

Tourists Visited Gir Lion Sanctuary

3899. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

> SHRI SHYAM SUNDER GUP-TA:

> SHRI RAM SEWAK HAZARI:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the number of tourists who visited the Gir Lion sanctuary during the last tourist season?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOT-TAM KAUSHIK): A total of 22,064 domestic and foreign tourists visited the Gir Lion sanctuary during the last tourist season from October, 1977 to June, 1978.

Bhoothalingam Committee Recommendations on Managerial Salaries and Perks

3900. SHRI SURENDRA BIKRAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

- (a) how much time will be taken to bring a Bill in the Parliament to lower the Managerial salaries and perks based on Bhoothalingam Committee recommendations; and
- (b) whether the implementation of the above recommendations will give the desired results unless the black money is unearthed and steps to check black money earning are taken?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b).

The recommendations of the Bhoothalingam Study Group are under examination and it is difficult at this stage to give any definite answer to the Question.

Private Businessmen Holding posts in decision-making bodies of Public Undertakings

3901. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN; Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of private businessmen holding posts in the decision-making or governing bodies of public undertakings at present, showing the names of the respective undertakings;
- (b) whether Government have a proposal under consideration not to appoint any private businessman in public undertakings as a policy, and also to remove the private businessmen from these undertakings who hold top posts; and
 - (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). There is no private business man holding the full-time post of Chief Executive of a Central Government enterprise. However, some private businessmen are appointed as part-time Chairman of Public Enterprises.

In the selection of Chief Executives and other full-time appointments to the Board of Directors, the Government's policy is to tap all sources to get the best talent but where possible give preference to those serving in the public sector.

For posts of part-time Directors of Central Government companies, persons from private industry and commerce are also considered on the basis of the contribution that they can be expected to make. Care is, however, taken to see that there is no conflict of interest.

Swiss Bank Deposits

3903. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the investigation regarding the Swiss Bank deposits has been completed; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). In the absence of particulars of the case the Hon'ble Member has in mind, it is not possible to give a specific reply. The Enforcement Directorate have not launched any special drive to investigate cases of deposits in Swiss Banks.

Tenders for Import of Explosives called by S.T.C.

3904. PROF. R. K. AMIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the tenders for the import of explosives for Central Water Commission were called by State Trading Corporation;
- (b) if so, how many tenders were received, what were the terms and conditions of tenders when called and imposed subsequently and whose tender was accepted waiving the conditions and reasons thereof; and
- (c) was a chance given to other parties to quote when the conditions were waived?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In all 16 tenders were received. The terms and conditions of the tenders, when called, are given in the attached Statement-I. The terms and conditions imposed subsequently

were in respect of 4 tenders whose material was approved by the Chief Controller of Explosives and are given in the attached Statement-II.

Each tender was considered in its totality on merits. Accordingly, the tender from M/s. Leopold Lazarus, U.K. which was the lowest tender,

 w_{as} accepted. There has been no waiver of conditions in favour of any specific party

(c) As the tenders were considered in their totality, the question of giving a chance/negotiation to any party after the bid closing date does not arise.

Statement—II

Terms and conditions of Tender Enquiry when floated

- (i) Commodity & specifications:
- (ii) Quantity:

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- (iii) Packing:
- (iv) Delivery:

Nitro Glycerine &o % gelatine type explosives broad specification mentioned below:

- -Density 1.4GM per CC
- -25mmDia ≥ 200mm length
- 1250MT (±) 5% at buyers option

should be sea-worthy capable of withstanding transit by rail and road up to the final destination under Indian climatic conditions. In three equal monthly lot preferably commercing from the month of March, 1978.

Statement-II

Terms and conditions imposed subsequently

- (i) Confirming that the explosives offered by you would be Nitro Glycerine base 80 per cent Gelatine type meeting all the test specifications included in the ISI Standard No. 6609 Part-II Section-I 1973 in addition to the statutory tests required under the Explosives Act.
- (ii) The shelf life of your products must also be indicated clearly.
- (iii) Since explosives normally should have a shelf life of 3 years, you shall have to furnish a bank guarantee confirming that the explosives offered by you would have a shelf life of 3 years and in case any quantity of explosives deteriorates within the specified storage period and does not meet the statutory tests, the material offered by you would be replaced either free of charge or refund for the month paid would be effected in full.
 - (iv) The rock bottom price which

can be offered by you per Metric Ton FOB and C&F.

- (v) Any other incentive which can be offered by you.
- (vi) Since explosives would not be allowed to be landed if this fail to meet statutory tests, you have to give 100 per cent bank guarantee to cover STC for such an eventuality.
- (vii) Delivery period which in all likelihood may be phased between the period May-December, 1978, but the actual arrangement of shipment will be at STC's option.
- (viii) Extension of validity of the offer upto 15-5-1978 (17.00 hrs IST).
- (ix) This invitation for submission of information required is without prejudice to the terms and conditions as also the validity of the offer as tendered/agreed to above by you.

Freight Concession on Export Commodities

3905. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL

SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the withdrawal of the freight concession, earlier allowed (and after that withdrawal of the freight subsidy), has adversely affected the competitive position of the industrial units located in the northern region and is acting as a hindrance in the efforts to promote exports from this region; and
- (b) if so, whether Government are in a mood to revive the freight concession on export commodities which was withdrawn in October, 1974?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY ofCOMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Representations been received from shipper interests, Chamber of Commerce and Governments urging the need for the re-introduction of railway concession which was available movement of selected items of export traffic prior to 1-11-74, in the interest of promoting growth of exports of the manufacturing units located in Northern Region. In the first session of Standing Committee on Promotion of Exports by Rail (SCOPE RAIL) held in March last this subject was discussed and it was agreed that the entire subject of railway freight rebate/concession called for a de-novo examination. No final decision so far been taken.

M/s. Auto Pins (1) Regd.

3906. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Auto Pins (I) Regd. and its allied concerns are engaged in fraudulent transactions and black money sales all over the country and investigations in case of Bihar

State alone have revealed proof of such transactions for one year alone to the extent of Rs. 60 lakhs;

- (b) if so, the total estimates of such transactions for one year in other States and whether Government have assessed (i) since how long these firms are engaged in this kind of underhand dealings, (ii) the total amount of such transactions per year and Income/Sales Tax evaded thereon, (iii) whether Cumulative amount of such transactions would have exceeded over Rs. 20 crores in the last 10 years; and
- (c) steps contemplated by Government to stop these underhand dealings and guidelines given to States to assess the taxes and revenue lost in the past; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a), (b) (c). Income-tax authorities conducted search and seizure operations in the Auto Pins (I) Regd. Group of cases April, 1976. Besides valuable assets, a large number of documents/ books of account were seized. An order under section 132(5) of the Income-tax Act has been passed in the case of M/s. Auto Pins Regd. estimating the undisclosed income for the assessment year 1976-77 in a summary manner at Rs. 10,73,075 on the basis of unaccounted sales as indicated by a seized document and retaining the seized cash amounting to Rs. 85,390. In the case of an allied concern M/s. Motoren Industries, assessment the assessment year 1975-76 has been completed in which a sum of Rs. 40,000/- has been added on account of undisclosed investment.

Scrutiny of the seized material and other enquiries are in progress. The total amount of unrecorded transactions (including those in Bihar State) and Income-tax/Sales-tax evaded will be known on completion thereof and framing of the relevant assessments.

2. Income-tax authorities have been advised to maintain adequate liaison

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SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- with the Sales-tax authorities. They cannot transmit information pertaining to individual assessees except in accordance with provisions of Section 138 of the Income-tax Act.
- 3. Levy of tax on sales and purchases of goods taking place within a State is a State subject of taxation vide Entry 54 in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution. The administration of Central Sales Tax levied on inter-State trade under the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 has also been entrusted by law to the State Governments who collect and retain the proceeds of Central Sales Tax. In view of the above constitutional position, the Central Government have not issued any guidelines to the States.
- Quantity and value of Stocks of processed Mica held by MITCO

3907. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL

- (a) what is the total quantity and value of stocks of processed mica held by MITCO at the end of 1975, 1976 and 1977, respectively;
- (b) the objectives for which these stocks have been built; and
- (c) whether these objectives have been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):
(a) The stock of processed mica held by MITCO at the end of 1975, 1976 and 1977 were as under:

Qty. Tonnes Value: Rs,L3kh.

As on 31-12-75		As on 31-12-76		As on 31-12-77		
Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	
2467.42	452.00	2222.15	406.95	2056.21	426.50	

(b) and (c). With a view to achieving its socio-economic objective, MITCO made purchases of such items of mica which were generally manufactured by the dealers of the weaker sections. The Corporation has, to a substantial extent, achieved this objective as will be evidenced by the fact that purchases from weaker sections by the end of 1977-78 were of the order of 70 per cent of the total purchases.

Purchases of Processed Mica by MITCO

3908. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased t_0 state:

- (a) whether purchases of processed mica by MITCO have been made with a view to relieving the mica Industry of their unsaleable stocks; and
- (b) if so, what is the programme of these purchases in the next three

years and what is the target for increasing the stock-pile in the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG):

- (a) No, Sir.
 - (b) Does not arise.

Investment made by IDBI in different Industries

3909. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: SHRI A. C. GEORGE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that IDBI made investment in different industries in the private and public Sectors;
- (b) if so, which are the Industries in which IDBI keeps more than 10 per cent shares or equivalent investment; and
- (c) the procedure adopted to nominate Directors to these companies by the IDBI?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) The information to the extent available is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.
- (c) IDBI nominates its representatives on the Boards of all assisted concerns where substantial financial assistance has been sanctioned, and where the convertibility clause has been incorporated in the financial assistance agreement. In other cases IDBI exercises its discretion whether or not to nominate directors on the Board of assisted companies.

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Financial Assistance Sanctioned by IDBI to Applicants

3910. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many applications for financial assistance exceeding Rs. 50 lacs have been sanctioned by IDBI during the last two years, and the date of submission of proposal by the party, and the date of sanction and date of disbursement of loan;
- (b) why so much of delay in scrutiny and disbursement of the loan to the applicants; and
- (c) the steps taken to improve the efficiency?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) to (c). IDBI sanctioned direct financial assistance exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs to 84 projects and 71 projects during 1976-77 and 1977-78 (July-June) respectively. Government have impressed upon the financial institutions need for expeditious disposal of applications. For this purpose, a time limit of 4 to 6 months has been prescribed for disposal of complete loan applications by financial institutions where reference to Advisory Committee is necessary. In cases where no reference is necessary, such time limit prescribed is 3 to 5 months. IDBI provides bridge finance so as to bring down delay in disbursal of assistance and to enable assisted units to draw money, pending completion of legal and procedural formalities.

Proposal to build buffer stocks Essential Commodities of Mass Consumption

3911. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COM-MERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Government are considering to build up adequate

buffer stocks of essential commodities of mass consumption with a view to maintaining prices at a reasonable level both at the end of producers and consumers; and

(b) if so, whether the buffer stock will be built from indigenous production or by importing if production falls short of requirements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration at present. However, in respect of wheat and rice. Government have decided to maintain a buffer stock from indigenous production and by imports, if considered necessary.

Plantation of Tea in Non-Traditional Area

3912. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COM-MERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have any proposal to encourage plantation of tea in non-traditional area;
- (b) if so, what are the broad outlines thereof;
- (c) whether any research is being carried to tap new varieties of tea; and
 - (d) if so, what are those varieties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA
KUMAR GOYAL: (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The present aim is to encourage to culture in non-traditional areas by identifying promising areas through intensive surveys, by setting up Nurseries and Demonstration Plots, by making available adequate finance for corumercial planting with processing in its and creating the basic in-

frastructure facilities in consultation with the State Government.

- (c) New varieties are being evolved mainly by the two Tea Research Stations at Tocklai in Assam and Cinchona in Tamil Nadu. Some tea estates have also been evolving improved clones.
- (d) The Research Station at Tocklai has already released more than twenty improved clones and also a number of Bi-clonal and Polyclonal seeds to the industry. Similarly the Research Station in the South has also released about 24 improved clones. The improved clones are serially numbered by Tocklai and Cinchona Research Stations like TV-1, TV-2, TV-3.... and UPASI-1, UPASI-2, UPASI-3 etc.

Deputation of Officers and Managers from RBI to IDBI

3918. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISH-NAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) how many officers and Managers are on deputation from Reserve Bank of India to the IDBI; and
- (b) why the Institution could not develop a cadre of efficient and dynamic Executives and Managers and the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) At present only one officer of the Reserve Bank of India is on deputation with Industrial Development Bank of India.

(b) IDBI has already built up a Cadre of executives and managers by direct recruitment as also by internal promotions. Building up a cadre is a continuing process and the matter is kept under constant review by IDBI.

बासमती के धरितिएक्त सभी प्रकार के बाबलों के निर्यात पर रोक

3914. श्री जरत सिंह चौहान : श्री सुमाच प्राहुजा :

क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सरकार ने बासमती के प्रतिरिक्त सभी प्रकार के चावलों के निर्यात पर रोक लगा दी हैं;
- (ख) यदि हां, तो इसके मुख्य कारण क्या है; ग्रीर
- (ग) वागमती चावल को इस प्रतिबन्ध से मुक्त रखने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंडालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री घारिक बेग): (क) जी, हो।

(ख) घौर (ग). बासमती चावल का प्रयोग भारत का घाम प्रावमी घाम तौर पर प्रमुख भोजन के रूप में नहीं करता है घौर इसके निर्वात से चावल की उन दूसरी किस्मों के बावल की कीमतों पर घष्टिक प्रभाव नहीं पढ़ता जिनकी बपत देश का ग्राम घावयी करता है।

विदेशों से ऋण

3915 श्री भरत सिंह चीहान : श्री सुभाव ग्राहवा :

क्या विक्त मंत्री यह बाताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि चालू वर्ष के दौरान भारत की विभिन्न देशों से ऋण मिल गया है झचवा मिलने की सम्माचना है; भीर
- (ख) यदि हां, तो चालू वर्षं में देशवार कितना ऋण मिलने की सम्भावना है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री एच० एम० पटेल): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर खा दिया गया है ।

विवरण

चालू वित्त वर्ष में प्राप्त होने वाले ऋणों का देशवार व्योरा :--

(चालू विनियम दरों पर करोड़ ६०)

देश का नाम			रकम
1. प्रास्ट्रिया			0.40
2. बेल्जियम			4.50

देश का नाम	रकम
3. कनाडा .	4.51
4. डेनमार्क .	2.90
5. फ़ांस	33.78
 जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य 	68.20
7. जापान	90.58
नीदरलैण्ड	72.20
9. स्वीडन	0.88
10. ब्रिटेन	18.08
11. संयुक्त राज्य ध्रमेरिका	25.75
12. स्विटजरलैंड	11.43
13.	3.90
14. ग्राबुधाबी ग्ररब ग्रायिक विकास	r
कोष	4.96
15. सऊदी विकास कोष	50.00
16. ईराक	3.70
17. ईरान (विशेष ऋण)	150.00
18. वैकोस्लावाकिया	5.50
19. पोलैंड	0.10
20. सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र	
संब	30.00
21. हंगरी	0.76
22. वर्ष के दौरान विभिन्न देशों के साथ हस्ताखर किए जाने बाले नये ऋण करारों के प्रन्तर्गत निकाली जाने वाली प्रनुमानित	
रकम	310.00
जोड़ .	892.13

इसके प्रतिरिक्त भंतराष्ट्रीय पुनिर्माण तथा विकास बैंक, भंतराष्ट्रीय विकास संघ तथातेल उत्पादक तथा नियातक देशा (प्रोपके) कीय जैसे बहुपक्षीय स्रोतों से ऋमशः 108.63 करोड़ रुपए, 347.75 करोड़ रुपये तथा 11.5 करोड़ रुपए के ऋण प्राप्त होने का भन्मान है।

Suggestions to States for Registration and Regulation of Dharamshalas

3916. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of TOUR-ISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre had suggested to the States for registration and regulation of Dharamshalas to provide

clean accommodation to pilgrims and low income tourists; and

(b) if so, the response from the States?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The response, received so far, has been encouraging.

Tourist Villages at Key Locations on Highways

3917. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL RED-DY: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal to have "Tourist villages' at key locations on highways; and
 - (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURU-SHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). A proposal to develop accommodation and recreation complexes at focal points along national highways in the form of "Tourist Villages" is under consideration for implementation if sufficient resources for Tourism schemes are made available in Sixth Plan period. The "Tourist Villages" will be designed to cater to tourist groups, both foreign and domestic, from the middle and lower income categories travelling by road through the country.

While details are yet to be finalised, speaking, each "Tourist broadly Village" would consist of 6 to 8 tourist cottages and 15 tented structures, providing accommodation for 30 persons in all. Common facilities would be a cafeteria: toilet/shower blocks; shops ing handicrafts of the area; and swimming or boating facilities, where possible. Indoor games and other recreational facilities would also be provided in the cafeteria-cum-reception area. The "Tourist Villages" would be located on the fringes of cities, easily accessible from highways as

well as from the tourist sights of the area.

Survey to findout reasons for piling up of Tax Arrears

3918. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: CHOWDHRY BALBIR

SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have conducted any survey to find out the reasons for piling up of tax arrears; and
- (b) if so, what steps have been taken to reduce the tax arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) The problem of tax arrears is being constantly reviewed by the Government. Quarterly reports are obtained from the Commissioners of ncome-tax which indicate the break-up of the arrears of income-tax. Cases of tax arrears exceeding Rs. 1 lakh are scrutinised by the ommissioners of Income tax while cases involving arrears exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs are, apart from Commissioners of Income-tax also watched by the Central of Direct Taxes. With a view to ensure proper co-ordination and supervision in this regard, recently, an officer of the rank of Commissioner of Income-tax has been appointed Director (Recovery) in the Directorate of Inspection (Research, Statistics & Publication).

- (b) Depending on the facts and circumstances of each case, suitable steps are taken from time to time by the Income-tax authorities concerned for recovery of tax arrears in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961. These steps include:—
 - (a) levy of interest for delayed payment of tax;
 - (b) imposition of penalty for nonpayment of tax:
 - (c) attachment of monies due to the defaulter; and

(d) attachment and sale of movable/immovable properties.

AID from U.S.A.

3919. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding the quantum of aid assured from the United States of America during the recent visit of our Prime Minister; and
- (b) the likely amount of aid to be received from the U.S.A. during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) The question of U.S. aid to India was not discussed during the recent visit of the Prime Minister to U.S.A.

(b) The U.S. Congress has approved \$ 60 million for bilateral assistance to India for US Fiscal Year 1978. Projects for such aid are under consideration but no agreements have so far been concluded.

Loss in Export of Linseed Oil by S.T.C.

3921. SHRI KISHORE LAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that STC suffered a loss of about Rs. 30 lakhs in the export of 10,000 M.T. of linseed oil between November, 1976 and March, 1977;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry asked the Chairman, STC in June, 1977 to probe into the specific allegations of corrupt practices;
- (c) whether it is a fact that in September, 1977 a committee was appointed to go into the matter and give its findings;
- (d) whether it is a fact that it came to the prima facie conclusion that the conduct of the ex-Chairman, the Director incharge and the Branch Manager, Bombay was highly suspi-

cious and motivated and undue favours were shown to the Indian suppliers; and

(e) whether the Ministry has received a report from the C.B.I. that the report of the committee was changed to help the Director of the S.T.C., if so, what action has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) The S.T.C. has suffered a loss of about Rs. 31 lakhs in the export of 10,000 M.T. of linseed oil as a result of contracts entered into during the period January, 1976 to March, 1976, and not on account of exports between November 1976 and March, 1977.

- (b) The Ministry asked the Chairman, STC to make a departmental enquiry into the complaint.
- (c) The S.T.C. appointed a Committee towards the end of August. 1977 to scrutinise the records pertaining to the deal effected in January, 1976.
- (d) The Committee has submitted a report and have come to the conclusion that a prima facie case exists against some officers of the Corporation.
- (e) The report of the C.B.I. is awaited.

दालों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

3922 श्री ग्रनल राम जायसवाल : श्री चतुर्मुण : श्री राम सेवक हजारी :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति ग्रीर सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या यह सच है कि 31 जनवरी, 1978 से 30 जून, 1978 तक की घविध्व के दौरान दालों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हुई हैं, जिसके परिणामस्वरूप समाज के कमजोर वर्गों द्वारा प्रति व्यक्ति दालों की घौसत खपत में कमी हुई है; घौर
- (ख) यदि हां, तो बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली स्रौर कानपुर की मंबियों में 31 जनवरी, 1978 की तुलना में 30 जून, 1978 को मूंग, घरहर, उड़द, चना और मसूर की दालों के मूल्यों में कितने प्रतिस्ता वृद्धि हुई है है

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बाजिक्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति और सहकारिता मंजालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण कुमार गोयल) : (क) जनवरी, 1978 तथा जून, 1978 के म्रन्तिम सप्ताहों के बीच दालों के मृल्यों में मिला जुला रुख रहा है । संदर्भित श्रवधि में कुछ स्थानों में चने भ्रौर मसूर

Written Answers

कम हुए हैं भ्रषवा स्थिर रहे हैं, जबकि दूसरी दालों के मूल्य बढ़े हैं। समाज के गरीब वर्षी में दालों की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई

जनवरी, 1978 तथा जून, 1978 के भन्तिम सप्ताहों के बीच दालों के फुटकर मुल्यों में हये उतार-चढ़ाव का प्रतिशत

दालें	অ	फुटकर मूल्यों में उतार-चढ़ाव का प्रतिशत जून, 1978 का घन्तिम सप्ताह जनवरी, 1978 का ग्रन्तिम सप्ताह			
		कानपुर	दिल्ली	ग्रेटर कलकत्ता	बम्बई
धरहर		-2.3	कोई परिवर्तन नहीं	+15.6	+10.6
मूंग .		+25.0	+23.1	+21.6	+25.6
ममूर		-6.7	कोई परिवर्तन नहीं	+2.2	म्रप्राप्य
120		+6.7	+5.9	+4.8	+15.9
उड़द		-9.1	-12.5	+7.7	+13.8

*चने की दाल के फुटकर मुल्यों में ग्रन्तर की प्रतिशतता।

Sanction of Pensions of the Heirs of Deceased Government Employees

3923. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of cases are pending with Defence Accounts authorities for sanction of pensions/ gratuity to heirs of deceased Government Employees since 1977;
- (b) whether the cases pending since 1977 include the case for sanction of pension/gratuity to the widow of late Shri Chanan Lal, G. No. 59851 Driver Mechanical Equipment died at Khanna Bal (J&K) on 4-1-1977;
- (c) whether delay in settlement of such cases has caused great hardship to the widows/heirs of the deceased and in many cases pension/gratuity have been settled after the death of widows of deceased employees: and

(d) the action being taken sanction of pension/gratuity to the widow of the employee referred in part (b) above in her life time itself?

MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) No. Sir. As on date only 3 cases pertaining to December, 1977 are pending with the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions).

- (b) No Sir. This case is pending with the Unit concerned. It was re-turned to them unpassed since the name of the widow as shown in the claim and that recorded in the service documents of the deceased employee did not tally.
- (c) Family pension/gratuity cases received by the Defence Accounts

authorities are attended to on priority basis. In most of the cases anticipatory pensions are granted. However, in a few cases sanctions for the family pension to the widow/legal heir of the deceased employees, were issued after the death of the widow/legal heir. Generally such cases occur where the widow/legal heir dies within a short period of the death of the employee.

(d) The Unit authorities concerned have taken steps to establish the identity of the widow. On receipt of the necessary confirmation in this regard, the Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions) will sanction the pension.

Target of Iron Ore Export

3924. SHRI JANARDHANA POO-JARY: Will the Minister of COM-MERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that even the truncated iron ore export target will not be achieved during the current year; and
- (b) if so, the shortfall and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). Exports of iron ore during 1978-79 both by MMTC and Goan Exporters are estimated at 23.2 million tonnes. Barring unforeseen circumstances, Government see no difficulty in achieving this target.

भागसपुर से सूती घ्रीर रेशमी हयकरया कपड़े । का निर्यात

39 2.5. डा॰ रामजी सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य, नागरिक पूर्ति तथा सहकारिता मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- कि) वर्ष 1975-76, 1976-77 तथा 1977-78 में कुल किता मृल्य के सूती तथा रेज्ञमी हथकरघा कपड़े का निर्यात किया गया;
- (ख) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बनकरों को छागा उन्ने मृत्य पर मिलता है धौर उन्हें बिचौलियों के कारण कपड़ा सस्ते मृत्य पर वेचना पडता

- (ग) क्या सरकार का विचार विचौतियों को हटाने के लिए धागा सप्लाई करने तथा बुनकरों से कपड़ा खरीदने के लिये धपनी युकार्ने खोलने का है ; धौर
- (घ) यदि नहीं, तो बुनकरों को किस प्रकार राहत दी जायेगी ?

वाणिज्य तथा नागरिक पूर्ति स्रोर सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री द्यारिफ बेग) : (क) क्षेत्रवार निर्यात स्रांकड़े नहीं रखे जाते ।

(ख) से (घ). बिचौलियों की मौजूदगी से विपणन लागतें प्रवश्य बढ़ती हैं। तथापि, केन्द्रीय रेशम बांडे चाडबासा (बिहार) स्थित प्रपने कच्चे माल के बैंक की मार्फत हथकरघा तथा रेशमी बस्त्र बृतकरों को स्थिर कीमत पर कच्चा माण्ड उपलब्ध करता है। हाल ही में घोषित बस्त्र नीति में भी हथकरघा एककों को प्रधिमानो व्यवहार दिये जाने की व्यवस्था है।

मैसर्स बोहाल इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, बम्बई के मालिकों द्वारा उत्पाद शुरुक का ग्रपवंचन

39 26 श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विक्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या मैसर्स शोहाल इंजीनियरिंग वक्सं, 10-सी, तुलसी पाईप रोड, महालक्ष्मी, बम्बई-13 के मालिक उत्पाद शुल्क की घ्रदायगी किये बिना घ्रपना सामान गैरकानूनी रूप से बेच रहे हैं, यदि हां, तो 1975, 1976 घीर 1977 के दौरान कितने एवं कितने मृत्य के सामान का वर्षवार उत्पादन हुआ घीर जिन ग्राहकों को सामान बेचा गया उनके नाम क्या है;
- (ख) उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित वर्षों में कितने एवं कितने मूल्य के कच्चे माल के लिये लाइसेंस दिये गये थे ; ग्रीर
- (ग) क्या मैसर्स गोहाल इंजीनियरिंग वक्सें वह कच्चा माल, जिसके लिये उसे लाइसेंस दिये गये थे, वेचता रहा है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीस स्वयंवाल): (क) मैयमं भोहाल इंजीनियरिंग वक्सं का कार्यालय दिये गये पते पर नहीं है। पता चला है कि वे बहुत वर्ष पहल प्रपना कार्यालय मनदुष ले गये थे। पि.र भी मैससं भोहाल इंजीनियरिंग वक्सं द्वारा केन्द्रीय उद्यादनशहक का प्रदायगी के बिना माल की गैर-कानूनी तौर पर की पार्ट निकासी का कोई मामला जानकारी में नहीं प्राया है।

(ख) ग्रीर (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ग्रीर सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएनी।

मैसर्स हैमिस्टन इंडस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड तथा वैसर्स सिराज सन्ज, बम्बई द्वारा उत्पाद-मुस्क का धपवंचन

39 27. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विक्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या मैससं हैमिल्टन इंडस्ट्रीज प्रा० लिं 10-सी, तुलसी पाईप रोड, महालक्ष्मी, बम्बई धौर मैससं सिराज सन्ज, 10-सी, तुलसी पाईप रोड, महालक्ष्मी, बम्बई के मालिक उत्पाद चुल्क की ध्रदायगी किये बिना ग्रपने उत्पादकों को गैर-कानूनी बिन्नी कर रहे हैं, यदि हां, तो 1975, 1976 और 1977 में वर्षवार उन्होंने कितना धौर कितने मूल्य का सामान बनाया धौर सामान जिन खरीदारों को बेचा गया उनके नाम क्या हैं,
- (ख) उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित वर्षों में कितने ग्रीर किस मूल्य के कच्चे माल के सिये लाइसेंस दिये गये ; ग्रीर
- (ग) क्या ये कम्पनियां उस कच्चे माल को जिनके लिये लाइसेंस दिये गये थे, बेचती रही हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सतीश श्रवचाल): (क) मैससँहेमिल्टन इण्डस्ट्रीज प्राइवेट लि0 का, 10-सी, तुलसी पाइय रोड, महालक्ष्मी, बम्बई-13 में केवल रजिस्टर्ड कार्यालय ही है। उनका विनिर्माण एकक, नं० 9 एम० श्राई० डी० सी०, स्जीनियरिंग जोन, प्रम्वरनाथ जिला थांगे में है। मैससँ हेमिल्टन इण्डस्ट्रीज के विनिर्माण एकक द्वारा, उत्पादन मुक्क प्रदा किए बिना मान की गैर-कानूनी विकी किए जाने का कोई मामला सरकार की जानकारी में नहीं आया है।

प्राप्त रिपोर्ट के श्रनुसार 10-सी, तुलसी पाइप रोड, महालक्ष्मी, बम्बई-13 का जो पता दिया गया है, उस पर मैससं सिराज सन्स जैसी कोई फर्म नहीं है ।

(ख) ग्रीर (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ग्रीर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी ।

मैसर्स लूनर इंजोनियरिंग बम्बई द्वारा उत्पाद सुरुक का प्रपर्वचन

29 28. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या वित्तृं मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मैससं लूनर इंजीनियरिंग, 10-सी, तुलसी पाइप रोड, महालक्ष्मी, बम्बई-13 का मालिक प्रपता माल उत्पादनशुल्क का मृगतान किये बिना प्रविध रूप से बेच रहा है, यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1975, 1976 ग्रीर 1977 में कितने माल का क्ष्या कितनी कीमत पर उत्पादन हुआ और माल किन प्राहकों को बेचा गया था;

- (ख) उपर्युक्त माग (क) में उक्लिबित वर्षी में कज्बी सामग्री के कितनी माझा तथा लागत के लाइसेंस दिये गये थे ; खीर
- (ग) क्या मैसर्स कोहाल इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स उस कच्ची सामग्री की वित्री कर रहा है जिसकें लिये लाइसेंस जारी किये गये थे ।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (भी सबीस भप्रवाल) : (क) प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता । मैससं लूनर इंजीनियरिंग को केन्द्रिय उत्पादन लाइसेंस नियंत्रण से भ्रीर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन-बृक्क की भ्रदायगी से भी छूट दी गयी है ।

(ख) ग्रौर (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है ग्रौर सदन पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Shareholding of L.I.C. in Belapur Sugar and Allied Industries

3929. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether his attention has been drawn to the News item published in the Financial Express of 27th June, 1978, Bombay Edition indicating that a section of shareholders including L.I.C. which is one of the major shareholders of Belapur Sugar and Alled Industries had moved resolution for the removal of the Chairman and another Director in favour of appointment of Morarka nominees;
- (b) is it a fact that the Chairman of the Belapur Sugar Company has mismanaged the funds; and
- (c) if so, what action has the Government taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) At the last annual general meeting of the Belapur Sugar and Allied Industries held on 26th June, 1978, LIC did not move any resolution for the removal of any of the existing Directors including the Chairman. Resolutions were moved by some other shareholders of the company for the removal of two of the present Directors one of whom was the Chairman and elso for the appointment of Sarva Shri B. V. Mundkur and B. N. Malhotra, as Directors of the company in their

places. These resolutions were supported by the L.I.C. According to information available to L.I.C., Sarva Shri B. V. Mundkur and B. N. Malhotra were not nominees of the Morarka Group.

(b) and (c). LIC is not aware of the mismanagement of funds by the erstwhile Chairman of the company. However, according to the Director's report of the company for the year ended 30th September, 1977, the working of the company for the year 1976-77 has resulted in a loss (after allowing for depreciation) of Rs. 47,54,957.

Part played by STC in Exporting Products of Small Scale Industries

3930. SHRI P. THIAGARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the precise part played by State Trading Corporation in the export of products of Small Scale Industries; and
- (b) the clear cut plans if any, for meaningful acceleration of assistance to small scale industries to enter export market in a big way?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-TION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (b). The State Trading Corporation assists the small-scale industries themselves into organising groups to develop as reliable supply base for increasing their exports. It also assists them in upgrading quality of their products. It provides technical expertise, whenever needed, and also supplies machinery/equipment on long term payment basis at low interest rates.

STC has further plans to create the necessary infrastructural facilities for small scale units manufacturing products, to be identified by the Corporation, for intensive export promotion. A separate cell has been formed in

STC to look after the specific interests of small-scale industries. A committee has also been constituted to take necessary follow-up action and to suggest measures for further improvement of small-scale industries in the select product groups.

Import of Fish from Bangladesh

3931, SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE, CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the actual terms of importing fish from Bangladesh to India;
- (b) has this decision been taken up at high level; and
- (c) how long it will take to implement the import of fish from Bangladesh to India and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) After 1975-76 Bangladesh has not been able to make any offers for the export of fish to India.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

ब्रायकर मामलों का निपटान

3932. श्री हुकम देव नारायण सिंह : क्या विक्त मंत्री 12 मई, 1978 के प्रतारांकित प्रक्त संख्या 10250 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

- (क) क्या सब व्यक्तियों की चल भौर श्रचल सम्पत्ति का मूल्यांकन किया गया है ;
- (ख) चल श्रौर भ्रचल सम्पत्ति का मृत्यांकन किये बिना कर निर्धारण किस प्रकार किया गया श्रौर क्या सरकार का विचार इमारतों का मृत्यांकन तकनीकी विशेषशों द्वारा करवाने का है;
- (ग) क्या करों का भृगतान सम्पत्ति की वृद्धि दरों के भ्रनुपात से किया गया है ; भीर
- (घ) क्या पंजीकृत फर्मों की पूंजी का भ्रविध तरीके से भ्रन्तरण कर करों का भ्रपबंचन किया गया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्रो (श्री जुलक्तिकार उल्लाह): (क) से (य). सूचना एकवित की 211

जा रही है **घौर** उपलब्ध होते ही सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Involvement of I.D.B.I. in affairs of MALCO

3933. SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government received any complaints against the involvement of IDBI and its top management in the affairs of MALCO and the removal of its Managing Director; and
- (b) if so, what steps taken on this complaint?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI H. M. PATEL): (a) and (b). Government have received certain complaints against the involvement of IDBI and its top management in the affairs of MALCO and the removal of its managing director.

Following reports of dissensions between the two managing directors of Madras Aluminium Company Limited, Shri R. Venkataswamy Naidu and Shri P. R. Ramakrishnan and allegations of siphoning of funds by some officials of Madras Aluminium Company Ltd., in connivance with Shri Naidu an inspection into the affairs of the company was undertaken by a team of officers of the financial institutions in June 1977. The report of the inspecting officers was considered at a meeting of the senior executives of the financial institutions in August 1977 and at the Inter-Institutional Meeting held in September 1977. In terms of the consensus arrived at this meeting and with a view to professionalise the management of the company, Shri C. G. Devaya, formerly of Tube Investment of India Ltd., was appointed managing director by the Board of the Company in March, 1978. While Shri Naidu submitted his resignation as managing director, his brother Shri Ramakrishnan had to be removed as he declined to resign. They, however, continued on the Board of the company. The term of Shri Naidu as director came to an end and he informed the company before the annual general meeting on 6-7-1978 that he would not seek reflection. He has, therefore, ceased to be director of the company. Shri Ramakrishnan, however, continued to be a director in the company.

Tax Evasion by Shri Basavaraj

3934. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Short Notice Question No. 6 on 28th April, 1978 regarding 'Income Tax Raids in Bangalore' and state:—

- (a) whether he has received an anonymous letter containing details of tax evasion by Shri M. R. Basavaraj;
- (b) whether the said letter also contains details relating to investment of unaccounted money by Shri M. R. Basavaraj:
- (c) if so, the contents of the said letter; and
- (d) what folow-up action, if any, taken on the basis of this anonymous letter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ZULFIQUARULLAH): (a) to (c). An anonymous complaint has been received in May, 1978 alleging tax evasion by Shri H. R. Basavaraj (not Shri M. R. Basavaraj) through various devices e.g., suppression of production, sub-letting of excise contracts, benami partners, cash credits in false names and investment of unaccounted money in various assets.

(d) Income-tax authorities had conducted search and seizure operations in the Basavaraj group of cases in February, 1978. Requisite enquiries are being made. The anonymous complaint has been forwarded to the Commissioner of Income-tax concerned for necessary action. For facility of investigation, the jurisdiction of five cases of this group has been transferred to Central Circle, Bangalore with effect from 4th July, 1978. The transfer of other cases to Central Circle is under consideration.

ऐसी कम्यनियों, कर्नों धौर व्यक्तियों के नाम जिनके विषद्ध कर के मामले स्वर्गित किये गये ह

3935. श्री कुल बेव नारायण यादव : क्या बिक्त मंत्री यह बताने की कुपा करेंगे कि जनता सरकार के गटन के बाद ऐसी कम्पनियों, फर्मों श्रीर व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके विद्य मामले स्थिति किये गये हैं श्रीर ऐसे मामलों में कर की कितनी वकाया राशि सम्बद्ध है श्रीर किन-किन कम्पनियों, फर्मों श्रीर व्यक्तियों को करों से श्रांणिक रूप से श्रथवा पूरी तरह से छूट दी गई है श्रीर प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी राशि की छूट दी गई है श्रीर प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी राशि की छूट दी गई है श्रीर प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी राशि की छूट दी गई है श्रीर प्रत्येक मामले में कितनी

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जुलफिकार-जल्लाह): सूचना एकदित की जा रही है श्रीर उपलब्ध होते ही सदन-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Planes carrying Former Health Minister got Delayed

\$936, SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been certain occasion when the plan carrying the former Health Minister got delayed; and
 - (b) if so, how many times?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) and (b). There were two occasions when the plane on which the former Health Minister (Shri Raj Narain) was travelling was delayed; i.e. Indian Airlines flight No. IC-406 (Bombay-Delhi) of 28th September, 1977 and Air-India flight No. AI-116 (London-Paris-Frankfurt-Kuwait-Bombay) of 12 September, 1977. The delay on both the occasions was due to operational reasons.

Higher Fare charged by I.A.T.A. 3937. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that I. A. T. A. is an American cartol controlled organisation;
- (b) is it also a fact that internal air fare rate inside U. S. A. is no more

- than half of what I.A.T.A. fare out, side is:
- (c) is that not the reason why inter country I. A. T. A. fare is so high and so much under cutting is going on for which Air India suffer; and
- (d) will he consider to leave .
 I. A. T. A.?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Air fares within U. S. A. are established by the American Domestic Carriers and approved by the United States Civil Aeronautics Board. The internal air fares compare with international fares as given below:—

Sector	Rate per mile in US Cents
New York-Los Angeles	8.277
New York-Miami	9.835
New York-Denver	8.998
New York-London	9.057
New York-Bombay	11.345
London-Bombay .	12.966

- (c) Under cutting is in existence all over the world, and is not restricted to fares to/from India. All airlines do suffer because of unethical activities of certain airlines, and this situation is difficult to control in the absence of effective enforcement machinery. The matter is currently being examined by the I. C. A. O. and I. A. T. A.
- (d). It is not considered advisable to withdraw from I. A. T. A. at this stage.

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Rotting of sugar stocks at Bombay and Kandla Ports

Re. Looting of

3938. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE. CIVIL SUPPLIES AND COOPERA-TION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether seventy thousand tons of sugar has rotted in the Port of Bombay as reported in Times of India dated the 27th July, 1978;
 - (b) if so, the causes of this loss;
 - (c) the total money value;
 - (d) who is responsible for it; and
 - (e) is also more suger rotting at Kandla Port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ARIF BEG): (a) and (e). No. Sir. The following stocks of sugar from 1976-77 crop are available at Bombay and Kandla godowns of S.T.C.

Bombay 5400.7 MT

Kandla

(b) and (c). Because of long storage some deterioration quality of sugar is expected. The loss on this account has not been assessed and would

1280.1 MT

be known only when this sugar sold.

(d) In the circumstances no particular authority or person can be held responsible for some deterioration in quality expected due to long storage.

12.00 hrs.

RE. LOOTING OF A RAILWAY TRAIN BETWEEN BHOPAL AND BINA

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, I want to raise a very important matter today. Between Bhopal and Bina, a train was looted. Is this the

way people are going to be treated? (Interruptions)

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANARAN-GAM (Chengalpattu): We want a categorical answer from the Home Minister. He should give an assurance that he would take action against the officer who refused to entertain the complaint unless it was in Hindi. (Interruptions) We want an answer from the Prime Minister. This matter was reported in the press.

(Interruptions) **

MR. SPEAKER: Do not record. (Interruptions) **

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): I am stating the matter for the information of the House. (Interruptions) This is a very very serious matter. It is merely a matter concerning language. A train is robbed; and when the affected party goes to the police, the police say that they will not take the complain unless you give the complaint in Hindi. (Interruptions) This is a matter of denial of elementary protection to the citizens of the country. (Interruptions)** pasengers who have boarded the train are under the protection of the Central Government, and they are not given any protection. When they put in a complaint, the complaint is not taken. The reasons is-not that there is no ground for complaint, but-that the passengers' complaint is not in Hindi. (Interruptions) I would appeal to my friends on the other side. They must appreciate the feelings on this side. They must appreciate the feelings of the the passengers. Don't add insult to the injury: that is what I would appeal to them. The elementary right of the citizens is not given. (Interruptions) On behalf of the Opposition let me have the facility to explain my point of view to the House. (Interruptions) I do not understand the meaning of

^{**}Not recorded.

of the assurance at all Repeated assurances are given. I know this matter was raised in the Rajya Sabha the previous day. And I would have expected the Minister to come here and give the report to this House. I would have expected the Minister to come to this House on his own and to make a statement. Unfortunately, this incident has occurred. (Interrup. tions) It is not as though the Minister did not know it. His notice has gone te the fact of the incident by the statement in the other House. It was reported in the Press also. He did not come to this House and make a report to the House stating that this had happened....

MR. SPEAKER: Will you allow him to make a statement? You have not allowed him make a statement. Why do you not allow him?..... (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: The Prime Minister has given an assurance; Ministers had been giving assurances. I want to know whether this government's writ runs in the country. The Prime Minister assures us here; says that he is issuing orders and directives. Does the writ of the Prime Minister run in this country? The Railway Minister repeatedly makes assurances....

MR. SPEAKER: I have called him.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: What is the meaning of this assurance? Your writ does not run; the writ of the Prime Minister does not run in this country; it is not accepted by the government. by the officers. People are being harassed. We cannot accepted this sort of insult; it is the denial of the basic right of the people of this country.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister.....(Interruptions) You have had your say. Let us hear the Minister's statement.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon). On a point of order. I gave notice under 377.

Railway Train

MR. SPEAKER: That is considered separately.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR: You throw away the rules?

MR. SPEAKER: Today No. 377 had been selected.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Mr. Speaker I fully share the indignation of the hon. Members.... (Interruptions) Probably some of the hon. Members on this side have not seen the report that has appeared in The Hindu. The report that has appeared in The Hindu is bound to irrilate and agitate the minds of friends who do not know Hindi ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly allow him to make the statement.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the report that has appeared in The Hindu dated 10th August 1978, one aspect is about robbing of passengers second important and the which is very dangerous, is that when the passengers who had suffered at the hands of the robbers got down at Bina Station and went to the police who function under the jurisdiction of the State Government ... (Interruptions). It is mentioned here.

MR. SPEAKER: You were heard for a long time. Why don't you hear him?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: is reported that when they tried to lodge a complaint with the police at the above station, there the G.R.P. functioning under the State Government, it is reported, said that they will not take the complaint if it is in English and they must give it in Hindi. We have immediately contacted the State Government and I (Prof. Madhu Dandavate)

may make it very clear that no matter whether one belongs to the Centre or to a State, if any authority says, "We will record the complaint if it is only in Hindi", it is highly objectionable, because in which language the passengers who suffer give the complaint is not important; their complaint is more important. Therefore, I am getting the matter enquired into. Though it is within the jurisdiction of the State, I have contacted the State Government authorities. I will get a full report and I can assure the House that even if from the State Government we get the information, if it is correct that the State police authority said like that, I give my unqualified apology to the House, because this is not tolerable. As far as the report is concerned, we have got the names of the seven passengers who were robbed and how much they have lost. All details have been collected. We will get all the enquiries made. The seven persons are Sarvashri D. Satyanarayanan, S. Kondaswamy, A. S. Afsal, Marutichelam, Durga Prasad, M. S. Pillai and Shiv Shankar. Altogether they have lost property worth Rs. 5130. We will enquire into both the aspects, the language aspect as well as the robbery aspect. I can assure the House that if any authority refuses to accept the complaint in any language, it is highly wrong. Therefore, if anyone has said like that, whether he is under the jurisdiction of the Centre or of the State, as Railway Minister I give my unqualified apologies to the House for what has happened. (Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Certain very vital issues arise out of the statement of the Minister. One is, a cognizable offence has been committed on the railways. The point is whether the machinery of the railways provide for anything to track down the ccgnizable offence and culprits concer ed.

May I know whether the railway has got a Railway Protection Force whether the Railway Protection Force is also drawn from the State Government quota, whether they are under the control of the railways and are answerable to the railways, whether the railway is concerned with the crime committed on the railways. It is not a question of a complaint not being taken only.

MR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is a question of crime being committed and the public authority has the duty to collect the evidence.

MR. SPEAKER: H_e i_S looking into the matter.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: It is not what he said. The point is... (Interruptions). What I want from the hon. Minister is a report of the steps he has taken, not an apology alone, in view of the crime that has taken place on the railways.

MR. SPEAKER: He has said he will inquire into the matter and let us know; he has said that.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: That place is not far off from here. The point I am making is, not merely *The Hindu* report, he should report to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has made a statement that he would inquire into the matter. You do not want an inquiry?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: He has made a statement. I want to put a question to the Minister, so that the Minister may answer it today or tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: This shouting is going on. Is this the way

to carry on? (Interruptions) I appeal to you not to permit this matter to be taken in a cavalier manner. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAGAVALU MOHANA-RANGAM: Whenever we discuss a matter like this, the officer should be suspended. We ask the Railway Minister to suspend the officer.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: Let me complete what I wanted to say. The reaction of the Minister to the incident, according to me, is disappointing. Apology is all right, I am not talking about that. The material question he has not answered. He has not referred to... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shall we not go to other items?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN: I am not going to submit to this. This is not the way to treat me. If this is the way to treat me, you go on. (Interviptions)

Sir, the Minister made a statement. I am making a comment about it... (Interruptions) I appeal to my friends to bear with me. Kindly bear with me so that I can spell out our point of view (Interruptions) Sir, the Minister has not told us anything about the exercise of the railway's responsibility. I do not want to know what he is going to do about the State Government. But what has he done about the dacoity, what has he done about the burglary, for which his police is answerable?.... (Interruptions) Has any action been taken or not? It is not merely a question of somebody going and complaining, and the complaint not being taken. This is not the only question about it.... (Interruptions) Let him report to the House what action has been taken about the burglary that has taken place, about the attack that has taken place. I want an answer to those questions.

12.27 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT OF TEA TRADING CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR 1976-77

STATE IN THE MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1976-77.
- (2) Annual Report of the Tea Trading Corporation of India Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2621/78].

APPELLATE TRIBUNAL FOR FORFEITED PROPERTY (CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS) RULES, 1978

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE ZULFIQUARULLAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Appellate Tribunal for Forefeited Property (Conditions of Service of Chairman and Members) Rules, 1978, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 395(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th August, 1978, under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Smugglers and Foreign Exchange Manipulators (Forfeiture of Property) [Placed in Library. See Act. 1976. No. LT-2622/78].

12.27½ hrs.

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COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDER-TAKINGS

FIFTEENTH REPORT

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Central Inland Water Transport Corporation-Utility of Rajabagan Dockyard and other related matters.

12.28 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHE-DULED TRIBES

TWENTY-FOURTH REPORT

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA (Tezpur): I beg to present the Twenty-fourth Report (English and Hindi versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes-Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Third Report on the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare (Department of Education)-Admission and other facilities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Indian Institute of Management.

12.28½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE. SCHEME FOR RE-PLENISHMENT OF GOLD AGAINST EXPORT OF GOLD JEWELLERY

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mohan Dharia.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): Sir, it is a long statement. So, with your permission, I would like to lay it on the Table.

jewellery (Statement) Statement

Government have been considering a scheme to allow replenishment of gold against the export of gold ornaments and I had assured last week that it will be finalised Independence Day. The House will be happy to know that the scheme has been finalised and I am making this Statement to apprise the Members of its salient features.

- 2 The scheme would permit experts of ornaments made of gold of 14 carats or higher purity. A minimum value added of 33-1/3 per cent over the value o pure gold content will be expected.
- 3 The scheme can be availed by all Registered Exporters of Gem and Jewellery, cooperative societies of certified goldsmiths and public sector corporations both of Central and State Governments operating as Export Houses.
- 4 The scheme would provide replenishment of gold to the extent that it is used in the ornaments exported, Government will notify from time to time the price at which gold will be sold. This price will be fixed having regard to the international price of .gold. Sales will be through the State Bank of India.
- scheme will cover export made by air-freight through the Custom Houses at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi against contracts supported by irrevocable letters of credit or cash-on-delivery basis. is proposed to extend the benefits under the scheme to exports from other places in due course.
- 6 Eligible exporters should their applications with the licensing authorities under the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports at above places. Export licences will be granted by endorsement on shipping bills. The customs will exports, after verifying the

weight and the purity of gold used in the items to be exported, and the export value. Immediately after the connected for ign exchange is realised, the exporter can apply for replenishment of gold—as pure gold—to the same licensing authority which passed the shipments.

- 7. The licensing authority will issue Release Orders to the exporters for the quantity and value of pure gold used in the items exported; both value and quantity shall be limiting facors in each Release Order. On production of such Release Orders, the State Bank of India will sell gold at the notified price ruling on the date of sale.
- 8. Suitable notifications are being issued. The Chief Controller of Imports and Exports will issue also a Public Notice giving the full details of the scheme.
- 9. The scheme will come into operation from the 21st August, 1978 and export applications can be made to the designated licensing authorities from that day onwards.
- 10. While gold ornaments (without stones) will be covered by this scheme, Government propose to evolve an integrated scheme covering gold studded jewellery as well. In the meantime, exports of studded jewellery will get the benefits provided under the existing scheme.
- 11. I am sure that the scheme will not only fetch more exchange-earnings for the country but will be able to provide gainful employment opportunities to hundred of our skilled goldsmiths.

12.29 hrs.

RE LOOTING OF A RAILWAY TRAIN BETWEEN BHOPAL AND BINA—Contd.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): Sir, I have made a submission.....

MR. SPEAKER: About what matter?

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR:
Sir, in the noise you could not hear
me. I have every right to put forward my viewpoint in this House,
and if you are not going to permit
me to make my statement, I will say
that it will be very painful....

MR. SPEAKER: It is no use saying all that. The Minister has made the statement. He has said that he will look into the matter.

BALA A. PAJANOR: What I am saying is a very serious matter. A Member of Parliament from Arunachal Pradesh hurt hand and he went to the Irwin Hospital. He could not speak Hindi; he ∞ uld speak only English, Even though his hand was broken, he was thrown out of the hospital. You ask the other Members....(Interruptions) I have never raised it. My friends were raising a number of points like that. Every time I used to get up on so many points, you used to pacify the situation. The hon. Minister has come forward with so many assurances, the Prime Minister has come forward with so many assurances, but they are trying to fool us in this country. It cannot happen like that.

Sir, the apology which the Minister has given is a dubious apology. He has not said what action he has taken. Yesterday, I was watching in the other House....(Interruptions). Last night itself he could have done it, but he waited, read it in the paper and then only....(Interruptions). With the powers in his hand, he could have suspended this officer and then come to us. Then we could have understood them.

Sir, we are here to protect the innocent and humble people of the south and the non-Hindi-speaking areas. If people are treated like this, merely because they are ignorant of Hindi language....

MR. SPEAKER: You are adding fuel to the fire.

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Sir, I MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Patil ant to say one thing. During the disassion on the language, I made

want to say one thing. During the discussion on the language, I made an impassioned appeal, while dealing with the resolution of the meeting of the Chief Ministers of Southern States, that these people are winking us, they are trying to impose Hindi by covert methods, inhuman methods, cunning methods, on the innocent people and, Sir, if you do not pay heed to our appeal, I would warn you that the integrity of this country, about which we are all (Interruptions). This is not the way in which the proceedings should be conducted. There is a limit to our patience. Everytime I am raising it, you are pacifying me. Our people are being looted, and they are living as if they are in hell. This is the fourth time it is happening. Sir, if you do not give us an opportunity to ventilate our grievances, we will have to think of (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr' Pajanor, I am on my legs. Now you made one complaint of a serious character about a Member, who has been hurt. There is some responsibility for me also. I wish such a complaint had come to me. I have a responsibility to see that the Members of the House are protected. How is it that no such complaint has come to me?

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I will bring it to your notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do it. No such complaint has come to me.

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: I challenge these people. I charge the Minister of Railways. If he had been sincere, he ought to have contacted last night, the matter was raised in the other House and what he has done is a sad affair. He is coming with a very ordinary report, a very ordinary and ambiguous apology to hoodwink us. (Interruptions).

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-SEVENTH AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AF-FAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I introduce the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Patil Item No 8.

12.32 hrs.

GOVERNMENT OF UNION TERRI-TORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: (Trivandrum): I do not want to repeat what has been said here. The language question has been debated many times. But the main problem is in the last few months, the GT has been looted. That is going on. In Madhya Pradesh, during the last few months, it is an every day occurrence, the trains are stopped and looted. The Minister, even though he

^{*}Published in Gazette of India Ex traordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 11-8-78.

had assured earlier that it will be... (Interruptions).

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay—North-East): If you permit them, you must permit us also. (Interruptions).

SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR (Pondicherry): I could not sleep last night. Everytime when we want to say something in this regard; he rises on a point of order and truesto belittle the entire issue. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Govindan Nair, let us do some business also.

SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR: In that particular area, (Interruptions) it will be difficult for the people to travel. It is a very serious issue for which the Minister has not come forward with any concrete suggestions. This is not the first time that we are raising this matter.

(Interruptions).

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Are we to stop travelling by GT to south? I have to go to Nagpur by GT. Exactly in Madhya Pradesh. between Bhopal and Bina, we looted. Six trains have been looted. What do you want us to do? This happens only in Madhya Pradesh, which is a State run by the Janata Government, which is a Jan Sangh dominated State, a Hindi chauvenistic State. Why is it not there other States? (Interruptions). We are under your protection. Do you want us not to travel by GT at all? You must tell us, what we, the Members of Parliament should do. (Interrup. tions) Tell us not to go by GT. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not in charge of the Government. Why are you.. (Interruptions).

SHRI V. M. SUDHEERAN (Alleppey): Next time, you will be looted.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. The looters will not get much from me.

Mr. Faleiro, what is your objection?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): After this issue, which has been brought on the floor of House, of discrimination in favour of Hindi and against non-Hindi speaking people. I am rising at the stage of introduction of the Bill by Mr. Patil a clear case of discrimination in favour of the Union Territory Delhi, as against the other Territories. Here we have a Territory which is the capital of the country and which therefore is the territory of all. But be cause it happens to be or because the ruling party does believe that this territory is in control of the Janata Party, as a clear measure of political patronage this Bill has brought. It will be good for the Government to remember that there are still some Union Territories the country which are under almost colonial rule and servitude. The representative from Andaman and Nicobar Islands is here; the representative from Laksdweep is here. There is no representative Government of any sort there; not even panchayats are there. They are being administered by the Home Ministry in a typical colonial fashion.

Goa is there. It has such a large population compared to many States in the North-Eastern which have been granted Statehood. It has the financial Janata Party resources. When the leaders went there during the elections, they promised that Statehood will be granted to Goa. Prof. Madhu Dandavate is a witness to that. He went there and he said, specifically, that before the election of the President, Statehood would be granted reported in to Goa. This was (Hindustan newspapers, including Times. They have not fulfilled the promise. Just because the Janata

[Shri Eduardo Faleiro]

Party was not returned there, just because the Janata Party was rejected there, is this a reason to discriminate against Goa on political grounds?

I do not say that Delhi is not entitled to Statehood. But I say that it should have come last after, the other Union Territories. It has come first. This is a clear case of political discrimination, opportunism and patronage.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: rose—(In-terruption)

MR. SPEAKER: You have not given notice. I am not allowing. In these matters, notice must be given beforehand in order to raise the objection.

भी भगत राम (फिलोर): ग्रध्यक्ष जी, चंडीगढ़ की पुलिस ने 300 घादमियों को गिरफ्तार किया है। मैं तीन दिन में नोटिस दे रहा हूं घौर घाप कार नहीं कर रहे हैं।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Chandigarh is a union territory. It is not in Punjab or Haryana. Several hundred employees have been arrested (Interruptions)

भी मगत राम : एक तरफ म्राप सिविल लिबर्टी को रेस्टोर करने के लिये कांस्टीट्यूगन म्रमेंडमेंट कर रहे हैं भीर दूसरी तरफ लोगों को गिरफ्तार किया जा रहा है।•••

SHRI MANORANJAN **BHAKTA** (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, I oppose this Bill because there are some other union territories, small and union territories, which do not have any kind of popular set-up. So, there is a discrimination against other union territories where there is no democratic set-up. We have been raising the matter on different forums that Andaman and Nicobar Islands be given the Statehood. In the Home Minister's Advisory Committee as well as in reply to an Unstarred Question in this House, an assurance was given that the matter will be considered. But now we find that all of a sudden the Bill has come for granting Statehood to Delhi alone. It creates a suspicion in the minds of the people that there is some ulterior motive to suppress the small and isolated union territories. We are far off from Delhi and we are being ruled by the bureaucrats sitting in Delhi. When the Government had brought forward a Bill to amend the Union Territories Act, at that time we said that the small and isolated territories, like, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laksdweep should be included in the Bill. But that has not been done. So, I oppose the introduction of this Bill.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We are opposing the introduction of the Bill.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Government must take step to merge Andaman and Nicobar with West Bengal.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: All the suggestions which the hon. Members from Goa and Andaman and Nicobar Islands have made are suggestions for action. In this particular Bill we are providing for constitution of a Legislative Assembly for Delhi. Here, at the initial stage of introduction, rule '72 contemplates, unless it is beyond the legislative competence of the House, it should not normally be opposed. If the hon, Members have to make certain suggestions, they may do so at the stage of consideration and Government will reply to all these questions. But at this stage, I think, it will not be proper to oppose it on this ground.

MR SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963, the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Delhi Development Act, 1957."

Let the lobbies be cleared.

Division No. 5

AYES

(12.48 brs.

Abdul Lateef, Shri

Agarwal, Shri Satish

Ahuja, Shri Subhash

Alhaj, Shri M. A. Hannan

Amat, Shri D.

Amin, Prof. R. K.

Ansari, Shri Faquir Ali

Argal, Shri Chhabiram

Bagri, Shri Mani Ram

Bahuguna, Shri H. N.

Bairagi, Shri Jena

Balak Ram, Shri

Balbir Singh, Chowdhry

Banatwalla, Shri G. M.

Berwa, Shri Ram Kanwar

Bhagat Ram, Shri

Bhanwar, Shri Bhagirath

Bhattacharya, Shri Dinen

Bhattacharyya, Shri Shyamaprasanna

Birendra Prasad, Shri

Borole, Shri Yashwant

Chakravarty, Prof. Dilip

Chandan Singh, Shri

Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri Chandra Pal Singh, Shri

Chandrappan, Shri C. K.

Chandravati, Shrimati

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chatterjee, Birr Bonni

Chaturbhuj, Shri

Chaturvedi, Shri Shambhu Nath

Chaudhuri, Shri Tridib

Chaudhury, Shri Rudra Sen

Chauhan, Shri Nawab Singh

Chavda, Shri K. S.

Chowhan, Shri Bharat Singh

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Das. Shri R. P.

Dave, Shri Anant

Dawn, Shri Raj Krishna

Deshmukh, Shri Ram Prasad

Dhandayuthapani, Shri V.

Dharia, Shri Mohan

Dhillon, Shri Iqbal Singh

Dhurve, Shri Shyamlal

Digvijov Narain Singh, Shri

Durga Chand, Shri

Fazlur Rahman, Shri

Ganga Bhakt Singh, Shri

Ghosal, Shri Sudhir

Gore, Shrimati Mrinal

Goswami, Shrimati Bibha Ghosh

Gowda, Shri S. Nanjesha

Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal

Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra

Harikesh Bahadur, Shri

Hazari, Shri Ram Sewak

Heera Bhai, Shri

Hukam Ram, Shri

Jain, Shri Kacharulal Hemraj

Jasrotia, Shri Baldev Singh

Jethmalani, Shri Ram

Joarder, Shri Dinesh

Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar

Kaiho, Shri

Kailash Prakash, Shri

Kakade, Shri Sambhajirao

Kaldate, Dr. Bapu

Kamath, Shri Hari Vishnu

Kamble, Shri B. C.

Kapoor, Shri L. L.

Kasar, Shri Amrut

Kaushik, Shri Purushottam

Khalsa, Shri Basant Singh

Khan, Shri Kunwar Mahmud Ali

Khan, Shri Mahmood Hasan

Khrime, Shri Rinching Khandu

Kishore Lal, Shri

Kisku, Shri Jadunath

Kodiyan, Shri P. K.

Krishan Kant, Shri

Kureel, Shri R. L.

Lahanu Shidava Kom, Shri

Lal, Shri S. S.

Lalu Prasad, Shri

Limaye, Shri Madhu Machhand, Shri Raghubir Singh Mahala, Shri K. L. Mahata, Shri C. R. Mahi, Lal Shri Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini Malik, Shri Mukhtiar Singh Mangal Deo, Shri Manohar Lal, Shri Mathur, Shri Jagdish Prasad Mavalankar, Prof. P. G. Meerza, Shri Syed Kazim Ali Mhalgi, Shri R. K. Miri, Shri Govind Ram Mishra, Shri Janeshwar Modak, Shri Bijoy Mohd. Hayat Ali, Shri Mondal, Dr. Bijoy Mukherjee, Shri Samar Murmu, Father Anthony Nathu Singh, Shri Nathuni Ram, Shri Nathwani, Shri Narendra P. Nayar, Dr. Sushila Negi, Shri T. S. Pandey, Shri Ambika Prasad Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan Pandit, Dr. Vasant Kumar Parmai Lal, Shri Parmar, Shri Natwarlal B. Parthasarathy, Shri P. Parulekar, Shri Bapusaheb Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas Patel, Shri Dharmasinhbhai Patel, Shri H. M. Patel, Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel, Shri Meetha Lal Patil, Shri S. D. Patnaik, Shri Biju Patnaik, Shri Sivaji

Patwary, Shri H. L.

Pradhan, Shri Amar Roy

Pradhan, Shri Gananath

Pradhan, Shri Pabitra Moban Raghavji, Shri Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K. Rahi, Shri Ram Lal Rai, Shri Gauri Shankar Rai, Shri Narmada Prasad Raj Keshar Singh, Shri Rajan, Shri K. A. Rajda, Shri Ratansinh Rakesh, Shri R. N. Ram, Shri R. D. Ram Charan, Shri Ram Dhan, Shri Ram Gopal Singh, Chaudhury Ram Murti, Shri Ramachandran, Shri P. Ramapati Singh, Shri Ramdas Singh, Shri Ramji Singh, Dr. Ramjiwan Singh, Shri Ramoowalia, Shri Balwant Singh Rangnekar, Shrimati Ahilya P. Ranjit Singh, Shri Rao, Shri Jagannath Ravindra Pratap Singh, Shri Rodrigues, Shri Rudolph Roy, Dr. Saradish Saeed Murtaza, Shri Saha, Shri A. K. Saha, Shri Gadadhar Sahoo, Shri Ainthu Sai, Shri Larang Saini, Shri Manohar Lal Sanyal, Shri Sasankasekhar Saran, Shri Daulat Ram Sen, Shri Prafulla Chandra Sen, Shri Robin Shah, Shri Surath Bahadur Shaiza, Shrimati Rano M. Shakya, Shri Daya Ram Sheo Narain, Shri Sher Singh, Prof. Sheth, Shri Vinodbhai B.

• :

Shukla, Shri Chimanbhai H. Singh, Dr. B. N. Sinha, Shri Purnanarayan Sinha, Shri Satyendra Narayan Somani, Shri S. S. Sukhendra Singh, Shri Suman, Shri Surendra Jha Suraj Bhan, Shri Surendra Bikram, Shri Talwandi, Shri Jagdev Singh Tej Pratap Singh, Shri Thakur, Shri Aghan Singh Tirkey, Shri Pius Tiwari Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwary, Shri Ramanand Tohra, Shri G. S. Tripathi, Shri Ram Prakash Tyagi, Shri Om Parkash Ugrasen, Shri Vaghela, Shri Shankersinhji Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari Varma, Shri Ravindra Verma, Shri R. L. P. Verma, Shri Sukhdeo Prasad Yadav, Shri Gyaneshwar Prasad Yadav, Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav, Shri Ramji Lal Yadav, Shri Sharad Yadav, Shri Roop Nath Singh Zulfiquarullah, Shri

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NOES

Ahasn Jafri, Shri
Alluri, Shri Subhash Chandra Bose
Anbalagan, Shri P.
Ankineedu, Shri Maganti
Ankineedu Prasada Rao, Shri
Arunachalam alias 'Aladi Aruna,'
Shri V.
Balakrishniah, Shri T.
Barua, Shri Bedabrata
Barve, Shri J. C.

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan Bonde, Shri Nanasahib Borooah, Shri D. K. Chavan, Shrimati P. Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao Chettri, Shri K. B. Chikkalingiah, Shri K. Choudhari, Shri K. B. Dabhi, Shri Ajitsinh Damor, Shri Somjibhai Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas Desai, Shri Dajiba Desai Shri Hitendra Doley, Shri L. K. Elanchezhian, Shri V. S. Engti, Shri Biren Faleiro, Shri Eduardo Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai George, Shri A. C. Gogoi, Shri Tarun Gomango, Shri Giridhar Gopal, Shri K. Hande, Shri V. G. Jaffer Sharief, Shri C. K. Jagannathan, Shri S. Jeyalakshmi, Shrimati V. Kadam, Shri B. P. Kamakshaiah, Shri D. Kannan, Shri P. Khan, Shri Ismail Hossain Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina Kolanthaivelu, Shri R. Kolur, Shri Rajshekhar Kosalram, Shri K. T. Krishnan, Shrimati Parvathi Krishnaappa, Shri M. V. Kunhambu, Shri K. *Kureel, Shri Jwala Prasad Lakkappa, Shri K. Lakshminarayanan, Shri M. R. Laskar, Shri Nihar

^{*}Wrongly voted for NOES.

Mallanna, Shri K. Mallikarjun, Shri Mane, Shri Rajaram Shankarrao Mathew, Shri George Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram Mishra, Shri G. S. Mohanarangam, Shri Ragavalu Murugesan, Shri A. Naik, Shri S. H. Nair, Shri B. K. Nair, Shri N. Sreekantan Pai, Shri T. A. Pajanor, Shri A. Bala Parvati Devi, Shrimati Patel Shri R. R. Patil, Shri S. B. Patil, Shri U. S. Patil, Shri Vijaykumar N. Periasamy, Dr. P. V. Poojary, Shri Janardhana Pradhani, Shri K. Rachaiah, Shri B. Ramalingam, Shri P. S. Ramamurthy, Shri K. Ramaswamy, Shri S. Rao, Shri Jalagam Kondala Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Shri Pattabhi Rama Rath, Shri Ramachandra Rathawa, Shri Amarsinh V. Reddy, Shri G. Narsimha Reddy, Shri K. Brahmananda Reddy, Shri K. Obul

Reddy, Shri S. R.

Sathe, Shri Vasant Sayeed, Shri P. M. Seyid Muhammad, Dr. V. A. Shankar Dev, Shri Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P. Somasundaram, Shri S. D. Stephen, Shri C. M. Sudheeran, Shri V. M. Sunna Sahib, Shri A. Thorat, Shri Bhausaheb Tulsiram, Shri V. Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P. Veerabhadrappa, Shri K. S. Venkataraman, Shri R. Venkatasubbaiah, Shri P. Visvanathan, Shri C. N.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result* of the division is: Ayes: 200; Noes: 101.

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Leave is granted. The Minister will kindly introduce the Bill.

SHRI S. D. PATIL: I introduce† the Bill (Interruptions)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Out of anger you have done this.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): They do no want a democratic set-up for Delhi (Interruptions).

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN (Satara): We want it for all Union territories.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: You are here, but you do not want a democratic set up.

AYES: Sarvashri Vinayak Prasad Yadav, Yuvraj, Shiv Ram Rai, K. N. Dasgupta, Narendra Singh, Laxmi Narain Nayak, Inder Singh, D. P. Shah. Sushil Kumar Dhara, Bega Ram Chauhan, S. K. Sarda, S. G. Murugaiyan, Y. P. Shastri and Jwala Prasad Kureel.

NOES: Sarvashri A. V. P. Asaithambi D. B. Patil, Gev. M. Avari, K. Suryanarayana, B. Devarajan, K. A. Raju and Shrimati Rashida Haque Choudhury. Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

^{*}The following Members also recorded their votes:-

12.46 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) Bill—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up further clause-by-clause consideration of the Constitution (Forty-fifth Amendment) Bill.

(Interruptions).

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): Will you please keep those Janata Members silent?

MR. SPEAKER: It is all mutual complements. I cannot help it.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Before you take up further clause-by-clause consideration of this Bill, I would like to seek your guidance about the time when there may be voting today.

Sir, it appears to me from the way the discusion has been going on that perhaps the consideration of clauses..

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA (Serampore): Why perhaps?

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: may not be completed.....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: will not be completed.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: to-day, and the members of the House are keen to know whether at 3.30 or before 3.30 p.m. to-day.....

AN HON. MEMBER: No, it is 3 p.m.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Yes, Sir, they want to know whether by 3 or before 3 p.m. the clauses will be put to vote. ...,

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): No, No.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: I am only saying that all Members want to know. You differ? The Rt. Hon. Member from Hoshangabad does not differ.....

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH:
..from the Rt. Hon. Member from
Ranchi.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: In these cirumstances hon. Members would like to know whether we will vote to-day and if we are not voting to-day, when we will take up the further consideration and voting on this Bill.

Sir, I have had some discussion with the leaders of the Opposition Groups I think if it is not completed to-day..

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: It will not be completed.

AN HON. MEMBER: Patience is a very good art.

MR. SPEAKER: But very difficult.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: That is why there is that saying: it is seldom in a woman and never in a man.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Especially when lunch is drawing near, it is very difficult.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not find some of the women here.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Exceptions are there. That is why it is seldom in a woman.

MR. SPEAKER: I am only saying some—not all.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Sir, in that case, we would like to suggest that we complete all that we may be able to complete before the Private Members' Business and we take up the rest on the 21st or 22nd, because many of the hon. Members may like to go out of Delhi during the next week.

PROF, P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ghandhinagar): Let us take it up on Tuesday, the 22nd.

(Interruptions).

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki): May I seek a clarification from the hon. Minister.

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[Shri C. M. Stephen]

Sir, when this was discussed among the Party leaders there was a suggestion to remit it to a Select Committee and then it was given up on ground that the Bill must be passed expeditiously. That was the ground on which the suggestion to send it to the Select Committee was given up.

Constitution (Forty-

Now, I would like to know the idea of the Government about the legislative programme with respect to this Bill. If it is on the 22nd, then the Bill will have to be passed in Rajya Sabha. Whether the Rajya Sabha will sit long enough to consider this Bill and if, in the Rajya Sabha any clause is opposed-it is now clear about the referendum and all that and there is a stiff opposition and if something happens to any of the clauses and if, under the law it is permissible, when the Bill comes back will the Lok Sabha be sitting? If the Lok Sabha is not sitting to receive the report of the Rajya Sabha back, it means the Bill is to be taken over to the winter session.

Therefore, the legislative programme of the Government must be made clear. We were told that the Government was very keen to get the Bill through. And all the Members of the Opposition Group also felt that it must be gone through. But Mr. Samar Mukherjee and others said that it must not go to the Select Committee, because if we are not sending it to the Select Committee, it means expeditious passing of the Bill. The proposal will, in effect, mean that the Bill will stand freezed until the winter session. If they have got another proposal to call the session of the Lok Sabha, whether there is any proposal or suggestion to receive the report back from the Rajya Sabha. Therefore this is linked with the Legislative programme of the Government with respect to this Bill.

I would like to have a clarification from the Government as to what they think about it.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the honourable Leader of the Opposition for raising this question and for giving me the opportunity of reiterating that the Government is keen to see that the Bill is passed by both Houses of Parliament during this session itself.

Now, the question he raised was whether if the Rajya Sabha rejects one or more Clauses, what would be done. This is a question that Government will take into account in deciding on the legislative programme as well as the sittings of the House.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I do support the proposal made by the hon. Minister that the date should be fixed on the 22nd?

MR. SPEAKER: Why not 21st? Because as the legislative programme stands, the last date is 24th. (Interruptions) According to the present schedule, the last date is the 24th. Therefore, if you take it up on the 22nd you are cutting it very fine. Therefore, may I appeal to the House to take it on the 21st?

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: We have no objection.

MR. SPEAKER: So, we take it up on 21st.

बौधरी बसबोर सिंह (होश्यारपुर): प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, 15 तारीख को इंडिपेंडेंस डे है-

प्रध्यक महोदय: 15 तारीख को नहीं ले रहे हैं, 21 को ले रहे हैं।

चौधरी बसबीर सिंह: मेरा कहना यह है कि 14 तारोख की छुट्टी करिए।

MR. SPEAKER: That is very good. That will help the proceedings.

चौबरी बलबीर सिंह: 15 तारीख को इंणिपेंडेंस डे है भीर बहुत जगह लोगों को जाना है। 14 को मांकर 15 को बापस जाएंगे, यह ठीक नहीं होगा, इसलिए 14 की भी छुट्टी करिए।

MR. SPEAKER: I will take the general opinion of the House. We will take it up on the 21st.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Sir, I rise on a point of clarification. You have rightly decided that the House will take up the consideration of the Bill on the 21st. The scheduled last date is the 24th for this House as well as the other House.

Now, Sir, if the Bill is not passed by the other House by the 24th, let the Government announce now that this House will sit beyond 24th. It is obvious.

MR. SPEAKER: As things stand, I am informed of course, Government can always change the things—that the last date of the session will be 24th. That is all I can say. Nothing more than that.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDERA
HALDER (Durgapur): Sir, Mr.
Balbir Singh said that 15th August is
Independence Day. He asked that
14th August also should be declared
a holiday. You said 'Yes' to that.

MR. SPEAKER: I did not say. I did not declare any holiday. There will be no holiday at all. My 'Yes' means stop.

There is no amendment to Clause 12. We take up Clause 13.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, in order to do some legislative business and not to encroach upon Private Members' time. I move that we skip the lunch hour today.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that we skip over the lunch-hour today?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes

Clause 13 (Amendment of article 83)

MR. SPEAKER: All right. There will be no lunch-hour today. So, we are at Clause 13. Let the amendments to Clause 13 be moved.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): I beg to move.

for lines 8 to 10, substitute-

'13. (1) In article 83 of the Constitution, in clause (1), for the words "one third of the members thereof shall retire as soon as may be on the expiration of every second year" the words "one-fifth of the members thereof shall retire as soon as may be on the expiration of every one year" shall be substituted and in clause (2), for the words "six years" in both the places where they occur, the words "five years" shall be substituted." (64)

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA (Tamluk): I beg to move:

Page 4, lines 13 to 15,-

for "without prejudice to the power to Parliament with respect to the extension of the duration of that House under the proviso to that clause"

substitute "only in etraordinary situation arising out of invasion of our motherland by any country, famine in most of the States and similar other national crisis" (312)

SHRI A. K. ROY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Clause 13—it is unlucky thirteen—deals with the life of the House of the people and the Council of States. Here, the hon'ble Minister has made certain borrection regarding the life of Parliament which was already reduced to 5 years but, Sir, I move an amendment which is altogether different. It concerns the life of Council of States. This six years' period inspired the previous government to increase the life of the House of the people to six years so let us wipe it out from the Constitution.

Sir, I do not know the rationale or the logic for making the life of Parliament as 5 years and the life of Rajya Sabha, viz., Council of States as 6 years. My point is as the last government increased the life of the House of

[Shri A. K. Roy]

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the people to six years let this government decrease the life of Rajya Sabha to five years and here I have put my amendment that instead of having biennial election let one-fifth of the members be changed every year so that at the end of five years the total number of members will be changed.

Secondly, Sir, Rajya Sabha has become an abode of obscuranist politicians and it has become in many cases a stumbling block to have any legislation passed quickly. One of the reasons which prevents passing of any legislation expeditionsly is the longer life of the Rajya Sabha members. So. I move that one-fifth of the members there should be changed every year and at the end of the five years all the members will get changed.

The life of the Council of States should be reduced to five years so that there is symmetry between the House of the People and the Council of States. So, we should not have that difficulty. We need not wait for a long time to get the Council of States changed according to the will of the people. Thank you.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Sir, I have already moved my amendment.

Regarding Clause 13(2) there is no specific mention why the House should be extended beyond the duration of five years. I have therefore given this amendment, for the substitution of lines 13 to 15, i.e.

"without prejudice to the power of Parliament with respect to the etension of the duration of that House under the proviso to that clause"

These lines will be substituted by the following:—

"only in extraordinary situation arising out of invasion of our motherland by any country, famine in most of the States and similar other national crisis"

Sir, what happened during emergency was this. Taking advantage of the emergency, the term of the House was

extended upto 6 years and it was also going to be extended upto the 7th year. So, this is a very dangerous thing. You should have put specific reason for extension of the duration. I don't want to say anything regarding the powers of the Parliament. Parliament is a supreme body. But you have to provide specific reason here. Therefore, for that reason, I have suggested my amendment and I request the Minister to accept it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Law Minister, would you like to say anything?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Sir, I am sorry I am not in a position to accept these amendments. There is no specific reason why the six year term for the Rajya Sabha and the biennial election of 1/3 to Rajya Sabha should be changed.

MR. SPEAKER: It is very vague.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Yes. It only says, emergency. There is no reason.

SHRI A. K. ROY: rose-

MiR. SPEAKER: You have mentioned that.

SHRT A. K. ROY: I take objection to his way of dealing with amendments. He actually avoided it. What is the reason of having biennial election and six years? That he should say.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: May I just say this? I just wanted to say that there has to be a substantial reason for making any change in the foriginal provision. That is what I said. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dhara, your amendment is so vague, nobody knows what this is.

We now move on to the next Clause, Clause No. 14.

Clause 14

(Substitution of new article for article

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Patwary is not here. Mr. Parulekar are you moving?

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratanagiri): I am moving amendments No. 40 and 41.

I beg to move:

Page 4, line 21,-

for "the President and his" substitute—

"the Supreme Court and its" (40)

Page 4,-

omit lines 23 to 25. (41)

SHRI A. K. ROY: I beg to move:

Page 4,-

for lines 23 to 25, substitute-

"(2) Before giving any decision on any such question, the President shall obtain the opinion of the Election Commission which shall be placed before the Joint Session of both the Houses of Parliament and shall act according to the majority decision of the Joint Session."(65)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dajiba Desai; your amendment is the same at that of Mr. Parulekar. So, this cannot be moved.

Mr. Venkataraman, are you movng?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN (Madras South): Yes I beg to move:

Page 4,—

after line 25 insert-

"(3) The question as to whether a person, found guilty of corrupt practice at an election to a House of Parliament under any law made by Parliament, shall be disqualified for being chosen as, a Mem-

ber of either House of Parliament, or of a House of the Legislature of a State, or as to the period for which he shall be so disqualified, shall be decided by the Court finding the person guilty of such corrupt practice." (164)

MR. SPEAKER: Mrs. Jeyalakshmi is not here—It cannot be moved. It is the same thing which has already been moved.

SHRI VINAYAK PRASAD YADAV (Saharsa) : I move amendment No. 251

Page 4,

for lines 23 to 25 substitute-

"(2) Before giving any decision on any such question, the President shall obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court and shall act according to such opinion." (251).

AN HON. MEMBER' Is there no lunch hour today?

MR. SPEAKER: No lunch. If there is no lunch, we do better work.

No. 271-Mr. Suman-not here.

SHRI HUKMDEO NARAIN YADAV (Madhubani): I beg to move Amendment No. 291.

Page 4, line 24,

after "and shall" insert-

"use his discretion and" (291)

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 4, lines 21 and 22,-

for "for the decision of the President and his decision shall be final"

substitute "for the majority decision of the Parliament and its decision shall be final" (313)

[Shri Sushil Kumar Dhara] Page 4, lines 24 and 25,—

251

for "and shall act according to such opinion"

substitute "and shall refer such opinion to the Parliament for final decision" (314)

MR. SPEAKER: Amendment No. 334 is not moved?

DR. RAMJI SINGH (Bhagalpur): I am not moving it.

MR. SPEAKER: All right. We will go one by one Mr. Parulekar.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I have given two amendments to this Clause No. 4. One is for deletion of sub-clause (2) and one is for deletion of the word 'President' and for substituting the words 'Supreme Court'. The amendment regarding deletion of Sub-clause (2) suggested by me is an important amendment.

13.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair].

Deputy-Speaker, Sir, amendment suggested by Clause 14 is akin to the one suggested by Clause 11 to Article 74 curtailing the powers of the President. The amendment suggested by Clause 14 is in my respectful submission, an insult to the high office of the President and it amounts to humiliation of the President. It is not only the President, but all the Members of Parliament are concerned with this particular amendment. By this amendment, the point as to whether a Member of Parliament has become an undischarged insolvent or whether he has become o'f unsound mind etc., the disqualifications contemplated under Article 103, has to be decided by the President. The proposed amendment suggests that before giving any decision on any such question, the President shall obtain the opinion of the Election Commission and shall act accordingly. I do not understand the wisdom of this particular amendment with reference to sub-clause (2).

The entire powers are given to the Election Commission and we are making the office of the President a rubber stamp. If the Election Commission commits an illegality or an irregularity, the President will have to accept it and that illegality or irregularity goes in the name of the President. Therefore, in my respectful submission, clause (2) should be entirely deleted and the President should be free to decide with respect to the disqualifications under Article 103. If this is to be deleted, I submit that in sub-clause (1), instead of the words 'the President and his', the words 'the Supreme Court and its' should be substituted.

I do not understand the wisdom as to why we are taking away the jurisdiction of the court in such important matters, with reference to disqualification and giving this power to the President, who cannot independently take any decision; he has to abide by the decision and ruling given by the Election Commission.

Sir, we had a bitter experience during emergency as to how the higher officers behaved and how they danced to the tune of the Ministers. Under the circumstances, I feel that it would not be safe to give this power in the hands of the Election Commission and make the President a rubber stamp.

I would, therefore, suggest that sub-clause (2) should be deleted. And if that clause is to be retained, I would submit that the original clause which is there and which says that the President may refer the matter to the Election Commission can be restored.

Coming to the second submission, I may again reiterate that the Supreme Court being the highest tribunal in the country, and as the hon. Law Minister has repeatedly said in his submissions on various clauses that

we have to trust the judges and we have all trust in the judges. I do not know the reasons as to why this power is not given to the Supreme Court. I would, therefore, submit that my amendment that clause (2) be deleted and instead of the word 'President', the 'Supreme Court' should be substituted should be accepted. view of the submissions made by the hon. Law Minister, that he is not for accepting any amendments and I am sure, he will not, I would urge upon him to consider this seriously, as we ourselves are concerned and we do not want to submit ourselves to the jurisdiction of the Election Commission who can take a decision which would be binding. I do not, however, mean any distrust in the Election Commission. In view of this, I would request that he may consider at least this amendment and accept it

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI rose-

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Desai, your amendment is barred, because it is the same as that of Mr. Parulekar.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): I have moved an amendment, which reads as follows:

"The question as to whether a person found guilty of a corrupt practice at an election to a House of Parliament, under any law made by Parliament, shall be disqualified for being chosen as a Member of either House of Parliament, or of a House of the Legislature of a State or as to the period for which he shall be so disqualified, shall be decided by the Court finding the person guilty of such corrupt practice."

By an amendment to Article 103 of the Constitution, the Law Minister has brought forward a provision that it is mandatory for the President to consult the Election Commission, and that the decision of the Election Com-

mission shall be binding on the President. This is the sum and substance of the new Article that is being substituted by the Law Minister. My hon friend who spoke earlier, has very clearly pointed out that in this new Article, the Law Minister is making the President ineffective; and the President will not be able to exercise his own discretion, and the matter will be referred to the Election Commission, and their decision will be final.

Article 103(2) says, as a result of the 42nd Amendment:

"Before giving any decision on any such question, the President shall consult the Election Commission; and the Election Commission may, for this purpose, make such enquiry as it thinks fit."

The 42nd Amendment does not bind the President to accept the decision of the Election Commission. are the two matters that are before the House; but my contention is that the Law Minister, being a very eminent advocate, has got Supreme confidence in the impartiality of the judiciary-so also many of us. He has taken the extraordinary step of referring a bill to the Supreme Court for a decision, even before it is discussed on the floor of the House. And he is trying to make this Parliament subservient to judiciary. This is an extraordinary act that the Law Minister has chosen to do. The Judiciary and the Legislature are two independent organs; and now he wants to have a pre-emptive decision of the Supreme Court by making this reference, and he has made this Parliament a laughing stock. He has taken Parliament for a ride My contention is that instead of burdening the President, we leave it to the judiciary, to the court where the person was disqualified and was tried, and where he was found guilty of some charges. The trial court and the judge who had tried him, will be in a better position to fix the disqualification. There are many technical grounds,

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[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

according to the Representation of the People Act. Even on a technical ground, if a man is found disqualified, he will run the risk of disqualification under corrupt practice. He will automatically run the risk of incurring the disqualification for 6 years. Here, we have sought this, in this amendment. It depends upon the Law Minister. The trial court or the trial judge will be in a better position. He will be able to know what really are the corrupt practices which the Member has indulged in, and whether they require some drastic action and whether in such cases corrupt practices are different from illegal practices. Those matters will be well gone into by the judge. I think this will be a sort of via media we will be doing justice to the person involved in the election petition and also given the discretion to the judge in whom all of us have got supreme confidence; we abide by the verdict of the judge. I feel that my amendment will satisfy all the shades of opinion in this House and will really do justice to the members so involved. I request the hon. Minister to accept my amendment.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव (सहरसा) : मान्यवर, जो मैंने संशोधन दिया है वह इस प्रकार है:---

"Before giving any decision on any such question, the President shall obtain the opinion Supreme Court and shall act according to such opinion."

जपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह 103 (2) में प्रावधान किया गया है। इसी में हमारा धर्मेन्डमेन्ट है। 103 (1) को पढ़ा जाय:

"If any question arises as to whether a member of either House of Parliament has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) of article 102, the question shall be referred for the decision of the President and his decision shall be final."

102 में जो विसएविलिटीज हैं उनको जो मामनीय सबस्य इन्कार करेंगे तो यह मामला प्रेसीबेंट के सामने लाया जायगा धौर उनका फैसला धन्तिय होगा। यह (1) में कहा गया है, धौर (2) में कहा जाता है प्कि प्रेसीबेंट को कुछ फैसला नहीं देना है। प्रेसीडेंट भेज देंगे इलेक्शन कमीशन को भीर वह जो कुछ कहेगा वही फैसला प्रेसीडेंट का होगा। यह तो मजाक है 103 (1) का। हम लोग चुनाव लड़ते हैं भीर हमें जानकारी है कि धगर हमें ऐप्रीहेन्शन होता है कि किसी बूच पर बलवा होने वाला है या रूलिंग पार्टी का कैडीडेट इलेक्शन को रिग करने वाला है तो हम इलेक्शन कमीशन को तार दे कर उसके रिप्रेन्जेटेटिव को बुलाते हैं। कहीं कहीं तो इलेक्शन कमिशनर खद जाता है ग्रीर जा कर के रूलिंग पार्टी जिस तरह से रिंग करना चाहती है उसी की मदद करता है। तो या तो प्रेसीडेंट को ही पावर दे दी जाय, उनको रेफर कर दिया जायगा भीर वह जो फैसला कर देंगे वही ठीक होगा। क्या प्रेसीडेंट को इतना भी ज्ञान नहीं है जितना इर्लंक्शन कमीशन को है ? हमको लगता है कि कानून के जरिये प्रेसीडेंट को पंगु बनाकर छोड़ा जाता है। हर तरह की पाबन्दी लगाकर प्रेसीडेंट को गिरफ्त कर दिया जाता हैं। मतलब या तो प्रेसीबेंट पर विश्वास ही नहीं है या समझा जाता है कि उनको कोई म्रकल ही नहीं है। उनके स्वविवेक पर कुछ छोड़ा ही नहीं जाता है। इसलिये या तो प्रेसीडेंट पर छोड दिया जाय, नहीं तो जो हमने संशोधन दिया है कि इलेक्शन कमीशन को यह अधिकार न दे कर सुप्रीम कोर्ट को दिया जाय। जब राष्ट्रपति के पास कोई डिसक्वालिफिकेशन का मामला जायगा तो वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट को रेफर करेंगे घौर सुप्रीम कोर्ट जो कुछ राय देगा उसके मृताबिक राष्ट्रपति निर्णय करेंगे, न कि इलेक्शन कमीशन । इसलिये हम हाथ जोड़ कर के कानुन मंत्री से कहते हैं कि इसको मान लें, इसमें कोई हर्जा नहीं है। प्रेसीडेंट को प्रपने स्वविवेक पर छोड दिया जाय।

भी हकम देव नारायण यादव (मध्वनी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे इतना ही कहना है कि जहां घदालत से किसी घ्रादमी को घ्रयोग्य करार दे दिया जाता है, इतने म्रारोप प्रत्यारोप को सिद्ध करने के लिये इतने गवाह भीर सब्त जुटाये जाते हैं उसके बाद किसी भ्रादमी को जनप्रति-निधिस्व कानुन के मन्तर्गत मदालत से मयोग्य साबित कर दिया जाता है ग्रीर चुनाव से वंचित कर दिया जाता है फिर किसी भी व्यक्ति को यह प्रधिकार नहीं होना चाहिये कि प्रदालत के उस **धादेश** को सस्पेंड कर दे। यह एक बुनियादी प्रक्त है। घगर न्यायपालिका के किसी मी घादेश को कोई घादमी निलम्बित करता है तो न्याय-पालिका की स्वतंत्रता की बात करना बिल्कल बेकार है। यह कब ग्रीर कैसे हो जाता हैं? जब कोई चुनाव के लिये प्रयोग्य साबित हो जाय तो बनाव प्रायोग की सिफारिश पर राष्ट्रपति **प्राचरण** करेंगे भीर उनके ऊपर यह बन्धन है कि उनको चुनाव भायोग की सिफारिक माननी ही क्योंकि चुनाव घायोग चुनाव के मामले में बहुत जानकारी रखता है। लेकिन चनाव ग्रायोग का संचालन भी एक ही व्यक्ति के द्वारा होता है, उसमें 1 के बजाय 3 होते तो मान सकते ये क्योंकि एक की राय के बजाय 3 की राय ज्यादा कीमती है। भ्रगर एक भ्रादमी का चुनाव ग्रायोग राष्ट्रपति को राय दे कि इस बात को मान लीजिये तो इसमें खतरा है। हमने पीछे चनाव किम श्नर के भ्राचरण को देखा है. जब श्री राजनारायण के केस में ध्लाहीबाद हाई-कोर्ट से फैसला होकर सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भ्रपील की गई तो बिना किसी पैशीशन के ही चुनाव कमिश्नर ने कह दिया कि चनाव किमश्नर को यह अधिकार है कि वह किसी की ग्रयाग्यता को हटा दे। योनी बादी 12, पंच 18, कहने का मतलब यह है कि चनाव कमीशन ने यह पहले ही घोषणा कर दी कि कोई प्रयोग्यता को हटावे या न हटावे, इन्द्रिंग जी को ग्रदालन ने जो ग्रयोग्य करार दिया है उसको हम हटा देंगे।

इसलिय चनाव कगीशन के काम के बारे में भी शंका पैदा हुई है। इसीलिय में इन सवालों को उठा रहा है कि चुनाव कमीशन जो सिफारिश दे, तो उसे रोष्ट्रपति पर होड़ दिया जाय कि वह स्वविवेक से काम करे। बनियादी रूप से हम इस बात के विरोधी है कि न्यायपालिका के ग्रादेण को किसी एक व्यक्ति के जरिये निलम्बित किया जायेगा। ऐसा करने का किसी एक भादमी को हक नहीं होना चाहिये। ग्रगर ऐसा होगा. तो हम साधारण लोगों का या किसी छोटे बादमी को किसी ब्रादलत से ब्रगर श्रयोग्य सावित कर दिया जायेगा तो न तो चनाव कमोशन ग्रीर न राष्ट्रपति उसकी भ्रयोग्यता को समाप्त करेंगे बल्कि जो πक नम्बर की प्रधान मनो की कुर्सी पर बैठेगा उसकी भ्रयोग्यता को समान्त करेगे। कानून से उसी के हर दूराचार श्रीर ग्रनाचारको संरक्षण मिलेगाः मेरा निवेदन हं कि ऐसी तानाण ही प्रवन्ति के कानुन को किसी तरह भी कानुन में नहीं रहना चाहिये।

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA (Tamluk): Sir, my humble suggestions in regard to clause 14(1) and 14(2) can be taken together. cases of disqualification of a member after election in the country are very few. This election disqualification can be for various reasons. A single case of personal corruption came in the House regarding Mr. Mudgal. There have been other cases of election corruption. When we leave it to the judiciary, it takes a long time. I have my experience that it even took such long time that the entire period of the life of the Assembly passed

and then the judgment came. So, the member concerned enjoyed the full period of tenure in the House. On the other hand, if the Election Commisbecomes the supreme person, there is also danger. He is an individual, a human being and he may be influenced for one reason or the other. With the recommendation of the Election Commission, if it is given to the President himself, he is also an individual. For various reasons I am not in oneness with the Law Minister that the President should be given the supreme authority in this matter.

The President is the constitutional head.I have no dispute, but he is not the life of the Constitution. The Constitution has been framed by this House and the Constitution is going to be amended, has been amended, and will be amended by this House. So. Parliament is the supreme body, and Parliament must keep this power in its own hands, and that is why I have given this substitution that the words "for the decision of the President and his decision shall be final" be substituted by the words "for the majority decision of the Parliament and its decision shall be final." Parliament will be the proper authority to decide whether a sitting Member has fallen into corrupt practice and whether he will be disqualified or not.

In the same way in clause 14(2) I want the words "and shall act according to such opinion" to be substituted by the words "and shall refer such opinion to the Parliament for final decision." The President will refer it to Parliament and Parliament will finally decide whether the member concerned disqualified or not.

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI (Kolhapur): The new article 103(1) involves the disqualification of 2 Member after his election. The question is that if a sitting Member is to be disqualified, who is to declare him disqualified. Here, there are a number of questions of fact and law. Article 102 deals

Shri Dajiba Desai with disqualification on account of holding an office of profit being of unsound mind etc. There are also cases of disqualification arising out of corruption. If a Member is to be disqualified after he is elected, it involves investigation and collection of evidence. In that case, points of fact and law have to be gone into and if the President is required to do this with the consultation of the Election Commission, that will mean the ruling party will have to decide it. In this matter, the Supreme Court's jurisdiction should not be taken away. The Supreme Court should be the final authority. Therefore, I support Mr. Parulekar.

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SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: A few points have been made with regard to the amendments which have been moved. One is that it would be better if this power, instead of being given to the President to be exercised according to the orinion Election Commission, is given to the Supreme Court or in any case courts. May I point out that so far as the position of the election petition is concerned, when the disqualification arises out of the finding of a corrupt practice in an election petition, obviously it arises from the finding that the person is guilty of a corrupt practice? That, of course, is recorded by the court dealing with the election petition. The disqualifications under article 102 are of a simple nature, namely holding an office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State other than an office declared by Parliament by law not to disqualify its holder; being of an unsound mind and standing so declared by a competent court; being an undischarged insolvent: being a citizen of not India etc. These are facts which do not involve decision of very highly disputed questions or on which there is a lot of sensitive material etc.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: The hon. Minister knows that the various decisions of the various High Courts have complicated the issue.

Does he think that this should also be left to the jurisdiction of the Election Commission?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: that is what I think, for this reason, that so far as an office of profit is concerned, it has been made clear in case after case by the Supreme Court and the High Courts. So far as the application of those principles to an individual case is concerned, if a person is a sitting Member of the House and the question arises whether he is disqualified or not whether he can participate in the debates or not, then it should be decided with despatch, with speed.

Considering the nature of findings which have to be recorded, it is really a question of ascertaining a fact. is he an undischarged insolvent or not? You have only to gather facts, namely, get appropriate orders from the court, which has declared him an insolvent, that lie not been discharged 30 Similarly, if he is a person of unsound mind or so declared by competent court is only a question of ascertaining and getting the necessary material. Similarly, if he has been appointed to an office of profit, he has only to secure the order of his appointment. So far as the nature of the office is concerned, in so many other cases the same questions would have been decided by the Supreme Court and High Courts in election questions. So, the principles would have been laid down. It is then a question of ascertaining the facts and then, thereafter applying them. Yet, there can be some room for a little manoeuvring and there was some suspicion. That is why the Election Commission has been interposed In fact, this amendment has been made only in order to restore the provision, as it was enacted in the original Constitution. A change had been by the 42:1d Amendment which was a change of Act, principle. The change of principle was that the power was given to the President, which means the Govern-

ment consisting of political parties. But, so far as the original provision in the Constitution was concerned, the effective decision-making power was not given to the Government, it was given to the Election Commission, because the Election Commission is regarded by the Constitution as an independent authority. By the Amendment Act, this position was changed and, even though there was an obligation to consult the Election Commission the effective power of deciding was given to the President, namely, the Government which consisted of the ruling party, who could disagree with the views of the Election Commission and decide the matter itself, which was not quite proper.

Now a question might arise; all right, why introduce the President at all, why not directly give the power to the Election Commission and say decision of the Election that the Commission will be final? Apart from the fact that this is how in the Constituent Assembly the provision has been drafted, there appears to be some historical reason for it. Firstly, we have inherited these institutions and the provisions from the British Parliament, where at one stage it used to be said that any question of disqualification should not be disposed of by an outsider, it must be disposed of by the Parliament, by the House itself and so on. Now, so far concerned, of as the President is course, he is part of the Parliament, because Parliament consists of the two Houses and the President. President is a part of Parliament. But it does not make any difference, so far as the practical application is concerned. It is only a question of form as to how you put it, whether you directly give power to the Election Commission, or give the effective power to the Election Commission but formal power to the President, who is part of Parliament. It appears that the Constituent Assembly, for good reasons, adopted this pattern, which is being repeated. Apart from that, it was also convenient for this reason that the Government can collect the

necessary material, because it has the means of getting the necessary facts, orders, etc. So, whenever any point is raised, the point can be referred to the Government, who will get the necessary material. Then the issue will go to the Election Commission for their opinion, which would be bind, ing on the Government. So, we are restoring a provision which was there in the original Constitution.

Here I would like to say that Shri Venkatasubbajah said something and he chose to make a reference to the reference which has been made to the Supreme Court on a legal question. It is being said that what can be referred for advice of the Supreme Court can only be a question of law and not a Bill. It is all a question of form in which you refer a certain question of law. The question which has been referred to the Supreme Court is whether the provisions of the Bill, if enacted, would be constitutional, would be in accordance with the Constitution, would they be constitutionally valid. This is the question of law which has been referred to the Supreme Court. If you spell it out in various ways, then one may say "you should have spelt out this aspect of the question" and another may say "you should have spelt out the other aspect of the question".

To make the reference comprehensive, so that it would embrace all the questions which could possibly be raised in regard to the validity of a Bill, if enacted, so that that is just a form of referring certain questions of law, viz., questions about the application or interpretation of the Constitutional Provisions, that is a form which has been adopted; it is not...

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Is Parliament not competent to make a law or enact a law?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The Constitution itself lays down certain restrictions on the powers of Parliament, the restrictions are of various kinds, they are of legislative compe-

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

tence, the fundamental rights themselves impose certain restrictions on the powers of Parliament and so on. Parliament, in so far as the legislative powers are concerned, it has not been contemplated as a sovereign body, it is a limited legislature viz., a legislature with limited powers. The limits rise from more than one way viz., legislative competence, then restrictions of fundamental rights and the third restriction viz., that it should not be in conflict or repugnant with any other provisions of the Constitution also. So, these are the various kinds of restrictions on the powers of Parliament. True, if something within the competence of the Parliament, whether such a thing should be enacted or not obviously, it is for the Parliament to decide. But whether something is within its powers or competence or not is not a matter for the Parliament to finally decide, the Constitution has delegated that power to courts and finally to Supreme Court. Therefore the question of law on which the Supreme Court has been asked to give their opinion, viz., if such provisions are enacted by the Parliament, whether those provisions would be within the competence, legislative competence from every angle of the Parliament or whether thev would be beyond the legislative competence of the Parliament, from various ways, not merely this, but fundamental rights and other things. Therefore, a question of law has been referred, but the question of law, instead of being spelt out in one manner, has been spelt out in another manner, it is also a known method of spelling out a question. viz., if such is a thing is done, would this be Constitutionally permissible. I do not think that any apprehension in that regard is justified.

Then there was, perhaps, some misapprehension that this Article 102, when we are restoring it to the original form that the election petitions would also be decided in the same manner. That is not the position, because so far as any law, Representation of People Act is concerned when it imposes a disqualification, it imposes the disqualification not on the basis of commission of a corrupt practice, but on the basis of finding being recorded so that this Article 102 would not be attracted unless a finding has been recorded by a competent court to dispose of and decide the election petition. So, once that election petition has been decided and a finding has been recorded, then only the matter will go to the President and the President can then obtain the opinion of the Election Commission.

Then the other question is about the period. Even though there may be in certain cases a question of period of disqualification, the Election Commission, obviously, although a finding of a corrupt practice may be recorded by a court, but yet there can be one corrupt practice, corrupt practice committed under one set of circumstances and corrupt practice committed under another set of circumstances, so, obviously, there should be some impartial agency. But to send everything to the court, even ordinary things to the court, means the court has a certain procedure.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am not suggesting that. When the court decides the disqualification of a particular Member for a corrupt practice, the Court should be given the power of fixing the disqualification period also. That is my suggestion.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I might just point out that the Court is seized upon the matter from the legal point of view, viz., it is concerned with the controversy which arises in the election petition, the circumstances in which the election was fought, what happened, what corrupt practice was committed in what circumstances it was committed; real function is to record a finding on this question. Of course, incidentally that might raise a question of disqualification. Now when a question arises as to whether the period should also be finally left to the decision of the Court or some other agencies, it

would also be ... I would just ask the hon. Member to ponder that sometime in deciding the period of disqualification, the supervening circumstances also becomes relevant. The original period of disqualification was six years. Why was the period of six years contemplated? It was because the life of a House was five years and the idea was that he should miss at least two elections. Maybe that after years, itself, he has missed an election and after another two years, another election has taken place, and he has missed that also. Now, a question might arise, in view of the supervening circumstances, would it be good, proper and justified that he should be made to miss a third election also. If a person has sufficiently suffered by having to miss two elections, then a question might arise because this might be a continuing process.

In the light of the facts as may be at a particular moment, some authority may have to decide as to whether the period of disqualification requires to be reduced or waived, etc. Obviously, the court cannot be expected to perform this function, to take note of supervening circumstances, the new facts, which have intervened and so on which might alter the equities of the matter and so on. That is why an independent authority, the Election Commission, has been conceived for the purpose.

Another amendment which has been moved is by Shri Hukmdeo Narain Yadav. He wants the words "use his discretion" to be added which would mean that both the expressions would be there, that is, "he would act according to the opinion of the Election Commission" and "use his discretion". How the two things can simultaneously co-exist I have not been able to understand. Apart from that, his objective was that the President should have a final power to decide and that the Election Commission's opinion should not be taken as final. It would be subject to criticism. The

President means the Government and the Government obviously, is formed by a political party. Therefore, one political party would be given the power to decide the fate of members of other parties and its own party and so on in such a sensitive matter on which democracy is dependent. Hence, it would not be fair to give this final power to the President.

Then, Shri Dhara's amendment was that this power should be given to the Parliament to be decided by a majority. Now, I am reminded of the fact that in regard to such a power of deciding even the election petitions or questions of disqualifications, at one time in the British constitutional history, this power used to be exercised There is a very telling by the House. expression in May's Parliamentary Practice about it as to why it had to be given up because it was found that the power was being exercised on partisan considerations irrespective of the merits of the case. The Election Commission cannot be equated with the party in power. One may not agree that the Election Commission is an ideal body. Therefore, there may be attempts made to impove the functioning of that body to enhance the confidence of the people in that

There are several proposals which are pending consideration so far as the question of electoral reforms is concerned. There was a Joint Committee of the two Houses which had made certain recommendations. There have been other bodies which have gone into that question. That has to be settled separately as to how greater confidence can be produced in functioning of the Election Commission. But the Constitution does conceive of an Election Commission as an independent body and an impartial body which should have lots of powers in regard to elections. Therefore it would not be right to take away the power from the Election Commission and give the power to the Parliament in which case a political party would be deciding the fate of all the people.

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Clause 15—(Amendment of article

SHRI A. K. ROY: I beg to move:

Page 4, lines 31 and 32,-

for "section 15 of the Constitution (Forty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1978" shall be substituted.'

substitute "internal Emergency of 1975" shall be substituted.' (66) SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I beg to move:-

Page 4, line 32,-

after "1978" insert-

"and as may be evolved by such House of Parliament from time to time" (98)

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I beg to move:

Page 4, line 31,-

"Forty-fifth" substitute "Fourty-fourth" (205)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: beg to move:

Page 4,-

after line 32, insert-

'(b) after clause (4), the following clause shall be inserted, namely: -

"(5) Members of Parliament shall have the right and privilege of attending the meeting of the House of which they are Members except when they are prevented from doing so under the order of the Court of competent jurisdiction".' (239).

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I beg to move:

Page 4,-

after line 32, insert-

'and (b) in clause (3), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely: -

"Provided that if within two years from the date on which this act comes into force the powers, privileges and immunities are not defined by parliament by law the said powers, privileges and immunities shall be subject to the provisions of part III of the Constitution.".* (260)

fifth Amdt.) Bill

SHRI A. K. ROY: This particular clause is concerned with the rights, powers and privileges of the parliament. It is good that formally in the Constitution we have given up aping any foreign institution or any foreign Parliament. Though we say that our entire Constitution is on the model of the United Kingdom, actually our Constitution is a mixture of various experiments and experiences. It has got its own history of evolution, and its root can be traced even from the British days, from the Government of India Act of 1935. So, it was actually surprising why and how we could tolerate the particular clause that on every issue where things would remain undecided, we will follow the conventions, examples and traditions of the Briffsh Parliament. Here, one thing I could not under-Convention is also a law; stand. convention becomes sometimes. better law than even written law. But conventiones can only be built up through practice over a long time. Here it is said, 'immediately before the coming into force of section 15 of the Forty-fifth Amendment', i.e., this particular Amendment, ever was the practice in this House will be referred to. This is something very fallacious. It should be that we will follow whatever traditions were followed by this House and the different rulings and various other things adopted by the Speaker, whatever was the procedure that was followed by this House since our Conscame into force, that is, titution from 1950 to 'before the internal Emergency of 1975' because if we also include that period, the traditions and different rulings and procedures followed during the internal Emergency, and if those procedures

also become a part of the convention to be followed later on, it will be a very dangerous thing. So, we want to take out that particular portion of the period. The rest of our experiences may be summarised, condensed and processed for being followed in future. In this way, we will be guided by our own experiences and by our own procedures. That will be good.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, to my mind, the privileges of Parliament and of its Members are not benefits given to either Parliament or to Members for their personal benefit or personal enjoyment: they are powers given to Parliament and to its Members to properly discharge their variegated and complex duties. I do agree with the Government that it was a very good thing to abolish the reference to the House of Commons. After all, it is the sovereign power of the people that is concentrated in Parliament, and it would not be in the fitness of things to refer, at every stage, to the powers and privileges of a foreign Parliament.

Then, since privileges and powers are given to Parliament for particular purposes, for the purposes of enacting laws and since, as we have seen from time to time, it has been found necessary to evolve fresh privileges powers so that new and unforeseen problems may be solved and the duties of Parliament properly charged. I do not agree that the privileges of Parliament should be frozen at a particular date. I do submit. and very strongly, that the powers and privileges of Parliament must codified, must be recorded in writing, so that every one knows what actually these powers and privileges are, so that these powers and privileges are not even unwittingly infringed. It is also equally important that they should not be frozen at a particular period of time because, if they are so frozen, a situation may arise an event

may arise, when Parliament may not be able to discharge its functions because it has no powers to do so or it has no privileges to do so Again and again we do find that reference is necessary to May's Parliamentary practice. Why? Because, our conventions are not there for all types of situations. In future, if this law is passed, May's Parliamentary Practice becomes a forbidden thing, a thing of the past; it will not come into the picture at all.

Therefore, my amendment is to the effect that the privileges will be those which are evolved by either House of Parliament from time to time—there must be confidence in the Members of Parliament—and, secondly, these privileges must be codified.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): I have moved the following amendment:

Page 4,-

after line 32, insert-

'(b) after clause (4), the following clause shall be inserted namely:—

"(5) Members of Parliament shall have the right and privilege of attending the meeting of the House of which they are Members except when they are prevented from doing so under the order of the Court of competent jurisdiction."."

What is our function as a Member of Parliament? It is to take up the causes of the people, to air their grie. vances and to see that they are removed. There are many problems of the country and we place them before the Parliament. Every Member tries his best to take up the cause of the people and see that their grievances are removed. So, there is a basic right of a Member of Parliament to attend Parliament to raise the issues facing the people. That is the basic right. besides other rights. For that some privileges are required though I agree that they must be specified. Everybody should know that these are

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta]

the privileges of Members of Parliament. But what happened? Our experience in the past during the emergency period—I think Mr. Shanti Bhushan knows it very well-was that a large number of Members of Parliament were put in jail and they made a plea to the government and to the Speaker that they should be allowed to attend the Parliament and Speaker said, 'I am helpless. I cannot do it. It is not your privilege. You are not privileged. It is not your right to attend the Parliament." So, they could not attend the Parliament and if I am rot mistaken, it was Mr. Shanti Bhushan who argued this case. Am I correct? . . . Yes. He said that Members of Parliament who were in detention were many in their number. Then how could it be a legally constituted Parliament? It is only a captive Parliament and whatever that Parliament enucted is not Jegal. At least the spirit of that was that it was not proper to detain the Members of the Parliament in such large numbers....

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Now, he would not accept that argument.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Let him say that. But, Sir, I do not want to differentiate between a Member of Farliament and an ordinary citizen. Suppose a Member of Parliament breaks the law, then he is arrested and detained by a competent Magistrafe. That is a different thing and if he is detained that way, I do not mind, because you cannot discriminate. Suppose I murder a person and I am arrested under Sec. 302, I cannot claim that I should be immune from this. If another person commits the same offence, he will be in jail but I cannot be in jail? But in the case of detention, a Member of Parliament should have the right to attend Parliament if there is a session of Parliament and I think

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I am winding up.

This is a very important privilege and I think Shri Shanti Bhushan was arguing it for days together and not only he, Sir, but Mr. Vajpayee and many other leaders and all the senior leaders and practically everybody on that side have been arguing that they should be allowed to attend the Parliament and say what they wanted to say, but they were not allowed.

Now, it is time, Sir and it is a test for this government and particularly, the Law Minister who himself argued this case to accept my amendment and see that only during the period of detention—it may be a dead letter, then I will be happy—a member will have a basic right and privilege to attend the Parliament.

This is my submission.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bombay North-West): This subject is of vital importance both to the Members of this Hcuse as well as every citizen and particularly to brave and intrepid journalists.

Considering the importance of the subject and seeing the somewhat chilling indifference of both the Members of this House and the Press as well, I think it is a very disconcerting and rather discouraging experience. It is only matched by the stonewall with which we are faced by the Janata Law Minister.

Sir, when Article 105 and the corresponding Article relating to the State Legislatures was being debated in the Constituent Assembly, Mr. Kamath was present and the question had risen then as it has arisen for the last thirty years that the Law of Privileges is a form of Criminal Law, that a citizen and his fundamental rights constantly clash with the dignity of the oversensitive Legislatures and the citizen often finds himself haufed before the bar of the Legislature. The essence of Criminal Law is that it must be easily ascertainand must be knowable. able How could a citizen know this one? How is he to act in a particudar contingency? What is the conduct

which he is to refrain unless there is some available document to which he can run and at which he can glance for the purpose of finding out his duties?

The present Clause which is sought to be put in place of the old one by an amendment is no improvement at all on the former. On the contrary, it increases the burden of the poor citizen. He must first find out what are the rights and privileges of the Legislature on the date of the coming into force of Clause 15 of this particular Bill. When he addresses his mind to this question, he will find that he draws a blank; there is no material to which he can resort for the purpose of finding that out. He is shunted back to the previous law. The previous law again sends him to the House of Commons and if he has to go back to the House of Commons, he has to go to May's Parliamentary Practice and other publications. May's Parliamentary Practice has not been translated into all the regional languages. It is not easily available. If it is easily availabe, then it is not easily intelligible to most people.

Therefore, Sir. when Members in the Constituent Assembly raised this problem, I wish to remind the Law Minister what, on behalf of the Drafting Committee, was the assurance given by Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer. He told the Constituent Assembly that 'This was only a temporary measure; we expect that the Legislatures will legislate; they will pass a regular law in which they will formulate those privileges and those privileges will not be easily ascertainable but they shall be in conformity with the citizens' fundamental rights. The lines of conflict between the two and the lines of reconciliation between the two will be drawn by the judges of the country.' This was what he said in May 1949 when the drafting Committee's report was being considered by the Constituent Assembly. The question again arose when the final Bill was being considered in the Constituent Assembly. I would like the Law Minister to know that a very distinguished Member of the Constituent Assembly, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa got up and said that:

"When this Article was discussed last time we were not certain of what were the privileges of the Members of the Commons, I have tried to find out from May's Parliamentary Procedure. But, I could not. So, let us know something as to what the privileges of the Members of the House of Commons are. Otherwise, a conflict will arise in Parliament."

Sir Dr. Ambedkar responded and said:

"Sir, I might, with your permission, inform my friend, Shri Sidhwa that since the time that the discussion took place, I have made a little researched and I find that the South African Parliament has passed an Act defining the immunities and privileges. I have got a copy. If he wants, I can transmit it to him for his study. It might be possible for Parliament later on to embody the privileges."

13.59 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The President of the Constituent Assembly then assured the Assembly:

"This is exactly what the Article says. The Parliament will define the powers and privileges. But, until Parliament has undertaken this legislation and passes it, the privileges and powers of the House of Commons will apply. So, it is only a temporary affairs. Of course, Parliament may never legislate on that point. Therefore, it is for the Members to be vigilant."

Such, however, is the phenomenon of power. When you get power, the power corrupts. Absolute power corrupts absolutely. I was hoping at least that our Janata Law Minister will try and prove that he is an exception to the rule. But, I am afraid that, for the last thirty years, the Legislatures have avoided the task of grappling with the problems of the citizens'

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

rights. And, Sir, they have refused to legislate and subject their own dignity to the rights of the common man whose servants they are when functioning in this House.

14.00 hrs.

Sir, yesterday somebody unconsciously called Mr. Shanti Bhushan Gokhale. I would not do that but let me tell Mr. Shanti Bhushan that on 23rd March, 67 the then Union Law Minister, Mr. Govinda Menon on the Floor of this House when asked by the Members about defining the privileges of this House made a statement. 'I agree that the law in Article 105 is undefined'. He said that legislation was necessary for defining the privileges and I shall be happy to take steps in that direction. I hope the Janata party Law Minister will at least show that much of sensitiveness as was shown by Mr. Govinda Menon in 1967 otherwise we will draw our own inferences. Sir. Mr. Justice Subba R'ao in a lecture which he delivered in Madras said that sooner the law was codified the better it will be for all concerned. He pointed out that the law of privileges was an unpardonable curtailment of the freedom of Press. For 30 years we forgot to do our duty and my amendment says that in the next two years let us sit down and grapple with this topic and formulate what exactly are the rights of the citizens and what exactly are the rights of legislaters. However, our Article be worded. We have to refer to and study British Convention British law. Let us see what Britishers themselves think about this problem. Britishers themselves dischanted and disatisfied with the state of law of Privileges. They appointed a Select Committee of Parliament to report on this and that Select Committee of Parliament has made a report. I would request the Law Minister to ponder on what that British Select Committee has said on the question of privileges:

"The Committee was fully satisfied that the complaint of uncertainty

which was most generally made is justified and is indeed the natural consequence of the piece-meal development of law and practice relating to Parliament's penal jurisdiction. They do not think that the criticism of uncertainty is in any way inconsistent with the further criticism that the House relies too heavily upon precedent and particularly on what is called archaic precedent. Any apparent inconsistency between these criticisms is rather an illustration of another criticism that of 'arbitratiness'."

Sir, I am the Chairman of the Bar Council of India and I share also the views of the General Council of the Bar in England. The Bar of England has gone on record to say that the best solution to this problem would be to codify the law and practice relating to parliamentary privileges. But, Sir, when the Select Committee of Parliament considered the suggestion of the Bar it went further and said it is not enough that one House should codify its privileges. It must be done by a statute which is passed by both Houses of Parliament. So, I suggest that we must pass a regular statute because the statute would be subject to the fundamental rights of the people.

Sir, it is a vain argument to say that the legislatures cannot do without priviliges. The American Congress effectively discharges its duties and it has never claimed any privilege except one, namely to punish people who refused to testify or produce documents which testimony and documents are necessary for the performance of its legislative functions. Civilised legislatures give up powers. In stable the legislatures respect democracies the rights of citizens. And, today, the American legislature has given up even that power. It does not punish by itself. It reports to the District Attorney and the District Attorney files a complaint in the Federal Courts.

Therefore, I appeal to this House that we must codify things. Everytime it has been the poor journalist who has suffered. In all the reported cases it is the freedom of the press which has clashed with dignity of the legislature. Freedom of the Press is essential to democracy and if we are to preserve the freedom of the press I suggest that we must do something to codify these privileges.

Sir, though we copy the British House of Commons. yet, we only copy the letter of the law and not their actual practice. See the kind of freedom which they exercise over there in criticising Parliament of England. Sir, I only want to take half a minute more. Mr. Atkinson, a Labour Member of Parliament, in a message to his constituents said on July 19, 1966:—

'I am ashamed of Parliament and want sincerely to apologize to my constituents and the country. They elected me to do a serious job, not to be part of an idotic circus. It is beyond my comprehension that Parliament should spend 13 hours debating whether or not an additional six hours should be given to the Selective Employment Payments Bill.'

The British Parliament did not punish this Labour M.P. for having said this about his Parliament.

Whatever be the law, the spirit of freedom prevailing in England is noteworthy and this is the extent of criticism which they tolerate.

We only copy their law but we do not follow their spirit. And therefore, Sir. if we have any concern for fundamental right and human dignity, and for freedom of the Press, I say to the Law Minister: Please do something; accept this. I am a senior Member of the Bar and on behalf of the Bar I say this. The least that the Law Minister could do when I say anything to him is to go home and consider this. Read the report of the Select Committee in England and then come and talk to us. Do not present us with a stone wall

saying that you will not accept anything that we have to tell you in this House.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN): Sir, four hon. Members have given amendments to this clause. I will take them up one by one very briefly of course, I cannot be that brief in regard to the amendment of my hon. friend Shri Jethmalani. Now, Sir, the hon. Member, Raja Ram Mohan Roy who yesterday misidentified me as Gopal Krishna Gokhale, said that the date...

SHRI A. K. ROY: I identified you as the other Gokhale.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Oh, 1 am sorry.....

SHRI R'AM JETHMALANI: I knew what he meant.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Sir, he has suggested a formal amendment, which of course would not have any effect on the substance of the provision, namely, that the date which has been mentioned in the clause as the date of the commencement of the Constitution should be substituted by the date, namely, the commencement of the national emergency of 1975. That suggestion was also contemplated at one time. But it was felt that the commencement of the internal emergency in this country was a matter of shame for the whole country. Therefore, would it be right that we incorsomething which is a matter porate of shame for the whole country in a solemn document like the Constitution of India? As somebody said, it would be a Second Republic—I think Mr. Kamath has said that. Whether it is the Second Republic or not, it would certainly be the commencement of a chapter in the history of our country. And therefore we incorporate something of which we can be proud rather than something of which the whole country has good reasons to be ashmed of. That is why it was felt that it would be much better to write down the date of the commencement of the section after

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]

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Constitutional Amendment has been passed.

Then, Sir, the reason for bringing this clause in this Bill was that the original provision—there was no escape from it-had referred to the British House of Commons. Now, a proud country like India would like to avoid making any reference to a foreign institution, in its own solemn constitutional document. Therefore we have utilised this occasion to remove that reference to the British House of Commons and to substitute it by other words, although, that would also not affect the substance of the matter, for the reason that the privileges which were created by the original constitution were those which the British House of Commons had on the date of the commencement of the Constitution. Thereafter, the procedure which was contemplated by the Constitution for any change in those privileges was the enactment of a positive law on the subject, an enactemnt, of a positive law on the subject an enactment of Parliament, which was never done, with the result that those privileges which were there on the 26th January, 1950, have continued all along. Even the change which has been made in the Forty-Second Amendment Bill, of the new concept of the House evolving new privileges, was not brought into force. That provision of the Forty-Second Amendment had not been brought into force with the result that the privileges conas they were before. Theretinued fore, this verbal change is being introduced by this clause so that there may not be any longer any reference to a foreign institution.

Shri Eduardo Faleiro's amendment seeks to continue or introduce, because that provision was not brought into force, this concept of new privileges as may be evolved by the House. The hon. Members would appreciate that in the matter of the privileges of the House -I share some of the thoughts which Shri Jethmalani has chosen to express -that there should be certainty the people should know as to where they

stand. Of course, his difficulty has been that certain documents. etc. are not available in different languages and that is the difficulty. Even when enactments are passed by this House or the Parliament, sometimes so far as the laymen are concerned, they come across great difficulties in ascertaining as to what the law is. Even if the documents become available to them, they are given the text of the enactments, it becomes difficult for them to interpret them and they have perforce to take the advice of the lawyers. Shri Jethmalani happens to be the Chairman of the All India Bar Council. Ι hope. would not make a suggestion which might wipe off and make this legal profession absolutely redundant.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: I have now become a politician.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: A lawver politician

The law will have to be acertained, but it should be clearly ascertainable by a person who is properly trained in the task of determining as to what the law is. Therefore, in fixing this date, one has to find out-it might require study, understanding and comprehension-what the privileges of the British House of Commons were just before the 26th January, 1950, so that that certainty is there. If this vague concept of new privileges being evolved without legislation on the subjectlegislation would be definite-then evolution can be very risky and can be very dangerous, and, therefore, the people of this country would not know exactly what the privileges are at a particular moment. Therefore I am unable to accept that amendment.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta has referred to a very important aspect. He has referred to an argument which I in another capacity happened to advance in a different place. I would for the purpose of record indicate what was the argument advanced in that case. It was a very important argument. When the President summons a session of the House, because it is the function

of the President to summon a session of the House, summoning the session means that the President gives an opportunity to the Members of the House to attend the House in pursuance of the summons and participate in the deliberations of the House. If the same President whose function is to summon a session of the House illegally puts people under invalid detention and also sees to it by issue of a Presidential order under Article 354 that they would not have any recourse against the illegal detention, because the illegal detention cannot be questioned on account of the Presidential Order, then it has to be considered whether the session is at all valid. If the purpose of the session is to give an opportunity to the Members to participate in the deliberations, if the person who summens the Members also illegally prevents them from participating in the session whether the session can be regarded as validly convened and whether any Act adopted in such a session can be regarded as having legal validity. That was the question. I am sorry that the contention was not accepted.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want a clarification.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I am not really controverting what yau said.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Agreeing to what you said is correct, suppose there is a person, I do not say that he is in custody on account of some criminal charge etc, if he is under detention, the question is whether he will be allowed to attend the Parliament session. That is why, my question.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I am in entire sympathy with the feelings you have expressed. It was only for the purpose of record that I wanted to spell out exactly what I had argued. I am not differing from what he says, viz. that there should be a provision, by which a new privilege should be given, viz. that a Member of Parlia-

ment, except in certain circumstances, shall not be prevented from attending . a session of the House. This is an important matter-which he has raised. All that I am saying is that he should consider whether a constitutional provision is the place for it, or there should be an Aci, because new privileges can be evolved by legislation. This very Article permits it. This is a matter which must be closely considered. I also have it in my mind. It is a matter which requires a very anxious consideration, viz. as to whether it should at all be possible for a Government, to do something and prevent people from coming to the House because they want a particular kind of vote on a particular situation. But how exactly it is to be done, and what would be the proper mode of giving that protection etc. are to be considered. It is an important protection which is required. But how exactly it is to be done-I am not quite clear at the moment on this and on whether it should be done here because new privileges can be evolved by suitable legislation which is permitted by this very Article, and on whether some legislation should be brought in, in that connection, or whether some other constitutional provision should there. This will require a more careful consideration. I would not at the moment be in a position to accept this amendment, while respecting the sentiments which have impelled the hon. Member to move it.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: But will you do something?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Yes. I have said that this matter should carefully considered, and I will see what can be done in this regard.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why don't you take the present opportunity?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: As I have said, there are limitations, because this is a constitutional subject and is particularly delicate, and it requires widespread consultations with

[Shri Shanti Bhushan]
Opposition, and all parties, and it has its implications.

I now come to my very great friend Shri Ram Jethmalani. He has moved an amendment, saying that the privileges which have not been codified so far, must be codified within the next 2 years, and that if they are not codifled within the next 2 years, even the existing privileges must become subject to fundamental rights laid down in the Constitution. He has also said that in the matter of privileges, there should be certainty. Perhaps he would ponder over a suggestion, viz. whether it will bring about certainty. or introduce an element of uncertainty. So far, during the last 30 years, after a lot of study and so on, parliamentarians have been able to come to a conclusion as to what were the privileges of the British House of Commons on 26th January 1950, and what exactly are the privileges of the House or of its Members now. If we introduce an element now, viz. that even the existing privileges will be subject to fundamental rights, what will be the impact of the fundamental rights on the existing privileges? This would again be a matter of contention. Therefore, it would introduce an element of uncertainty, as to whether a privilege which was there survives on its being subjected to fundamental rights, or it does not survive, or to what extent it survives. Therefore, instead of making the privileges certain, the existing privileges which have become certain would become most uncertain. So far as these privileges are concerned, I think the House and its Members have shown that they are pretty zealous about their privileges. And there is no reason-and the Constitution itself contemplated that new privileges can be evolved. Legislation was permissible. But as far as the existing privileges were concerned, there was no reason why they should be put into a realm of uncertainty, by making them subject to fundamental rights. I see no reason. Of course, Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyer regarded this as a temporary thing, but when we consider the Constitution, something which is temporary in one context, does not remain so in another context. What is temporary in one's life is quite different from what is temporary in the life of a Constitution. A Constitution is expected to be there for thousands and thousands of years. Therefore, 30 years is still a very short period, as far as the life of a Constitution is concerned.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Do you completely reject any scope for codification.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: No, 1.0. I am only saying that this imposing of restriction, viz. issuing an injunction by the Constitution to Parliament that unless the latter does it within 2 years, even the existing privileges will become subject to fundamental rights, is not correct. It is open to lhem. After all the Constitution amendment is also being considered by the two Houses of Parliament. If the two Houses of Parliament agreeable that the privileges should be codified, it is open to the two Houses to codify them. But why is it necessary for the two Houses to tell the two Houses: you must do it within 2 years? If the two Houses are prepared to do it within two years, it is open to them. it does not require any constitutional provision to tell them.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Why mislead the House? Ultimately it is the Cabinet that brings legislation before the House. Can it be a private Members' Bill?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: That is not the position.

MR. SPEAKER: Discussion on that clause is over and we take up the next clause—clause 16. There is no amendment to clause 16. So, we go to clause 17.

Clause 17

(Amendment of article 132)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I beg to move amendment No. 42 Page 4,—

after line 37, insert-

'(aa) after clause (1), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that in cases of capital punishment where the High Court has refused to give such a certificate, the Supreme Court may grant special leave to appeal from such judgment or order if it is satisfied that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution or of any other law and in such cases the party has a right of appeal to the Supreme Court." (42)

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: I beg to move amendment No. 107.

Page 4.-

omit fine 38.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: I beg to move amendment No. 174

Page 4.—

for lines 38 to 41, substitute-

'(b) in clause (3), the words "and, with the leave of the Supreme Court, on any other ground" shall be omitted.'(174)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I oppose the suggestion made by clause 17 by which sub-section 2 of criticle 132 is deleted. I am not in favour of retaining the entire article and therefore I have suggested a proviso that in certain cases the principle laid down in sub-section 2 of article 132 may be preserved. Article 132(2) gives the right to a citizen to go to the Supreme Court by way of writ if leave is rejected by the High Court. If that leave is granted that person is entitled to file an appeal. You were a Judge of the Supreme Court and the hon. Law

Minister is a very emient lawyer of the country, both of you know that at least in 90 percent of the cases the High Court Judges refuse leave to go to the Supreme Court....(An Hon. Member: in 100 per cent of the cases). I did not want to use 99.9 per cent, 1 gave ten per cent concession to High Court Judges. As human nature goes, every person feels that the judgement given by him is so correct that it needs no reconsideration and thefore they do not grant any leave. That provision has been refused. That means we are curtailing the rights of a citizen. I am sorry to mention that in the 45th amendment, clause after clause rights of persons are being curtailed. In articles 11 and 14 we have curtailed the rights of the President. In clause 25 we are curtailing the rights of the Governor. Here we are curtailing the right of the citizens to go to the highest tribunal. We find that in the case of capital punishment only one appeal is available, after the judgement is given by the Sessions Judge, he has to go to the High Court. Once the High Court gives a Judgement that decision will be final. In my respectful submission, an exception should be made when a person is centenced to death. As far as capital punishment is concerned, the provision should be retained as provided for in sub-section 2 of article 132.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: Capital punishment itself must 130.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I am for that. But so long as that a it does not go, if we delete article 2, it would mean that a person whose sentence is confirmed by the High Court has no right to go to the Supreme Court. Therefore, I have suggested this proviso:

"Provided that in cases of capital punishment where the High Court has refused to give such a certificate, the Supreme Court may grant special leave to appeal from such judgement or order if it is satisfied that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation

[Shri Bapusaheb Parulekar]

of this Constitution or of any other law and in such cases the party has a right of appeal to the Supreme Court."

In Original section 2 of article 122 the words 'or of any other law are not there; I have purposely introduced them because sometimes a person is convicted and sentenced to death only on the evidence discovery under section 27 of the Evidence Act. If the appeal is provided only with reference to the Constitutional point, that man will not get the right to go to the Supreme Court. I believe this amendment is in the interest of every citizen in the country and there should be no objection as to why this should be deleted. I have gone through the reasons but I do not find that any substantial reason has been given as to why the hon. Minister felt that sub article 2 should be deleted. I would request that he should at least be pleased to recept this amendment and not go on saying that this is not acceptable, this is very necessary in the interest of the people.

SHRI SAUGATA ROY: Sir. two things have been done in this by the Government. One is limiting the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in regard to criminal matters. Another is, taking away the right of the citizens to apply directly to the Supreme Court even in case the High Court refuses to certify that the question involves a substantial question of law with regard to the interpretation of the Constitution. I say that it should be open to any citizen of the country to go in appeal to the highest court of the country in order to seek justice. Any effort to curtail the right of a citizen to go to the highest court is an effort to curtail the freedom of that man. I am quite aware that not all poor people in the country who can go upto the High Court are able to go to the Supreme Court. Most of the provisions in the Constitution are to that extent theoretical because as has been said in other places, in a class society justice is bound to be class justice. But even with regard to this limited class justice that the State can offer to the citizens, if there are restrictions, I do not think it will be proper. That is why I have given an amendment to omit sub-clause (b) in clause 17 of this Bill, which takes away the right of a citizen to go in appeal to the Supreme Court even in a case where the High Court refuses to certify.

Article 132(1) says that an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution. Here again another limitation is sought to be made, namely, in place of "if the High Court certifies", the power of the High Court is limited by referring to article 134A.

On both these grounds, I oppose this clause. I think there is no necessity why this particular amendment should be brought about. This is of a trival nature and the law as it exists coday should be maintained with regard to the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: Sir, my amendment reads thus;

Page 4, for lines 38 to 41, substitute—

(b) clause (3), the words "and with the leave of the Supreme Court, on any other ground" shaft be omitted."

I support the contentions of Mr. Parulekar in toto, out at least my amendment should be accepted. views and opinions of the judges are so divergent and conflicting that it is hardly advisable to allow the decisions of the High Courts in cases involving substantial questions of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution to rest there. Even in ordinary cases the Supreme Court has had on many an occasion to express disapproval the gross errors committed by High Courts. The interpretation of this paramount document, the Constitution. is too important for us to afford such errors to be left uncorrected for long. Hence my amendment I request that at least my amendment may be accepted. If not Parulekar's, at least my amendment should be accepted.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Perhaps the object of this amendment has not been appreciated by the hon. Members. No right of the citizen is being curtailed, I would like to assure the hon. Members.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI: No question of assurance. What is the actual position? It is a matter of provision, not assurance. Why don't you give provisional assurance?

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: That is exactly what I am trying to give. The right of any citizen to go to the Supreme Court in any case in which he was entitled to go to the Supreme Court is not being taken away. He would have the same right to go to the Supreme Court.

So far as Clause (2) of article 132 was concerned, it was wholly redundant when article 136 was there. Article 136 gives the power to the Supreme Court to grant special leave against the judgment, decree or order of any court in any case of any ground. That is left to the Supreme Court. Therefore, so long as article 136 is there, it is always open to the Supreme Court to grant special leave to appeal against any order, whether it is civil, criminal, any judgement, any decree of any court, including a High Court. Therefore, that right is there. Article 132(2) was wholly superfluous. Therefore, that superfluous provision which was unnecessary has been deleted. It does not curtail any right of any person.

The whole purpose of this amendment is this. So far the procedure was that after the High Court had decided a case, within a couple of months or so, whatever was the period of limitation prescribed, it was 2265 LS—9

open to a party to make a written application before that High Court to certify the case as a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court. Notice had to be issued of that application to other party. Then the other party will come and another hearing would be fixed, and after a few adjournments the matter used to be heard and then either the certificate would be granted or refused. If the certificate was granted, the appeal filed. If it was refused, before period of limitation, application under article 136 for special leave could be filed. In order to curtail this unnecessary delay between one stage and another, we are making a provision like the one under the Government of India Act, 1935, in the matter of certifying cases as being fix for appeal to the Federal Court. As soon as the judgment is rendered by the High Court, because at that time both the parts know what the questions the court also knows what the questions are as also its own decision, the question without importance of the insisting on the formality of a written application, at that very time it should be open to a party to ask for a certificate of fitness for appeal to Supreme Court, and the High Court should take a decision quickly either to grant or refuse the certificate, so that the person can go under article 136 for special leave to appeal. This is only good for the litigants except those whose interest may be in delaying cases. Otherwise it does not curtail any right. It only means that the cases will reach the Supreme Court both promptly and quickly. That is all

MR. SPEAKER: Clause 19.

Clause 19 (Amendment of article 134)

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Bom-bay North-West): I beg to move:

Page 5, line 4,-

after "Constitution"; insert-

'(a) in sub-clause (a) of clause (1), for the word "death", the word

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]
"imprisonment" shall be substituted,
and (b)' (281).

I have always believed that a person must have at least one right of appeal on facts and law. The appeal must be a right and not discretionary. The Enlargement of Jurisdiction Act in criminal matters has now given the right to people who are convicted and sentenced to Seven years, but I have found that it is very unfair people who are for example sentenced to six years or less. I think this is very artificial, and we must a constitutional provision for at least one right of appeal to the Supreme Court for anybody who is convicted for the first time by a High Court or whose acquittal is reversed who is tried for the first time by the High Court itself. One appeal is must according to me.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The matter has been considered on earlier occasions. Of course, the law requires that there should be one right of appeal in a case in the sense that after one court has gone into a matter the matter should also be reviewed another court, so that one right of appeal is there. What my learned friend contemplates is that if he happens to be acquitted by the trial court and a High Court convicts him, he should have the right of appeal against that for a third court to look into it. My respectful submission would be that under article 136, the Supreme Court has the discretionary power in appropriate cases to look into it. That power is there.

But, apart from that, even within the existing jurisdiction, it is becoming impossible to perform it, in the sense it is now taking 6 or 7 years. Then, if the jurisdiction is further extended, one can only imagine what is likely to happen.

Clause 21 (Amendmentment of article 139A)

SHRI ANANT DAVE: I beg to move:

Page 5, line 29;

for "may" substitute "shall" (361)

MR. SPEAKER: There is a Government amendment. He may move it.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Sir, I beg to move....

AN HON. MEMBER: There was notice.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Hon. Members will be happy that I am moving this amendment. If I do not move it, they will say "no, move it". Now there are several cases pending in the different High Courts, involving identical questions. A provision was introduced earlier....

MR. SPEAKER: He should move the amendment. He is very enthusiastic.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I just wanted to explain it. I beg to move:

Page 5,—
after line 31, insert—

"Provided that the Supreme Court may after determining the said questions of law return any case so withdrawn together with a copy of its judgment on such questions to the High Court from which the case has been withdrawn, and the High Court shall on receipt thereof, proceed to dispose of the case in conformity with such judgment." (366).

There is an amendment to article 139-A in the original Bill, I am making a further amendment. Under the provisions of article 139-A, if different cases were pending in different High Courts, involving the same or identical questions, then the power was given to the Supreme Court, on the application of the Attorney-General or suo-motu to withdraw those cases to itself, so that those cases could be disposed of by the Supreme and then they could be sent back. That was the power which was given to the Supreme Court. Now the

original Bill contemplated giving this power, so that this power could by the Supreme Court exercised either suo motu or on an application by the Attorney-General. Now by this Bill this power is sought to be given to the parties also; that is to say, if the Attorney-General does not take the initiative and if the Supreme not take the initiative. Court does parties the feel that there identical problems are common or which can be decided by the Supreme Court, they can move the Supreme Court. This amendment that I have moved is for this purpose. The language of article 139-A has kept in tact; we have not tried to tamper with it, the power of withdrawing a case and then disposing of it. But then a doubt has arisen, that it may very well arise that apart from one common question of law, there questions of fact etc. can be other When the Supreme Court is exercising the power of withdrawing a case, will it have the obligation not merely to dispose of that question of law and send the cases back, but to hear all the cases and dispose of them. Therefore, it has been said they may deeide the cases or decide the questions and then return the cases. That is the only point.

श्री ग्रनन्त दबे (कच्छ): ग्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सुझाव है कि may withdrawthe case or cases pending before the High Court " may की जगह shall चाहिये क्योंकि जब यह प्रोवीजन किया गया है प्रिवें टिव डिटेंशन क्र संबंघ Advisory Board shall consist तो समी जगह पर shall होना चाहिये । जो प्रिवेंटिव ढिटेंनन ग्रीर इन्टर्नल इमरजेंसी का चनाज रखा गया है भीर जिसका कई माननीय सदस्यों ने विरोध किया है, मैं भी उसके खिलाफ हुं। जब बनता ने हमको मेन्डेट दिया है फिर भी हम इस कांस्टीटयुशन ग्रमेंडमेंट में प्रिवेन्टिव डिटेंशन ग्रीर इन्टर्नल इमरजेंसी का प्रोवीजन ला रहे हैं जो कि मेरे ख्याल से टीक नहीं है। इसके ग्रतावा जब क्लाज में लिखा है कि Supreme satisfied Court is तो कोर्ट के सेटिसफाई हो जाने के बाद may शब्द यह नहीं रखना चाहिये बस्कि shall रखना चाहिय। बनर may रखेंगे तो टैक्नीकैलिटी में पड़ जायेंगे। वब एक बार सुप्रीम कोर्ट को सेटिसफैक्शन हो गया को shall withdraw होना चाहिय।

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: power has to be only discretionary because, obviously, there will be thousands and lakhs of cases in which identical questions would pending before 80 High Courts and if in each case, merely because a common question was pending in different High Courts what ever the importance of that question may be, if the Supreme Court is necessarily to withdraw those cases and decide upon itself, then it would make the whole provision unworkable. That is why, the discretionary power sought to be given for the purpose that it also considers the importance of the question, is it such a question which is so important that it should decided at the highest be quickly level, so that unless it is retained as a discretionary power, it would unworkable.

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up clause 22.

Clause 22 (Amendment of article 150)

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI: I beg to move:—

Page 5, line 33,—

for "with the concurrence of" substitute—

"on the advice of" (149).

MR. SPEAKER: You may speak on your amendment.

SHRI NARENDRA P. NATHWANI (Junagadh): My amendment is a minor one but it is necessary. It relates to Article 150. This article provides that the accounts of the Union and the States shall be kept in such form as the President may, after consultation with the Comtproller and Auditor-General of India, prescribe. Now it merely requires the President to consult the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, so far as prescribing the form of accounts is concerned. An independent authority like

[Shri Narendra P. Nathwani]

Comptroller and Auditor that of General should have more voice, his view should weight heavily; he should also have the initiative. But the Government proposal, clause 22 seeks to that instead of the words provide "after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India". it should be "the President should act in this matter with the concurrence of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India". This is, inappropriate, because to say that the President should act in a certain manner that also in a matter of prescribing a form, which is comparatively a minor matter, with the concurrence of this authority, seems to be rather improper and ineligant. Therefore, I have suggested that the President should act in this matter on the advice the Comptroller and Auditor General. the initiative Therefore, be with the Comptroller and President will act on his advice. With these words, I commend my amendment to the Law Minister and House.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I am grateful to the hon. Member and I do wish that it would be more appropriate to have the words 'on the advice of rather than 'with the concurrence of' because after all, when we are giving a power to the President, the language also is important and to say that the President shall act with the concurrence of an authority, though a very important Constitutional authority, a much better lan-guage wauld be, 'on the advice of the Constitutional authority'. So, I accept this amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: You don't say that he has not accepted any amendment.

Now, we take up clause 25.

Clause 25 (Substitution of new artice for article 192)

SHRI BAPUSHEB PARULEKAR: I beg to move.

Page 6, line 29,-

for "Governor and his" subtitude "High Court and its," (43).

Page 6,—

omit lines 31 to 33. (44).

SHRI DAJIBA DESAI: I beg to move:

Page 6, line 29,-

for "the Governor and his" substitute—"the appropriate High Court and its." (120).

SHRI ANANT DAVE: I beg to move:—

Page 6, line 31,-

after "question," insert-

"the member shall be heard personally or through his legal adviser, then" (362).

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this amendment is again to the amendment that is suggested by clause 14. I had made my submission about that and I will not repeat that.

Here again, the opinion of the Election Commision will bind the Governor and he will have no discretion in the matter of disqualification under article 102 with referrence to the members of the State legislature. When, made Ι mv submission with respect to the Members Parliament and the power given to the President, the hon. Law Minister said that the question of disqualification would arise only when a competent court has given a finding with reference to a particular corrupt practice. In this case, I may invite the attention of the hon. Minister to the wording of article 102 which lays down:

"A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as end for being, a member...."

That is, if there is a subsequent disqualification, then that has to be decided by the Election Commission. The hon.

Law Minister said that the question of

taking evidence would not arise. But in cases of subsequent disqualification. the question of taking evidence will arise as far as article 102 (d) and (e) are concerned which I quote:

- "(d) if he is not citizen of India, or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign State, or under any acknowledgement of alligiance or adherence to a foreign State:
- (e) if he is so disqualified by or under any law made by Parliament." In such cases, the member will have to need evidence. Therefore, I suggest an amendment here that the power should be given to the Supreme Court and, as far as the State is concerned, to the High Caourt and the President and the Governor respectively should not be made bound by the decision of the Election Commission. So, the reasoning given by the hon. Law Minister that the question of taking evidence would not arise is not correct. Therefore, I submit that this amendment may kindly be considered.

श्री प्रनन्त दवे : इसमें मैंने यह संशोधन दिया है कि-

"the member shall be heard personally or through his legal adviser" जो पूराना सेक्शन या उस में यह था कि प्रेसीडेंट इसेक्शन कमीशन की यह रेफर करेगा धीर **एलेक्शन** कमीशन एन्क्वायरी करेगा। उस एन्क्वायरी में तो कमीणन को सूनने का चांस रहता है लेकिन मभी जो भ्रमेंडमेंट किया है उस में यह है कि

"Before giving any decision any such question the Governor shall obtain the opinion of the Election Commission and shall act according to such opinion."

क्यो कहीं भी जो एग्रीव्ड पार्टी है उस की बात सुनी जाय, इस का चांस रहता नहीं है। तो मेरा ऐसा मुझाव है कि इस में जो एग्रीव्ड पार्टी है उस को भी परसनती या उस के लीगल ऐडवाइजर 🕏 जरिए सुना जाना चाहिए क्योंकि ज्यों ज्यों इस के सैक्शन बढ़ते जाते हैं त्यों त्यों हमारे एक एक राइट कटेंल होते जाते हैं जैसे मभी प्रिवेटिव डिटेंगन काम्रागयाया ग्रीर दूसरे इस तरहके विकास मा गए। ऐसा होना नहीं चाहिए। वृडणियरी के पास किसी भी पार्टी को सुनने 🕏 लिए पूरा चांस या हक होना चाहिए।

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I would only add to what I had said earlier

Lethona 1 ... in connection with clause 14. So far as Mr. Parulekar's objections are concerned, I had not said that a question of act cannot possibly arise. What I had said was that the nature of questions which arise under article 102 or the corresponding provisions are of a they affect the rights and liabilities of controversial questions which arise in election petitions, so that it was not necessary to involve High Courts and the Supreme Court; particularly because the time which is spent in those courts is much more, and in the case of a sitting Member or otherwise, the question needs to be very promptly decided.

So far as the other point is concerned, that the Member should be given a hearing either personally or through a counsel obviously, the principles of natural justice would be applicable. Therefore, without conceding some kind of an opportunity, it would not be possible to exercise this power. So, it would not be necessary to expressly provide for that.

Clause 26 (Amendment of article 194)

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: I beg to move:

Page 6, line 39,—

"Forty-fifth" substitute "Forty-fourth" (206).

SHRI RAM JETHMALANJ. I beg to move:

Page 6,—

after line 40, insert-

and (b) in clause (3), the following proviso shall be inserted, namely: -

"Provided that if within two years from the date on which this Act comes into force the powers, privileges and immunities are not defined by Legislature by law the said powers, privileges and immunities shall be subject to the provisions of Part III of the Constitution.".' (262).

[Shri Ram Jethmalani]

I am only moving the amendment. I do not want to address the House because it is a corollary to Amendment No. 260.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: Mine is a formal amendment. This Constitution (Forty-Fifth) Amendment Bill, after it is passed, it is possible, will have to be the Forty-Fourth Amendment Act because, so far, the Forty-Fourth Amendment Bill had become Forty-Third Amendment Act. This is only a formal amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Clause 27. There is no amendment given notice of.

Clause 28. Mr. Hukmdeo Narain Yadav.... Not here.

MR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGR

....Not present. Mr. Ramjiwan Singh... Not present.

Clause 29. There is no amendment given notice of.

Clause 30. Mr. Vayalar Ravi.... Not present. Mr. Saugata Roy.... not present.

Clause 31 (Amendment of article 227)

SHRI ANANT DAVE: I beg to move.

Page 8, line 15,—
after "tribunals" insert—

"all Commissions of Inquiry or other Commissions set by the Central Government as well as the State Government" (363).

म्राज्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा बहुत छोटा सा संशोधन है। इ.स.को सुप्रीमकोर्ट के नीचे लाना चाहिए, ऐसा मेरा सुप्ताव है।

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The purpose of a Commission of Inquiry is very different from the purpose of courts and tribunals because courts and tribunals are adjudicatory bodies; they decide the rights and liabilities of the parties; their decisions are final; they affect the rights and liabilities of the parties. But so far as Commissions of Inquiry are concerned, they are only fact-finding bodies; they do not adjudicate over the rights and liable-

lities of the parties or determine affect those rights and liabilities. So, it is not necessary that over mere fact-finding Inquiry Commissions, whose findings are not operative of their own force, there should be any supervision given to the High Courts.

Clause 83 (Amendment of article 239B)

SHRI A. K. ROY: I beg to move:
Page 8,—

for clause 32, substitute-

'32. In article 239B of the Constitution, in clause (4), the words "except by majority in both the Houses of the Parliament" shall be added at the end.' (71).

I oppose any move or any design of our 'Legal Minister' to make our Constitution a lawyers' paradise. As you will see, in this Amendment, at least in four places, he has brought courts into the arena of Parliament. The whole design of this Constitutional Amendment is not to enlarge the powers of the Parliament, is not to enlarge the powers of the citizens, but to criple the Parliament and enlarge the powers either of the Election Commissioner or of the Judges or of any other officials except the powers of the people's representatives. Out of fear and apprehension this whole amendment has been drafted. So, this particular clause 32 deals with powers of an administrator to promulgate any ordinance in case of emergency. You know our administrators and Governors. They are also wonderful people. They are declaring some area as a disturbed area without even taking permission or informing Central Government and we are taken aback in this Parliament and felt very difficult to control the Parliament also.

(Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: You are as a wonderful man.

SHRI A. K. ROY: I tell you that if some commission declares some

sort of an emergency or semi emergency or mini emergency or something like that in some Union Territory, in any remote Union Territory, then the provisions are very good because he has brought his lawyers into picture, things can be challenged or contested in the courts of law but nowhere Parliament is in the picture. It is that they can promulgate it only subject to the satisfaction of President and the Home Ministry, but the Parliament is nowhere. Even the administrator of a Union Territory, when its legislature is not in session, can promulgate and its life is only 6 It is all right. But where does the Parliament come into the picture? If some ordinance or a frightening ordinance or some nance of legal consequences is promulgated, are we to be simply silent spectators to that? That is why I have said, 'except by a majority of the Parliament in both Houses'. My whole contention is this: keep it away from litigation and enlarge the powers of this Parliament. You know, Sir, the angry words of President Roosevelt. 'Save the Constitution from the court'. If it is true for America, it is doubly true for India.

SHRI SHANTI BHUSHAN: The hon. Member is apprehensive that if this Bill is accepted, the paradise shall belong to the lawyers and he would be afraid to go to such a paradise. I can assure the hon. Members that the lawyers will never have the monopoly over the paradise and it shall be available and open to other members also.

This clause 4 in this Art 239B did not exist in the original Constitution and its absence never presented any difficulty because the courts had ever exercised a power for sitting in judgment over the subjective satisfaction of either the President or the Governor or even administrators in the matter of issuing ordinances. Therefore, it did not call for any such amendment to expressly say that the satisfaction of the appropriate authority shall not

be questioned on any ground. That was not called for. The courts themselves had exercised their powers with a sense of responsibility and, therefore, to say that even in an extreme case, the power would be expressly excluded, I submit, was not a desirable amendment and, therefore, the original provision is being restored by this amendment and it is not necessary to involve the two Houses of Parliament in this.

MR. SPEAKER: Clause 33—Shri Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi. Now it is 3 O'clock. The discussion on the Constitution Amendment Bill stands adjourned to 21st August.

15.00 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

TWENTY-SECOND REPORT

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up the Private Members' Business. Shri Gomango.

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 19th August, 1978".

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI RAM MURTI in the Chair]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 9th August, 1978".

The motion was adopted.

RESOLUTION RE: PUBLIC DISTRI-BUTION SYSTEM TO CHECK RIS-ING PRICE—Contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up further discussion on the following resolution moved by Shrimati Ahilya P. Rangnekar on the 28th July, 1978:—

'This House expresses its concern at the steep rise in the prices of all essential commodities like pulses, edible oils, milk, cloth, footwear, soap, etc. and fall in the prices of all commercial crops like sugarcane, cotton, tobacco etc. and recommends that, with a view protect the primary producers well as the consumers, all essential commodites be procured through the State Governments at fair price from the producers and distributed to the consumers through an effective public distribution supervised by People's Committees to be set up for this purpose".

Shri Rajagopal Naidu will continue his speech.

भी विनायक प्रसाद यादव : इस पर पहले धर्मेडमट्स को मृव करने दिया जाए। समापति सहोदय : इसके प्रमेडमट हो चुके हैं।

Mr. Naidu, you please continue .

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have already told you that the peasant's interests were very much affected because of the policy of this Government.

When we take the case of sugarcane growers, tobacco growers or the jute growers and cotton producers or producers of any other agricultural commodity, they are undergoing many difficulties because of the downfall in the prices. Government has not taken any interest to protect the agriculturists by declaring the minimum prices and guaranteeing those prices, the

minimum prices which have been declared as the remunerative prices.

Therefore, we have not defined what is the minimum price. The minimum price must be a remunerative price. Unless the minimum price is remunerative. it will be very difficult the agriculturists to get back the expenditure that they are incurring. In the absence of the crop surance, the agriculturists are put to a great loss. Recently, there were floods in Northern India; there was a cyclone in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu Kerala and Laccadive. There was no protection given for the agriculturists. When natural calamities take place, Government should take steps to see that they are protected. Also should see that the prices will guaranteed to them. Government restricting the exports of various agricultural commodities saying unless the consumers are satisfied here it may not be possible for them to export any agricultural commodity. Let us take for instance the conditions of the consumers. Consumer's prices are rising very rapidly Government is not able to stabilise even the consumer prices. Therefore, in the name of consumers, they hitting hard the agriculturists. Neither the consumers are benefited nor the agriculturists are benefited.

Therefore, there must be a way-out. regard to the agriculturists. there must be an Agricultural Commodity Price Stabilisation Corporation. which will declare minimum remunerative and which are Government should guarantee those prices by purchasing all the surpluses. For example, there is Gur. Price of gur has fallen down and government was not able to do anything. When government is not capable of doing anything, then it must leave it to be the private traders to find market for it in other countries.

I must tell the Commerce Minister that today we are surplus in wheat

and in rice also we are going to become surplus. I have been to Hissar and found a great development there. A new variety for rice has been developed which will have 24 spikes place of 12 earlier and each spike will have five grains in place of the traditional three grains. When this variety popularised the production get trebled. I was told by the Hissar and Ludhiana universities authorities that they can popularise this new variety in three years. We may take it as five or six years, even then by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan our production will get trebled. Further another 8 million hectares of land will be brought under rice cultivation. We will also be becoming surplus other crops as well. So, my point is what is the Government going to do in respect of these commodities. Whether the Commerce Minister is contemplating of finding external markets. Unless external markets are found out and we export agricultural commodities, it is not possible maintain the price level. Therefore, I urge upon the Commerce Minister to see that external markets are found out and minimum prices are declared at remunerative level and surpluses are purchased without any hesitation.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat):
Sir, the Resolution deals with three very important and major aspects, namely, the steep rise of the prices of essential commodities; fall in prices of the commercial crops; and expansion of the public distribution system.

Since you have put a time-limit on my speech I would not like to discuss all the three aspects. I shall make an endeavour to highlight a particular aspect, namely, the fall of prices of commercial crops.

Sir, you will find that there is crash of prices of commercial crops and if I have got enough time I can show from the press reports that there has been a tremendous opposition and popular protest against the Government policy. Further, Sir, you will find that Government's policies have the fall of prices resulted in commercial crops. My point is that there is a paradox in it in economic terms. This paradox is revealed the fact that while the prices sugarcane have fallen, the prices of levy sugar have been increased; while the prices of raw cotton have fallen, the price of cotton cloth has increased; while the price of raw jute mains today more or less stagnant. the prices of jute manufacture tinues to increase. This is the paradox and this is the reality also

My second point is to quantity how this kind of disparity operates between the agricultural products and the industrial goods. I want to quantify these things. I have got these figures. I have got the index of manufactured goods and the agricultural products. May I have the hon. Minister's attention to this point? All along we find that there has been this disparity in respect of the index of agricultural products compared with products. Look at this industrial figure. In 1971-72, the index of manufactured goods was 109.5. The agricultural products index was 100. In 1972-73 the figures were 121 and 110 respectively. In 1973-74 these 139 and 139.2. In 1974-75 these were 168 and 169. In 1975-76 these were 171 and 157. In 1976-77 these were 175 and 158. I quote it from the Economic Survey of 1977-78. It will be evident from this chart that except for years of 1973 to 1975 the drought (when agricultural production speedily declined and prices showed sharp increase) in all other years, wholesale prices of agricultural commodities have all along been lower than those of industrial commodities.

I also like in this connection to mention cretain facts regarding the year 1977. I will give it month-wise. In April 1977, the figures of manufactured products and agricultural products remained at 177 and 171. In

[Shri Chitta Basu]

May, this was 180 and 178. For all months upto December 1977 it will be found that the index of manufactured products were higher than that agricultural products. Sir, this divergence was there. This continues grow. This is one of the mechanisms by which the industrial and commer--cial bourgeosie exploits sharply and fiercely the poor peasants of country. What are the basic sons? I don't want to dilate much as my time is short. My charge against this Government is this. Instead reducing this gap between industrial and agricultural products, the Government is increasing this gap. This is because of the fact that the Government wants to continue free The result has been much more disastrous. Of late, during the past few months, the Government has taken a policy which will ultimately increase this gap. They have resorted to the policy of removal of controls, dismantling of food zones, abandoning levies, relinquishing procurement quotas curtailing the operation of State. Purchase Agencies, winding up the cotton monopoly purchase scheme Maharashtra, liberalising credit to the hoarders and speculators and finally, giving full scope to free trade to freely loot the people. Yesterday, the announcement was made on decontrol of sugar. While the hon. says about expanding the public distribution system, the Government policy is to contract it. narrow it further down. Therefore, this is my charge. The Government should revive and expand its public distribution system and these objectives should be kept in view while -deciding on that:

- (1) Remunerative price for peasants' produces guaranteed through the operation of State purchase agencies.
- (2) Complete parity between prices of industrial commodities and agricultural products.

- (3) Reduction of retail prices to a level not exceeding fifteen per cent of the wholesale price.
- (4) State take-over of wholesale trade in foodgrains.
- (5) Extension of public distribution system for essential commodities including the agricultural inputs.

Finally, this can only be done if we have the nationalisation programme for textile, sugar, jute and foreign drug industries.

I hope, the hon Minister will take note of my suggestions and accordingly review his policy so that the prices can be brought within the reach of the common man.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Private Members' Business gives us an opportunity to discuss important issues which are basic to the lives of the people, and I might be permitted to say that we should congratulate ourselves that at least through agency of Private Members' Business, we can focuss the attention of Parliament and of this Government to some of the important economic problems of the country. And, therefore, I would like to congratulate my good friend, Shrimati Ahilya P. Rangnekar for not only bringing before House a very comprehensive Resolution, but for doing so in a very neat and concise and balanced way bringing in all the important aspects the matter and in drawing the attention of the hon. Minister for Commerce and Civil Supplies to this important matter.

It is a great tragedy, we in this Parliament—at least I am watching this for the last some months with great pain—are giving an impression to our fellow countrymen that we seem to be interested more in politically hot issues rather than the fundamental issues which concern the

lives of the people and that is why, although this is a Private Members' Business, we should take this occasion to assert this point that we as people's representatives are concerned more about their fundamental problems of life and death rather than making a political point and playing a game at somebody's expense.

Having said that, I must also say, during the limited time at my disposal that let the Minister of Commerce and Civil Supplies, Shri Mohan Dharia, not believe as, I am afraid, many of his colleagues in Janata Government are believing that everything is all right, that prices are going down and people are not suffering from rising prices. It is one thing to say that the people are not suffering from rising prices, but it is totally different to feel a pinch of the thing when you go to the people. My speech and your statement will not satisfy them. It is only when they go out and literally pay less and get more and get better quality in the market, that they will be satisfied that what the Janata Government is doing is right and honest. I am sorry to say, that although it is almost one and a half years since Janata Party and my friends have come to power, I must say with great regret that the change is not appreciable and visible.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: And the change is also not on correct lines.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: shall not go into that aspect, because the time at my disposal is very short.

The point is that the difference between what happened before March 1977 and what is happening now since this Government came in power,—the difference in terms of what they claim—is not appreciable and visible. And it is true, perhaps, that compared to the Emergency situation, goods are available today, in some respects. But it does not necessarily make them cheaper. The cost of the goods avail-

able is very much high and beyond the reach of people who want to buy them. Therefore, until you see to it that supplies are not only increased. but that even the prices of the commodities are lowered in such a way that the producer also does not suffer, you will not be helping the people. The Resolution is good in this respect. It talks about both the producers as well as the consumers. Not only the consumers, but the producers also are suffering. I can understand it if producers are suffering, but the consumbenefited. But, here, both are suffer while the bureaucracy and the make the most of the middle-men situation. It is no use the Minister telling us: "Don't blame bureaucracy all the time". He has to deal bureaucracy; and so, he may say that. I don't blame him for it. But he should not forget that his own reputation is at stake.

My complaint about Mr. Mohan Dhari is that he has all along. the last 15 months, been giving warnings after warnings. My question whether we should call him Minister of Commerce and Civil Supplies, or as Minister of Warnings also, in addition. My warnings and his warnings are two different things. My warning has only a limited connotation. But his warning is backed up by his being -and his Janata Party being-in power. Why should he not use power and see that hoarders and middle-men—people who hoard merely because of selfishness but also because of anti-social tendencies-are brought to book? Has he forgotten his reputation as a Young Turk? If he should take steps and set right things, and not plead helpnessness in the matter. If he pleads helplessness, I will only say that he should improve. He must improve, because feel that both the producers and consuffering; and both of sumers are them are not getting their due shares.

There is a good emphasis in the Resolution, on making the public distribution system effective. I am afraid

the impression that I get—judging from the position in my own State; perhaps it is true of all the States also-is that many things are happening in the name of public distribution, but that in actual practice, they are only on paper. The benefits not reach the people. In large cities and bigger towns, where the economically weaker sections and poor people are expected to get the benefit of this public distribution agency, they not getting it. Part of the reason for this is the attitude of the bureaucracy, and another part of the reason is the built-in-weakness of the people belonging to weaker sections themselves. They do not have the strength and power to get united. There is no strong consumer movement even big cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras-as also Ahmedabad and Bangalore-what to talk of such a movement in small towns and villages! Let him, therefore, not take advantage of the unorganised character of the weaker sections among the consumers. Wherever bureaucracy needs improvement, he should take steps to it—about, and make the public tribution system effective.

I am very happy that the Resolu-

tion also mentions, at the end, that this system should be supervised by people's committees to be set up for this purpose. It was Lok Nayak Jayaprakash who has given this idea to us. Of course, beginning from Gandhiji the idea is there; but J.P. has made it relevant to the situation. Until people are made alive to this and are made conscious about this no Government, not even the Janata Party Government can do much. We must also take it up as a challenge, not only for Mr. Mohan Dharia, but also for each one of us. We should see that in our respective areas we do our best to see that good supervisory committees are there, which will go into the working of this system and give advice and warnings, and give information to the Government, tell Government as to where things

have gone wrong, and what steps. should be taken.

If the government does not take steps, then people's committees sit in judgement over them. Every party has to take heed; at the time of the next elections, people will sit in judgement over their performance and that will be really control of the people over the government. I hope this Resolution pinpoints not only government's responsibilities but also our responsibilities, people's and duties in respect of these very important matters concerning economic betterment of the people of this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This motion was given 44 minutes for today's discussion and only 18 minutes are in which the hon. Minister is to speak. SOME HON. MEMBERS: Time may be extended by one hour.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the pleasure of the House that time should be extended for this motion by one hour.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So we have one hour more for this resolution.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): As the time at my disposal is short, will not go into details by quoting figures, etc. I really feel sympathy for the hon, Minister my good friend Shri Mohan Dharia. He had been waxing elequent over the public distribution almost over since he took system over civil supplies. In the last year, as Prof. Mavalankar had pointed out no distribution system come into existence. I am reminded of a story; a villager kept all the valuables in a trunk; a thief stole that trunk. When neighbours went and expressed their sympathies to him, he told them don't worry; I have got the key though the trunk had gone. Like that our hon. Minister has got only the public distribution system; he has failed to commandeer essential items

that are to be supplied through that system....(Interruptions). I am saying that unless essential items of consumer goods are procured by the gov. ernment, there cannot be a public distribution system worth the name; so long as government fails to take possession of the articles of mass consumption, it will remain only on paper. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to persuade his own colleagues in the Cabinet to help his proposal for a public distribution system reversing the policy now being pursued by the governments, i.e., a policy of free trade and decontrol. Financial Express comments about the distribution system in these terms:

"According to available information the new policy will not in any way improve the lot of the hard pressed consumer for the simple reason that the government has not been able to commandeer any essential commodity for distribution through the vast fair price shop network:"

The paper gives examples The hon'ble Minister had a proposal to distribute pulses through the public distribution system and that proposal was turned down by the Ministry of Agriculture saying that there were not enough pulses.

Similarly there was a proposal distribute edible oils. But the only thing he has in his possession is rapeseed oil, which is not very much in demand by the consumers. He had much expectation of distributing sugar, but that has been taken away by Shri Barnala by decontrol of sugar. If you go on like this, the public distribution system will remain only on paper. Of course, the Minister has recently been speaking about cooperative societies and marketing societies entering into the field and procuring various commodities. But in a vast country like ours the cooperative and marketing societies have not yet come under a reliable working system so as to be able to procure all essential articles. Therefore, I would again plead with the Minister to concentrate on this vital aspect of commandeering and procuring goods so that the public distribution system will work. Otherwise, it will definitely fail.

बा॰ रामजी सिंह (मागलपुर): समापिब महोदय, श्रीमती प्रहिल्या जी का जो संकल्प यहां प्रस्तुत है, वह सब से ज्यादा गृहिणी महिताफों की चिंता के विषय में सम्बन्धित हैं श्रीर उन्हीं की चिंता को दूर करने के लिए यह लाया गया है। भावप्यक वस्तुओं की जब तक उपलब्धि नहीं होती है तब तक घरों में कुछ चीज तैयार नहीं हो पाती है।

1973 में अर्थेशियल कमोडिटीज एंड आरिकल्ख आफ मास कंजम्प्शन पर एक कमेटी बैठी जिसके चैयरमैन हमारे वर्तमान वाणिज्य मंत्री श्री मोहन धारिया जी थे। उमने अपनी रिपीट दी और अब यह सीभाग्य की वात है कि स्वयं धारिया जी धब देश के वाणिज्य मंत्री हैं जिनको उस रिपीट को लागू करना है। अगर अब भी वह रिपीट लाग नहीं होती है तो हम क्या मानेंगे, इसको वहीं समझ सकते हैं।

जहां तक म्रावश्यक वस्तुम्रों की उपलब्धि का प्रश्न है, इस केतीन उद्देश्य हैं। एक तो यह है कि ग्रावश्यक चीजों का ग्रभाव न रहे ग्रीर वे हमें मिलती रहें ताकि गरीबों को राह**त** मिले जिससे विषमता कम हो । दूसरा यह है कि यह जो कीमतों का चढाव होता है 🗽 उसके बाद फिर मंहगाई भत्ता उसके पीछे चलता है भीर फिर उसके कारण मुद्रास्फीति होती है। इब सब से देश में प्राधिक संकट उत्पन्न होता है। इस तरह से ग्राथिक दुष्चक्र चलना है ग्रीर चीजों का ग्रभाव होताहै। जब ग्रावण्यक चीजों की उपलब्धि निश्चित भीर सही मृत्य पर नहीं होती तो फिर सरकार महगाई भत्ते की मांग को भी नहीं रोक सकती । जब सरकार^हइस मांग को नहीं रोक सकती तो फिर मुद्रास्फीति भी नहीं रुक पाती । जब मुद्रास्फीति नहीं रुकेगी तो फिर ग्रायिक संकट भी दूर नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए यही भ्रावश्यक है कि भ्रमें गयल कमो-डिटीज की सही मृत्य पर उपलब्धि हो । यह चीज देश में प्राधिक संकट की दूर करने के लिए परमावश्यक है

सभापित जी, स्पष्ट है कि हिन्दुस्तान में मुद्रास्फीत के प्रांकड़े बराबर बढ़ते गये हैं। 1970-71 में रेट प्रांफ इन्फलेशन 5.5 परसेंचा, 71-72 में 4 परसेंट प्रीर 76-77 में यह 8 परसेंट था। इस तरह से जब मुद्रास्फील बढ़ी तो मंहगाई भी बढ़ती गयी। इसी तरह से होलसेल की प्राइसिज भी बढ़ती रहीं। जनरक

वागरल इंडेक्स बाफ हीलसेन अस्सिस को काय देखें । 1971-72 में यह 105.6 1972-73 \$ 116.2, 1973-74 में 139.7, 1974-75 174.4, 1975-76 में 173.7 मी 1976-77 में 176.8 । इस तरह से आप देखें कि यह बढ़ता ही चला गया है। ऐसी स्थिति में भौकरी वेशा जो लोग हैं वे क्यों न महंगाई अले की मांग करेंगे ? तब ग्राप कहें वे हड़ताल करते 🖁 ठीक नहीं होगा। इसलिए झगर झाप झाचिक खंकट को दूर करना चाहते हैं तो सार्वजनिक इस्तेमाल की जो—वस्तुएं हैं उनकी उपलब्धि की भोर भापको ब्यान देना होगा भौर उचित कीमतों में वे उपलब्ध हो सकें इसको देखना होगा । हर एक जगह इसको प्रापको प्रबन्ध करना होगा । हुर्माग्य से जो कंट्रोल की चीजें है, सार्वजनिक वस्तुएं हैं वे शहरों में ही उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं। नायड़ साहब को कृषि से बहुत स्नेह है। वे मानेंगे कि गांवों में यह ध्यवस्था नहीं क बराबर है। जो ग्रामीण वस्तुएं हैं, कृषि की वस्तुएं हैं उनकी कीमतों का प्रापको प्रौद्योगिक उत्पादनों के साथ सन्तुलन रखना होगा। जब तक यह नहीं होता है तब तक ग्राप चाहें कि कृषि अन्य वस्तुओं के मृत्य कम रहें तो यह नहीं हो

Prices of agricultural commodities cannot be stabilised without stabilisation of the prices of fertilisers pesticides and other inputs and manufacred goods.

बाज तक होता यह रहा है कि प्रौद्योगिक उत्पा-बनों के दाम बढ़ते चले गए हैं लेकिन कृषि बन्य वस्तुप्रों के दाम बहुत ही कम बढ़े हैं उन दोनों में बहुत ग्रन्तर रहा है । साबुन के दाम तथा दूसरी चीजों के दाम तो बढ़ा दिए गए क्षेकिन ग्रनाज के दाम कम कर दिए गए। इस बास्ते ग्रगर प्रौद्योगिक वस्तुप्रों ग्रीर कृषि जन्य बस्तुप्रों के दामों में ग्राप सन्तुलन बनाए नहीं रख सके तो भारत का जो प्राधिक संकट है इसको ग्राप कभी दूर नहीं कर सकेंगे।

मैं यह भी समझता हूं कि जो पब्लिक बिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम है इसके लिए झाप पंचायती राज सिस्टम, लोकल झाथोरिटीज, कोझोप्रेटिव बुबमेंट, सब को झाप संगठित करें। प्रतिल्या बीदी ने जो सुझाव दिया है कि जन समितियों को झाप संगठित करें वह भी बहुत प्रच्छा सुझाव है और उसको भी प्राप्को कार्यान्वित करना चाहिये। झाज कंट्रोल की दूकानें गांधों में फ्रण्टाचार का एक केन्द्र बन गई हैं। गरीब लोगों को बहां से बुछ मिलता ही नहीं है। झमीर लोग जो सफेबपोश हैं उन्हीं को मिलता है। चोनी तथा हर दूसरी चीज जो वहां उपन्तव्यक्ष है वह उन्हीं को मिलता है। इब तो चीनी पर से कंट्रोल को प्राप्त खत्म कर रहे हैं। एक तरफ झांप बहु कर रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ सार्वजनिक उपयोज

की करनुकों की उपकाष्ट्र की कार बोब का बना कहे हैं। इन कोनों में जनता है कि स्केंजियो फैनिक प्राइ- वियोज विकास कर एकी स्वादा कि क्या हम डिकट्रोल करके पर्याप्त मात्रा में बार उपित दानों में उस बीब को उपकाक रा सकते हैं? प्राप्त ऐसा न हुआ तो सबमूच में बहुत नुक्सान होगा। प्राप्त वे देवना होगा कि डिकट्रोल करने से किसी तरह का नुक्सान न हो।। एसैंशियल कमोक्टिंब आज विल्ली में तथा दूसरे शहरों में मिल जाती है। हम यहां से सुपर बाजार से उनको गांवों तक में ले जाते हैं जहां यह सुविधा उपतब्ध नहीं है। ग्रामीच इसाको में प्राप्त इस वीख को फैलाने को प्राय-मिकता देनी होगी।

यह बहुत ही महत्व का विषय है। हम लोग जब कहते हैं कि सरकार द्वारा सार्वजनिष्ठ उपयोग की बस्तुम्रों की उपलब्धी की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिये तो कुछ लोग हैं जो कहते हैं कि इससे डिक्टेटरिंगप ग्रा जाएगी। ऐसी बात नहीं है । इग्लैंड में भी सैंसस ग्राफ डिस्ट्री- स्यशन सिस्टम के मृताबिक 2.6 मिलियन लोग केवल एसेंशियल कर्मोडिटीज की दुकानों में काम करते हैं घीर वहां 4 लाख 73 हजार रिटेल एस्टैबलिशमेंट्स हैं। वहां मल्टीपल ट्रेडिंग सिस्टम है, कोम्रोप्रेटिव सेक्टर है, डिपार्टमेंट स्टोर हैं, सुपर माकिट्स हैं, हाइपर माकिट्स है, जहां एक लोख एस्क्वेयर फीट तक की दूकाने हैं, मोबाइल शाप्स हैं. ग्राटोमैटिक बैडिंग मशीज है। यह कहना कि कंवल समाजवादी देशों में य एस एस ग्रार में ही है, ठीक नहीं होगा। कनाडा में, जापान में इस तरहकी दुकानें हैं। जापान में 64 परसेंट रिटेल इस्टैबलिंशमैंटस है जिन में केवल एक ग्रादमी रहता है, 3.7 परसेंट ऐसी दकानें हैं जिन में दस दस घादमी रहते हैं। जापान में भी डिपार्ट-मैंटल स्टोर हैं, सूपर मार्कट्स हैं, सेन्फ सर्विख स्टोर हैं।

जैसा उन्होंने सुझाव दिया है जिसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं, इसको श्राप को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फैलाना चाहिए। श्रीर हर दुकान पर एक पीपुल्स विजिलेंस कमेटी को उसके साथ रखें। यह नहीं जैसा पिछली सरकार करती थी श्रप्प एजेन्ट्स को लगा देती थी। इसलिये सर्वदलीय भावना से इस पर विचार करना चाहिये।

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabore): Mr. Chairman, the Indian situation is full of exploitation of an extent which we hardly find anywhere in the world. The traditional imperialism was to purchase raw materials at low price and sell manufactured goods at high prices. The Indian industry has continued that tradition of imperialism of selling manufactured goods at high prices in the world and purchasing agricultural commodities at very

low prices. Therefore, any parallel with other capitalist countries would not arise, because in other capitalist countries manufactured goods are sold at the lowest possible prices....(Interruptions). Today they sell manufactured goods to our own people at fairly good prices, competitive prices because of world competition. They set the agricultural commodities at the lowest price possible and process them and sell the manufactured goods at a very high price.

It is baside the point to say that what we are trying to do is something which is not found outside the socialist countries, as the hon. Member who spoke before said. Once an agricultural good is slightly processed, be it sugarcane or tobacco, they sell it at the higest price. In fact, it cannot be sold in the outside world without subsidy, as in the case of sugar.

What is the reason for this? Where does this huge amount go? This huge amount goes into the biggest cesspool of corruption. This goes to the middlemen. The Indian middlemen are the most despicable of all the middlemen in the world, because their margin is not 1 per cent, 2 per cent or 4 per cent, but 200 to 400 per cent; this is the nature of the Indian middlemen. We have developed the institution of black money which facilitates the functioning of middlemen. When the manufacturer buys the raw material, he pays to the middle men both under the table and over the table; when the finished goods are sold in the market, then also he pays the middlemen both over and under the table. The manufacturer sells it to the middlemen at a higher prices and because of the sheltered nature of the market they reap huge profits. Therefore, black money is continuously created in the industrial sector. It is not even a few hundred crores but literally thousands of crores of rupees.

Therefore, this exploitation is there.

and it can be ended only if there is
political will. The money in the hands

of the companies, which are now being converted into black money, that can be stopped if there is public distribution system. Because, when the companies purchase from the public distribution system, or sell to the public distribution system, money cannot pass under the table. So, the whole black money economy would be paralysed.

Now, so far as luxury goods are concerned, it is a good device for transfer of black money. A man who purchases a motor car pays in black money and in that way, black money is transferred from one area to another. Nearly 80 percent of the motor cars are purchased only with black money. Soalso, in the case of air-conditioners there is black money transference.

I know that this is a very difficult problem. The ruling classes-I do not exclude the party to which I belongin India are true and true with feudalism under these traders' control and all these type of things. We also in this Parliament have failed to understand the basic urges of the people because we represent sometimes the landlords, sometimes the caste and this and that factor. Because of that type of character, we have never had the political will to implement this. That is why whenever this type of public distribution system is created, we see to it that it gets sabotaged. I am sorry to say that. It is because of the sabotaging of the public distribution system continuously over the years that it has been discredited; the worst goods will be purchased, they will be sold in a bad way, they will be spoiled, worst commodity, worst wheat, after one or two years of stocking, when it gets spoiled, it will be sold through the public distribution system, which as a result gets discredited.

All that I would say is that it should be done, it must be done, it can be done, it will have to be done. If there is any political challenge before us, this is the one. This one system can sweep away all the experiences of s

[Shri Bedabrata Barua]

dirty system that India had and all other talk is a mere talk and this is the real thing that can bring about a massive change in our economy.

भी युवराव (किटहार): समापित महोदय धावश्यक वस्तुमों के मावों में वृद्धि मौर उन के वितरण के सम्बन्ध में जो प्रस्ताव सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उसका समयंन करने के लिए खड़ा हुमा हैं।

माननीय मंत्री श्री मोहन घारिया, ने एक राष्ट्रव्यापी कार्यक्रम की घोषणा की कि किस प्रकार वितरण की प्रणाली की समुचित ब्यवस्या की जायगी भ्रीर मृत्यों को स्थिर रखा जायगा। लेकिन इस के बावजद मात्र तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं भौर योक भावों के सूचकांक में भी काफी विद्व हुई है--20 मई को समाप्त होने वाले सप्ताह में जहां उन का सूचकांक 182.3 या, वहां 24 जून तक वह 184.8 हो गया है। इससे प्रकट होता है कि डेढ़ दो महीनों के दौरान थोक भावों के सुचकांक में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। ग्रीद्यो-गिक कच्चे माल के योक भावां में भी काफी वृद्धि हुई है। सामृहिक भावों के मूचकांक में गत साल की भ्रपेक्षा निश्चित रूप से कुछ कमी **हुई है--**जुन, 1977 में वह 188 या ग्रीर ज्न, 1978 में वह गिर कर 184 हो गया है। स्रोकिन खाद्यान्नों के भावों का सूचकांक 164.7 से बढ़ कर 171.4 पर ग्रागया है। दाल की कीमतें तो बतहाशा बढ़ी हैं। उन का सूचकांक 178.5 से बढ़ कर 236.6 पर ग्रागया है। इसी प्रकार खाद्य तेल के भाव का सूचकांक 105 से बढ़ कर 161.7 पर ग्रागया है। निर्मित वस्तुम्रों के भाव में 77 प्रतिशत की बद्धि हुई है। दूध केभाव कासूचकांक 1.05.9 सेवढ़ कर 301.9 पर म्रागया है।

यदि हम वर्तमान स्थिति की तलना 1976 से करें, तो उपभोक्ताओं की दुर्दशा का अनुमान लगाना बहुत म्नासान होगा । दूरवर्ती ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले लोगों की स्थिति बहुत भयावह है। सरकार की स्रोर से कहा जाता है कि 2 लाख 30 हजार के करीब दुकानें चलती हैं। स्रोकिन गांवों में कितनी दुकानें चलती हैं? गांवों में जिन दुकानों के धारा खाद्याश्रों, कैरोसीन भायल भीर चीनी भादि की भापूर्ति की जाती है, वे दुकाने प्राय: बंद हैं। हम दिल्ली में रहते हैं। बड़े नगरों, जिला नगरों, सब-डिविजनेल बफतरों भीर ब्लाक में केवल मुखिया तक तो ये चीजें पहंच जाती हैं, लेकिन देहात में न साबन मिलता है, भीर न रेपसीड का तेल मिलता है। छ: महीने में 200 करोड़ रुपये का रेपसीड ग्रायल ष्मायाव किया गया था। भव स्थिति यह है कि शुद्ध सरसों का तेल नहीं मिलता है। दोनों मिला कर लोग बेचते हैं भीर नतीजा यह है कि बंगाल, बिहार, उड़ीसा जहां सरसो के तेल से हमारा एक सांस्कृतिक संबंध है, जन्म से ले कर मृत्यु तक जिस का उपयोग हम करते हैं, वह माज बाजार

में नहीं मिलता । दाल की स्थिति यह है 🐿 कोई गरीय धारमी प्राच दाल खरीद नहीं सकता। वाल की कीमत प्राप देखें, दिल्ली के प्रम्दन · को सब से सस्ता श्रद्धानन्द बाजार है उस के घन्दव 1976 में मूंग की घुली दाल मिलती थी 8 रुपये 20 पैसे किलो, पाज उस का पाव 4 रुपये 50 पैसे किलो हो गया । दाल उड़द 3 रुपये 40 पैसे से 3 रुपये 60 पैसे थी वह आड 4 रुपये 30 पैसे से 4 रुपये 80 पैसे किलो बिकने लगी है। काबुली चना 3 रूपये 40 पैसे किलो के मार्व विकता था, वह माज 4 रुपये 50 पैसे से 6 रुपये 50 पैसे किलो 🕏 भाव बिकने लगा हैं। मसूर का भाव 2 रुपये 25 पैसे से 2 रुपये 40 पैसे प्रति किलो था, वह माज 4 रुपये प्रतिकिलो बिक रहा है। राज में का भाव 2 रुपये 30 पैसे या, वह भाज 5 रुपये 90 पैसे किलो हो गया है। चावल का भाव भी बढ़ गया है। बासमती चावल का भाव जो उस समय 3 रुपये 50 पैसे से 3 रुपये 90 पैसे प्रति किलो था वह धाज बढ़ कर 4 रुपये 50 पैसे से 6 रुपये 50 पैसे प्रति किलो हो गया है। जीरा जो 10 रुपये किलो था वह प्राज 22 से 24 रुपये किलो हो गया है । हल्दी का पैकट जहां 6 रुपये में मिलता या वह प्राज 13 रुपये में मिलता है।

🕮 हम भ्राप से यह कहना चाहते हैं कि यह स्पष्ट है कि भ्रपेक्षाकृत स्थिरता का दावा वास्त-विकता की ग्रस्वीकृति मात्र है। कोयले का भी म्राप जानते हैं क्या हाल हैं। कोयला म्राज 400 रुपये टन बाजार में मिलता हैं जब कि 225 रुपये से 230 रुपये टन सरकारी दर कोयले की है। लेकिन बाजार में जाइए तो कोयला गायब. तेल गायब, साबन गायब । ये जितने जीवन के लिए उपयोगी सामान हैं वह सामान ग्राप को नहीं मिलेंगे भीर यह विजिलेंस कमेटी की बात करते हैं। देहातों में कहां विजिलेंस कमेटी फेक्शन कमेटी करती हैं। जयादातर लोग देहातों से ग्राते हैं। जो गहर के रहनै वाले हैं उन का भी सम्बन्ध देहातों से है। कोई सिमिति देहातों में फंक्णन नहीं करती है। जब तक एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट में संशोधन नहीं करेंगे भौर जो विजिलेंस कमेटी फंक्शन करती है उस को कोई मधिकार नहीं देंगे तब तक उन के द्वारा कोई काम नहीं होगा । केवल जो बेचने वाले लोग हैं उन के बहीखाते में इंस्पेक्टर घौर विजिलेंस कमेटी के सदस्यों के दस्तखत से कोई कंट्रोल नहीं होता भीर न इस की कोई सही व्यवस्था हो पाती है । केवल दुकानों का बढ़ना या कमेटियों का बढ़ जाना, इस से मापूर्ति की नियंत्रित व्यवस्था या समुचित व्यवस्था हो जायेगी, यह नहीं माना जा सकता ।

नये बजट में सरकार ने कई चीजों के उत्पाद गुरूक में मारी वृद्धि की जिस का मस्य पर घसर हुआ घीर साथ साथ इस वर्षे मई से जून तक के बीच में 1106 करोड़ इपये

का मुद्राप्रसार हुन्ना । मुद्राप्रसार में प्रतिमत की वृद्धि हुई। तो एक तरफ तो नोट छापते चले जायें भीर सारे सामानों पर उत्पाद शुल्क बढ़ाते जायें भीर दूसरी तरफ यह कहें कि मूल्य स्थिर रहेंगे, यह दोनों चीज नहीं चल सकती। दन तमाम बातों का समाघान निकालने की जरूरत है। म्राज म्राप बिलो पावर्टी लाइन के लोगों की हालत देखें। वह गरीब म्रादमी जिस की ग्रामदेनी स्थिर है या जिस की कोई धायदनी नहीं है जो मुश्किल से एक वक्त सूखी रोटी नमक के साथ खा कर रहता है, उस की दशा जा कर देखें ।

रूई जो हम बेचते हैं 30 प्रतिशत उस के दाम में गिरावट था गई घौर मोटे कपड़ की कीमत 30 प्रतिशत बढ़ गई।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह मूल्य वृद्धि की जो परिस्थिति है उस ने ब्राज ईसान को सोचने के लिए मजबूर कर दिया है और इस से भी बड़ी बात है कि भ्रष्टाचार का भावश्यक जीवनोपयोगी वस्तुभों के वितरण में राज्य है।

*SHRI A.V.P. ASAITHAMBI (Madras North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to welcome the Resolution of my hon, friend Shrimati Ahilya Rangnekar about the imperative necessity for establishing an effective public distribution system which alone can arrest the steep rise in prices of essential commodities.

Sir, at the very autset I would say that this question involves the very survival of the nation. If the essential commodities do not reach the common people at reasonable prices, naturally chaos will envelop the entire country. It is not necessary to reiterate that every one works for getting two square meals a day. India is predominantly a poor country, and out of 60 crores of people 42 crores live in rural areas. The average daily income of 28 crores of people in the country is just a pittance of 70 paise. I am sure that the hon. Minister will not be able to controvert this statement because I am quoting him.

You can very well imagine to what extent the prices of essential commodities should decline and to what ex tent the Government of India should implement a well-defined plan of action to bring down the prices of daily necessities of the people if they are to keep their skin and bones together with the income of 70 paise a day. Sir, it must be constant endeavour of the Government to procure the essential commodities at subsidised prices and then sell them through fairprice shops at reasonable prices to the people. It is essential that should be a fair price shop for every 2000 families and then only the pricespiral can be kept under check.

Sir, the hon. Minister of Commerce, Shri Mohan Dharia, known as the Young Turk in the hey-day of Congress, who preferred prison rather than office under the anti-democratic Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi, has progressive views. He is in charge of the Civil Supplies for the past one year. I would like to know from him what steps he has taken to strengthen the public distribution system during the period of one year he is in office. He may say that a well-chalked out scheme for public distribution system has been circulated to the State Governments. He may also refer to the idea of constituting high-powered committees both at the Central and the State levels for supervising the public distribution system. But I would like to know what purpose will these highpowered Committees serve in the absence of fair-price shops. Without a network of fair-price shops throughout the country, there is no need for such high-powered committees.

India is a nation of villages. We have about 5 lakh villages in the country. It must be ensured that there is one fair-pride shop per village in the country. 5 lakh fair-price shops are the minimum requirement and this should be the basis of any plan that is

[•]The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A. V. P. Asaithambi]

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formulated. I would like to give an example to show that without the financial assistance of the Central Government the State Governments on their own will not be able to undertake this gigantic task. In this year's Budget of Tamil Nadu the hon. Finance Minister announced the proposal to open 16000 fair price shops throughout the State of Tamil Nadu. But, unfortunately no amount was provided for this purpose in the Budget. Not even 160 fair price shops have been opened till today. If the idea of giving one fair price shop for every 2000 families in the country then the Central Government must formulate a plan of financial assistance also to be given to the States

I would like to recall the reasons for the crushing defeat of the Congress Party in Tamil Nadu in 1967 Elections. There were fairprice shops but they were without foodgrains for selling at fair prices. The Government should have had 5 lakh tonnes of foodgrains in their stocks, but they had only 500 tonnes of foodgrains. The starving people starved the Congress Party of their votes. Now there are huge stocks of foodgrains with the Government but there are not enough fairprice shops for distributing them.

Sir, it is inexplicable to me how the Government of India propose to tackle this vital question of distribution of foodgrains, when I see that the Government of India have removed the wheat and rice zones. From 16th of this month the control on sugar is being lifted. The Textile Mills in the private sector have been exempted producing from the compulsion of standard cloth. I welcome the removal of controls and constraints. But these steps must have been taken bringing into existence a network of retail outlets for essential commodities throughout the country. In the absence of such an arrangement the entire country becomes a fertile field for hoarders and black marketeers and the prices of primary necessities will continue to rise. No Government will be able to check the price rise in these circumstances.

I would appeal to the non. Minister that the Centre must not only formlate a scheme of public distribution system but also help the States, financially and technically, in implementing such a scheme of public distribution forthwith. Then only the common people of the country can be saved from this scourge of price-rise. This is being emphasised effectively by the hon. Member, Shrimati Ahilya Rangnekar in her Resolution which this House should unanimously adopt.

With these words I conclude my speech.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have to take the present position into account. You see that without producing an ounce of sugar next year, the present stock which we are having can feed the nation for one more year to come. Same is the position with regard to rice and wheat. For all this, the government deserves our congratulations.

Sir, without any effort this has not been achieved. For the last thirty years we have been struggling to feed our nation and we have achieved this success. Now, Sir, only in a few things we are in short supply. That you can safely leave to the Minister to tackle and take all steps necessary to produce more in those commodities and not to import anything.

Now, coming to oils and pulses, the pulse season in Andhra Pradesh is coming to an end days new pulses will come into the market. Then the prices will go down....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Go down?

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Yes. You will see that.

Now, Sir, I want the Minister to see that the prices do not fall beyond a certain level as it will hit the produce hard.

This year, Sir, sugar cane production has gone up by 33 per cent. I want to know in any country in the world in one year has any commodity's production gone up by 33 per cent Sir? That we have to appreciate and this Government has instructed the sugar factories to crush the sugar cane even if it yields a recovery of 1.5 per cent as against the usual 9 to 10 per cent recovery. Yesterday there was a meeting and I told the sugar factoryowners, that 'Instead of crushing the sugar cane, you pay the money to the growers because that would you in lessening your losses.'

Sir, in season and out of season if somebody wants to condemn the government and Mr. Mohan Dharia or Mr. Bhanu Pratap Singh for political reasons. I have nothing to say. But reeconomic factors the garding the Minister has done well and Mr. Mohan Dharia is sitting there. He is a sincere, very honest and a very dynamic Minister and everybody thought that this Minister will be crushed with the rise in prices of so many commodities. He was making so many speeches that he was going to bring down the prices. When the prices have come down now, we are pleading with the government that they should see that the prices should not fall further.

The tobacco case is there. There the STC has promised to purchase tobacco from Andhra Pradesh and they were asked to grade it and the Agmark was obtained. But, all of a sudden, somebody has discovered that this tobacco is substandard. I would therefore request the hon, Minister, Mr. Mohan Dharia to kindly personally look into the matter and see that justice is done to the Andhra Kisans. For the fault on the part of the STC they should not penalise the poor kisans.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: It is not an essential commodity.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
But, Sir tobocco is one commodity
which is earning us a sizeable and
substantial foreign exchange. Mr.
Bhattacharyaji, your Mr. Jyotirmoy
Bosu is pleading our case.

So, Sir, if you are not going to help the tobacco-growers, we are going to be out of the world tobacco market. That is why I request you to kindly personally see this and write to me what action you have taken.....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Send a letter to him.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: A representation has been given to you also and also to the Prime Minister. They have sent a representation to the Members of Parliament also, including Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu who is pleading the case of Andhra Kisans day in and day out and he has got great regard for Andhra Kisans because they are a hard-working people. That is why, Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyaji, if you kindly keep quiet, it will be very good of you.

I never take more time. I welcome the performance of this government which is very good. They have contained the prices as they have promised....(Interruptions). Yes. They are also protecting the Kisans and the cane-growers. Now it is your duty to protect the tobacco-growers also.

*SHRI A MURUGESAN (Chidambaram): Mr. Chairman, on behalf of All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I extend my whole-hearted support to the Resolution of Shrimati Ahilya Rangnekar which stresses the need for an effective public distribution system for the exclusive purpose of making available

^{*}The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri A. Murugesan]

the essential commodities at reasonable prices to the common people.

Our talented Minister of Commerce Shri Mohan Dhari, may claim that he has already circulated a 7-point tentative plan of public distribution to the States. Let us have a look at these 7 points,

- 1. Besides the distribution of rice, wheat and sugar through fairprice shops, other primary products like pulses, kerosene, cloth, oil, soap, basic drugs etc. should also be made available through fair-price shops.
- 2. The Central Government as also the State Governments should undertake the responsibility for production, price and distribution of commodities like soap, basic drug, salt, matches, tea, note-books etc.
- 3. There should also be a buffer stock of these commodities
- 4. In the matter of availability and price of these primary commodities, there is an imbalance between rural and urban areas. This imbalance must be aliminated forthwith.
- 5. The productive capacity both in the private and public sector must be tapped in full and if necessary it must be augmented also in order to ensure abundant supply.
- 6. For every 2000 people there must be a fairprice shop.
- 7. There must be High-powered Committees both at the Central and the State leve's to supervise the public distribution system. Vigilance Committees with statutory support must be constituted for checking malpractices.

I wish to stress the need for an effective plan of action and not mere platitudes in the matter of public distribution of primary products. I wonder whether the Janata Government will become a Government of people in regard to this at least.

I would like to illustrate how the Essential Commodities Act are not being implemented forcefully and effectively. Continuous scarcity of commodities — the price rise of primary requisites of day-today life-the conviction of just 1239 hoarders and blackmarketeers during the 10-month period between January and October, 1977; in other words just 124 culprits convicted throughout the country in one month-datecout the country in one month-detecthroughout the country in this period-these reveal the ineffective implementation of the legal provisions meant for making available the essential commodities to the common people at reasonable prices.

The removal of wheat and rice lifting of control on sugar and the exemption of textile mills from producing standard cloth-these actions of the Janata Government have enabled the self-seeking ers to make India a play-ground for their free play. The Government have not been armed with legislative powers also to compel them to supply essential commodities to fairprice shops. They can create artificial scarcify in commodities like standard cloth, soap etc. when their demand is picking up by cutting down production; this will quently rise the price and the Government will only be helpless spectators.

Before I conclude, I would like to say that the Government have not done well in abolishing the wheat and rice zones, the control on sugar, the compulsion of producing standard cloth etc. before establishing an effective public, distribution system. I request the Government to come to the succour of suffering millions of our countrymen by setting up a network of fairprice shops so that they can get essential commodities regularly at reasonable prices.

बीचरी बत्तबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर): यह प्रस्ताव सरकार का ज्यान इस विषय की ग्रोर मार्कापत करने के लिए पेज किया गया है। इसके दो उद्देश्य हैं। एक यह है कि जो प्रोड्यूसर है उसको सही कीमत मिले और जो खरीदार है उसको भी सही भौर मुना!सब भाव पर चीज मिले। सवाल यह है कि क्या प्रोड्यूसर को पूरा दाम मिलता है ? नहीं मिलता है । कपास हो, काटन हो, मृंगफली हो, गन्ना हो उसका सही दाम नहीं मिलता हैं। जो खरीदबार है उसको भी मुनासिब भाव पर ये चीजें नहीं मिलत्ती हैं। समझ में नहीं प्राता है कि किस तरह से मंगफली तो सस्ती ग्रीर खाने का तेल महंगा विकता है या कपास सस्ती भीर कपड़ा महंगा मिलता है या गन्ना सस्ता भौर चीनी महंगी विकती है ? भौर फिर इसके साथ एक मुझाव देना चाहता हूं मंत्री महोदय कि जो मिल्टिप्लीमिटी है जैसे फयर प्राइस शौप है, एक कोई भीर पंजाब में शुरू हो गई है, मार्कफेड हैं ग्रादि ग्रादि, इन सब का कोग्राडिनेशन होना चाहिये ताकि सारे सामान को टीक ढंग से दे सकें। जितनी मलग मलग सोसाइटीज हैं, उनके हैड्स को तो 2 हजार, 3 हजार तनख्वाह मिलती है, लेकिन जो दुकान पर काम करते हैं उन्हें 150 या 200 रु० मिलती है । जितने कंज्यूमर स्टोर्स हैं वह फेल हो गये, सुपर बाजार फेले हो गये, कोम्रापरेटिव स्टोर्स घाटे में हैं। होशियारपुर कोबापरेटिव कंज्यूमर स्टोर का एक साल का 50,000 रु० का घाटा है । हम कहते हैं कि लोगों की ज्यादा सस्ती चीजें देंगे । लेकिन जो मोनोपली की चीजें हैं जो उनको कोटे के भ्राधार पर मिलती हैं ऐसे सामान में भी स्टोर्स की घाटा होता है। कारण क्या है ? मिममैनजमेंट है । कोग्रापरेटिव मुवमेंट में काफी करप्शन है। मैंने भ्रपने जिले में 4, 5 केसेज पकड़वाये ग्रीर वह चल रहे हैं। लेकिन दो, दो साल तक फैमले नहीं होते हैं। फिर कैसे कोग्रापरेटिय मुवमेंट चलेगा करप्त्रान करने वालों की पकड़ा नहीं जायगा ग्रीर उनको सजा नहीं मिलेगी ? जिनके जिम्मे चलाने का काम है वही खा जाते हैं। नतीजा यद्व है कि जिस जगह पर जा कर कंज्यूमर को मामान खरीदना है वहां वह चीड पहले ही महंगी जा कर पड़ती है ग्रीर उसको महंगी मिलती हैं। तो एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ढांचे को प्राप ठीक करो । प्रोड़यूसर का सत्यानांग हो गया । गन्ना ज्यादा हो गया तो मरकार कहती है कि कम पैदा करो । भ्रगली साल जव कमी भ्रायेगी नो कटेंगे ज्यादा पैदा करो । तो यह कोई ग्रलादोन का चिराग तो नहीं है कि विस दिया स्रीर गाल पैदा हो गया । ऐडिमिनिस्ट्रेशन में जो गडवड हैं उसकी धाप ठीक करें, किसान की पूरा पैसा दें ग्रौर खरीदने वाले को मुनासिब दाम पर चीज मिल सके, भीर यह तभी होगा जब ऐड-मिनिस्टिव क्षेचे में से करण्यन को निकाल सक्ते ।

श्रो राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपूर) : सभापति महोदय, दो, तीन बातों की घीर मैं धापका ध्यान श्रींचना चाहुंगा। मेरा जो संशोधन

है वह इतना है कि जो कारखाने से बस्तुएं उत्पादित होती है भौर जो किसान पैदा करता है उन दोनों के दाम में एकरूपता रहनी चाहिये। मभी म्रापने सुना किस प्रकार से दाम बढ़े 🖁, भौर जो बढ़े हैं तो किसान हारा उत्पादित वस्तु जो है भीर जो कारखाने में बनती है उन दोनों में कहीं भी एकरूपता नहीं है। कुछ दिन पहले मैं देख रहा या सीमेंट का दाम बढ़ा, लोहे का बढ़ा, मोटर टायर का दाम बढ़ा, प्रीमियर मोटर गाड़ी का दाम बढ़ा । वे माव बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर बढ़े हैं । मेरा सुझाव है कि दोनों के दामों में एकरूपता होनी चाहिए । लेकिन वह कैसे हो ? नोहा ग्रौर इस्पात तो इस्पात मंत्रालय के प्रतर्गत हैं, कुछ चीजें इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्ट्री के प्रतर्गत भौर कुछ चीजें कामसं मिनिस्ट्री के प्रतर्गत हैं। प्रगर इस प्रकार घलग प्रलग डिपार्टमेंट यह काम करेंगे, तो दाम कैसे कम होंगे ? मेरा सब से पहला सुझाव यह है कि वितरण की प्रणाली स्रोर दाम तय करने की प्रणाली को एक जगह रखा जाये भौर विभिन्न वीजों के दाम निर्धारित करने के लिए एक डिपार्टमेंट को जवाबदेही सौंपी जाये, चाहे वह कामर्स डिपार्टमेंट हो या कोई ग्रन्य डिपार्टमेंट । ग्रगर एक डिपार्टमेंट पर इस की जवाबदेही होगी, तो उसका मिनिस्टर इसके लिए जिम्मेदार होगा । भ्रलग भ्रलग चीखों को प्रलग प्रलग विभागों के प्रन्तर्गत रखने से उन के दाम बढ़ने की जवाबदेही किसी की नहीं रहती है।

मैं शरू से यह मांग करता ग्रा रहा हूं कि हर चीज के कास्ट भाफ़ प्रोडक्शन का पता लगाया जाना चाहिए । किसी भी मुल्य को मापने के लिए सब से बड़ी बात कास्ट भाफ़ प्रोडक्शन है। मैं सरकार से श्राग्रह करता ग्रा रहा ह कि जब हमें यह पता नहीं है कि किसी चीज का कास्ट भाफ प्रोडक्शन क्या है, तो हम उसके दाम के बारे में सही ढंग से बहस कैसे कर सकते हैं, धौर इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि विभिन्न वस्तुम्रों के कास्ट भ्राफ़ प्राडक्शन का पता लगाया जायें । मान लीजिए कि टायर का दाम बढ़ गया है या बढ़ेगा, तो हमें यह मालूम होना चाहिए कि उसका कास्ट भाफ़ प्रोडक्शन क्या है ग्रौर वह किस दाम पर मार्केट में मिल रहा है। दाम नीति का भ्राधार यह होना चाहिए कि चीनी, टायर भीर सीमेंट भादि कार-खानों में पैदा की जाने वाली बीडों का कास्ट ग्राफ़ प्रोडक्शन क्या है ग्रीर उस में कितनी रकम भीर जोड़ कर वह कितने दाम पर मार्केट में ऐवेलेबल है। इसी दुष्टि से यह देखना चाहिए कि ग़ेहं ग्रीर चावल ग्रादि पैदा करने वाले किसान को उसकी घावण्यकता का सामान घाज से बीक्ष पच्चीस साल पहले किस दाम पर मिम्नता द्या भौर भ्राज किस दाम पर मिल रहा है। यदि इन बातों को देख कर मुल्य नीति को तय किया जायेगा, तभी इस समस्या का निदान हो सकेगा । *SHRI K. KUNHAMBU (Ottapalam): Mr. Chairman, I support the resolution moved by hon. Member Smt. Ahilya P. Rangnekar. Let me at the outset congratulate her for bringing this resolution before the House which deals with certain very serious problems affecting both the producers and consumers of essential commodities.

As has been pointed out in the resolution the prices of essential commodities are rising day by day. One need not go into the statistics supplied by the Labour Bureau or the wholesale price index to find out the extent of price rise. Anybody who goes to the market and buys the essential commodities knows very well to what extent the prices have gone up. The hon, mover of the resolution said that during the period February to March 1978 there been an increase to the extent .68 in the whole sale price index. She is right. But all of us know that whatever be the whole sale price index one has to pay four times or five times more price at the retails points. According to an estimate the wholesale price index for foodgrains went from 172 in February to 173.1 in March, 1978. This increase in the price index is continuing. Similarly, the prices of pulses, edible oil, soap, cement and almost all other essential commodities are rising.

Sir, what is the reason for this increase in the prices. The Government comes out with an explanatation that production of certain commodities has declined. That, according to the Government, is the basic reason for the rise in prices. But Sir, in the case of many commodities it is not because of the decline in production that the prices have gone up. Statistics about the production of various commodities will bear me out. The real reason for price rise is hoarding. I would ask the hon. Minister whether he has taken an action against the hoarders. I would also like the Minister to tell us how many hoarders and black marketeers have been arrested and punished after the Janata Party came to power.

MR CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI K. KUNHAMBU: Sir. I would say a word about the paddy growers in my constituency of Palghat. As you know, Palghat is the granary of Kerala. Unfortunately, the paddy growers are not getting remunerative price for paddy that they produce. They are facing a lot of difficulties. On the one hand the price of pesticides and fertilizers has steeply gone up on other wages of the agricultural bourers have also gone up considerably but the price of paddy has Central Governcome down. The ment is not giving any subsidy them. In Northern India the wheat growers are enjoying the benefit of Governmental subsidy whereas poor paddy growers in the especially in Palghat are getting a very low price for their paddy. hope the Central Government consider this question and take necessary steps to help the paddy growers in South.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister.

श्री कस्याण जैन (इंदौर): सभापति महोदय, इस के लिए समय बढ़ाया जाय ।

कई माननीय सदस्य : समय जरूर बढ़ाया जाय ।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: If we extend the time of this discussion, will the prices come down?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the sense of the House that the time for this Resolution should further be extended by an hour?

^{*}The original speech was delivered in Malayalam.

SOME HON, MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time for this Resolution is further extended by one hour more.

Shri Kalyan Jain.

श्री कल्याण जैन : सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह मेरी बात पर ध्यान दें । चाहे सरकार व्यापार करे या व्यापारी करे, मैं दोनों से महमन हूं, कोई भी व्यापार, करे, लेकिन एक नीति के मंतर्गत करे खाद्यान्न के भाव में एक फमल से लेकर---दूसरी फमल के बीच में 20 प्रतिशत में ज्यादा भ्रंतर नहीं होना चाहिए भ्रौर कारखाने में बनने वाली चीजों की कीमत लागत के इयी है में ज्यादा न हो । उसके लिए वह प्रपनी कामसं मिनिस्टी भौर इंडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टी में मुल्य श्रायांग की स्थापना करें ताकि किस चीज के उत्पादन की लागत क्या है मालूम पड़ सके। दाल के बारे में होलसेल व्यापारी की सीमा ग्राप ने निश्चित की है लेकिन स्नाप ने स्नाइतियों को छूट दे दी है । मेरा मुझाव है कि ग्राढ़ितयों को छूट मत दीजिए। वह छुट ग्राप बन्द कर देंगे तो दाल के भाव चार, छै. या ग्राट ग्राने किलो कम हो जाएंगे । मैं व्यापार जानता हूं इसलिए ग्रापको सुझाव दे रहा हूं। मिल मालिक को छूट दीजिए। होल सेल व्यापारी की सीमा निश्चित कीजिए। ग्रापने जो ब्राढितयों को छट दी है, तमाम मिल मालिक लोग उसका फायदा उठाते हैं, वे ब्राहतियों के माध्यम से व्यापारी का काम भी करते हैं श्रीर उसका उपयोग करते हैं।

इसी तरह दूध के भाव उत्पादक प्रीर उपभोक्ता के बीच में चार प्राने किलो मे ज्यादा अंतर नहीं होना चाहिए । कपड़े में भी काटन की कीमत निष्वन कीजिए । 300 करोड़ रुपये का यार्न प्राप विदेशों से मोतो हैं। उससे किमान का नुकसान हो रहा है । हिन्दुस्नान में जो चीझ पैदा होती है उसको प्राप प्रोटेक्शन नहीं होते तो उस से उन का फायदा नहीं हो सकता । ठीक इसी प्रकार बड़े बड़े बनस्पति घी के निर्मादाग्रों को जो प्राप ने साबुन बनाने की छूट दे रखी है वह खत्म कीजिए । साबुन के अन्दर बह मारी मुनाफ। कमा रहे हैं प्रीर उस से साबुन का छोटा उद्योग खत्म हो रहा है । वह प्राप बन्द करें तो इस से लाखों लोगों को काम मिल सकता है।

इसी तरह गन्ना कपास भौर तम्बाक् इन की कीमन कसल की बोबाई के पहले ही निश्चिन कर देनी चाहिए ताकि किसानों को गेंने [ममय मालूम रहे कि उनको क्या दाम मिलेगा।

छोटे दुकानदारों की जो घापने सीमा निष्चित कर रखी है 10 विवटल दाल की उसे 15-20 विवटल कीजिए धीर तेल धीर घी, दोनों को मिला कर जो 5 क्विटल कर रखी है उसको धलग धलग 5 क्विटल तेल की धौर 1-2 क्विटल घी की करिए ताकि जो घन्धा करने वाले हैं उनको लाइसेंस लेने की धनावश्यक परेशानी न उठानी पड़े।

मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने मसालों को प्रावयक्क वस्तुओं के प्रन्दर निर्धारित कर रखा है। उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि पचास चीजें मसाले में प्राती हैं प्रौर प्रावक्ष्यक वस्तु होने के कारण उसको उनके भाव धौर उनको स्टाक लिखना पड़ता है, साथ ही उन के मुनाफे का निष्वित निर्धारण हो जाता है। उनको उसे साफ करना पड़ता है जिस के कारण रेट ठीक नहीं पड़ता। ये कुछ व्यावहारिक नुआव हैं, इनसे हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को, दूकानदारों को धौर सरकार को, तीनों को फायदा होगा और परकार को, तीनों को फायदा होगा और प्रावक्ष्यक फ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करने में मदद मिलेगी। ये मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं। इनको कह कर मैं धपनी बात समाप्त करता हो।

श्री सखन सास कपूर (पुणिया) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने 17 जुलाई को राज्य सभा में एक घोषणा की थी भीर उसमें यह बताया था कि निम्नितिखित प्रावश्यक वस्तुम्रों के मत्यों में वृद्धि हुई है ; दाल, प्याज, म्रालु, दूध, चार्यल, खंडमारी, गुड़, ट्युब, सोडा-राख, साबुन, हरीकन लालटेन जैसी निर्मित वस्तुएं । उन्होंने यह स्वीकार किया था कि इन वस्तुक्यों की कीमतों में वृद्धि हुई है ग्रीर ग्रभी हमारे सामने ग्रांकड़े पेश किये गये हैंजो कि सरकारी ब्रांकड़े हैं। मैं भी कुछ धांकडे भ्राप के सामने पढ़ कर सुनाना **चा**हता हैं, जिन से पता चलेगा कि कोमोडिटीज की प्राइसज में कितनी बृद्धि हुई है । 1978 के जुन महीने में होलसेल प्राइस इनडेक्स सब कोमोडिटीज का 184.5 था भ्रीर जुलाई में वह बढ़ कर 186.4 हो गया । प्राइमरी प्राटिकित्स का इन्टेक्स जन में 181.2 था ग्रीरजुलाई में वह 184.8 हो गया, फूड म्नाटिकिल्स का जुन में 173.6 था घीर जुलाई में 178.2 हो गया, फुडग्रेन्म का जुलाई में 173.3 हो गया जबकि जून में वह 171.6 था ग्रीर सीरियल्म का जुन में 158.1 या जोकि जुलाई में बढ़ कर 160.4 हो गया । दालों के बारे में जो यह रिपोर्ट है कि दालों के मूल्य में कमी हुई है, वह सही नहीं मालुम पडती है क्योंकि जो वास्तविकता है, उस को देखते हुए बाजार में दालों के मूल्य बहुत ग्रधिक बढ़े हैं। इसके गलत भांकड़े हमारे सामने पेण किये गये हैं ! मिल्क भौर मिल्क प्रोडक्ट्स का जहां तक प्रश्न है, वह जून में 165.0 था जोकि जुलाई में बत कर 171.1 हो गया है भीर भदर फूड भाटिकिन्स काजो जून में 193.7 था, वह जुलाई में स्ट्र कर 197.9 हो गया धीर नान-फड धारिकल्स का जो जून में 168.3 था, वह जूलाई में रूप कर 168.8 हो गया । फाइवसं को ठीक है। में कहना चाहता हूं कि प्राप इन प्रांकड़ों की देखें तो घाप को पता चलेगा कि चीजों के मृत्य इस तरह से बढ़ रहे हैं।

[श्रीलखन लाल कपूर]

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दूसरी तरफ़ जहां तक जुट का प्रश्न है, उसको भ्राप देखिये। जुट किसानों के लिए नकद फ़सल है भौर उसके उनको कितने दाम मिलते हैं। उन किसानों को बाजार से ग्रपनी भावश्यकतान्नों की चीजों को खरीदना पडता है **धौ**र कितना पैसा उनको देना पडता है । जुट के बारे में में ग्राप को बताऊं कि 30 जून, 1977 तक जुट कार्पोरेशन ने जो जुट मिलों को उधार सप्लाई किया है, उस सौदे का 22.66 करोड रुपया उन पर बकाया था ग्रीर 28 फरवरी, 1978 तक 10.36 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था। यह उन का रुपया वसूल नहीं हो रहा है ? इस के ग्रलावा मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि 1 2वीं रिपोर्ट जो सार्वजनिक प्रतिष्टानों की उपक्रम समिति ने दी है, उममे यह बताया है कि इस प्रकार से उधार प्राप्त कच्चे जुट को मिल मालिकों ने बैंकों को गिरवी रख कर ग्रग्रिम रुपया प्राप्त किया है ग्रौर साथ ही जो माल जे 0 सी 0 ग्राई 0 ने उद्यार सप्लाई किया या, उधार किया था, उधार लेने के बाद मिल-मातिकों ने बैंकों से भ्रप्रिम ले लिया । क्या इसमें कोई इरेंगृलेरिटो नहीं हैं ? जितना चाहो लूट लो, मभी भी यह चल रहा है। इसके मलावा किमानों को इस का मृल्य कितना देगें। जुट कमीशन की ग्रोर से जो मूल्य मुकरंर किया गया है वह 150 रुपये प्रति क्विटल है जबकि सार्वजनिक उपत्रम की जो संसदीय सिमिति की रिपोर्ट है, उसमें यह कहा गया है कि एक क्विटल जुट का लागत मुल्य 377.34 रुपये होता है ग्रीर ग्राज जुट का मूल्य जूट कमिश्नर ने निर्धारित किया है, वह 150 रुपये प्रति क्विटल है। यह कहां तक ठीक है, यह सोचने वाली बात है। यह मोचने वाली बात है कि यह देश कभी बचने वाला है, किसान कभी खड़ा होने वाला है ? पूर्वीभारत में 6 प्रांत हैं जहां कि 75 से 80 नाख टन जूट होता है । वहां से जूट ग्रोग्नर्स के साथ मदियों से ग्रौर पिछले तीस वर्षों से लूट होतो ग्रा रही है। इस के कारण उनकी ग्राधिक कमर टटी हुई है। वहां सबसे भयकर गरीबी है। इसको रोकने की ताकत न ग्रापमें है ग्रीर न पिछली मरकार में थी। भले ही ग्रापके मताजिम वहां बेठे हों। वे कमीशन लेकर किसानों को लुटवा रहे हैं। यह बात मैं ग्रापके ध्यान में लाता हं।

जे0 मी0 प्राई0 ने मिल मालिकों के माथ वेक टू बेक प्ररेज्जमेंट किया थ्रीर 22.66 करोड़ का जूट उघार दिया । प्रभी भी यह बकाया उनकी तरफ 15.36 करोड़ रुपये है । क्या सरकार के पाम इमको वमून करने का कोई उपाय है ? यदि नहीं है तो ऐसे मिलों को प्रभी भी सक्सीडी बाहर एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए सेस्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तरफ में क्यों दी जा रही है ? यह जूट नहीं है तो क्या है ? में धापको मुझाव देगा कि ऐसे मित्यातिकों के विकद्य सरकार के कार्यवाटी करनी वाहिए। जूट कारपोरेशन ने बिल-मालिकों से बकाया घन वसूल करने

का कोई भी प्रबन्ध भ्रमी तक नहीं किया है। वह बकाया बसूल करने का प्रबन्ध होना चाहिए भीर मिल-मालिको को जो राहत या सब्सीडी दी जा रही है वह बन्द होनी चाहिए। प्रति वर्ष 70 करोड़ रुपया जूट की ट्रेड से काला धन बनता है।

चीनी के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं। प्रापने चीनी का डीकट्रोल कर दिया है। प्रब तक 6 करोड़ लोगों को राशन द्वारा चीनी मिसती थी। प्रब उनके हितों की रक्षा कैसे हो सकती हैं जबकि उन्हें चीनी का ज्यादा दाम देना पड़ेगा? खुले बाजार में चीनी महंगे भाव में मिलेगी। पिछले दो वर्गों में चीनी उद्योग से 103 करोड़ रुपया ब्लेक मनी जेनरेट हुमा है। इसकों कौन रोकेगा?

कागज भी श्रधिक मूल्य पर बाजार में बिकता है। झनुमान लगाया गया है कि 8.50 मीट्रिक टन कागज की भावश्यकता है। इन सब बातों को देखते हुए भी कागज के मूल्यों में बृद्धि हो रही है। इस यृद्धि को रोकने के लिये भ्राप क्या करने जा रहे हैं जिससे कि कागज सन्ते दाम पर, उचित मूल्य पर लोगों को भ्राप दें सकें?

एक बात मैं भ्रौर कहना चाहता हूं। मौजूदा भावों में तेजी इसलिए भी चितनीय है कि 1974 के विपरीत भाज के सभी भ्राधिक संकेत अनुकूल है। खाधाओं का विशाल भंडार विद्यमान है। विदेशी मुझ का भी लगभग 50 भ्रप्त रूपया मौजूद है। इतना पहले कभी नहीं था। फिर मूल्य वृद्धि क्यों नहीं रोकी जाती है? इसका क्या कारण है?

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि एक बहुत बड़ी बात हुई है जो पहले कभी नहीं थी। हमारे प्रापूर्ति मंत्री समाजवादी हैं। उनमें हम बहुत उम्मीद करते ये कि जो जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने वायदा किया था कि जनता को उपभोक्ता सामग्री सही, कुछ पर सही समय पर उपलब्ध करायेंगे, प्रीर देश के मुदूर देहातों में इसको पहुंचायेंगे, बै उस वायदे की पूरा करेंगे। लेकिन यह प्रभी तक नहीं हुमा है। माज जिन गांवों तक सड़कें नहीं प्राती हैं वहां, जलाने के लिए करोसीन तेल नहीं मिलता है। जहां बिलो पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे वाले लोग रहते हैं वहां सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली में मुधार करने का क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं?

मभापित महोदय, मैं उत्तर बिहार के पूर्णिया जिला, नेपाल के बाइंर से भ्राता हूं। वहां 23 फीमदी भी गांवों में पक्की मड़कें नहीं हैं। वह क्षेत्र निदयों के जाल से घरा हुआ है है वहां बिजली नहीं है। करोसीन नेल वहां महैया नहीं हो रहा है। एक-एक बोतल नेल लेने के लिए लोगों को तीन-तीन, वार-वार किलोमीटर जाना पड़ता है भ्रौर बजाय एक रुपये के तीन-तीन, वार-वार रुपया बोतल खुकाना पड़ता है है।

उनको नमक का भी भारी मुल्य चुकाना पड़ता है । मैं म्राप से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसके लिए कौन सी वितरण प्रणाली म्रापने म्रपनाई है, उनको भी मुनासिब दामों पर भावश्यक वस्तुएँ उपलब्ध हों, इनके लिए भापने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ?

मत्य सुचकांक के जो म्रांकडे म्राप बनाते हैं. ग्रापके एक्सपर्ट बनाते हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि उन में भ्राप देश को धोखा देते हैं। भ्राप कहते हैं कि इन घांकड़ों के मुताबिक मुल्य वृद्धि नहीं हो रही हैं, मूल्य गिर रहे हैं जबकि वास्तविकता बिलकुल इसके विपरीत होती है। मैं चाहता हुं कि इसको भी ग्राप दुरुस्त करें। इसका भी म्राप पता लगाएं। मत्य बृद्धि क्यों होती है, इसके कारणों की खोज करने के लिए ग्रीर सही ग्रांकडों का पता लगाने के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को एक सुझात्र देना चाहना हूं। मैं चाहना हूं कि इसके वास्ते वह एक संसदीय समिति बनाएं जो इन बातों में जाए ग्रीर ग्रापको रिपोर्ट दे। इसी तरह से मेरी श्राप से यह भी प्रार्थना है कि देश में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली को ठोस रूप ग्राप दें ग्रौर जितनी भी दैनिक भावण्यकता की वस्तुएं हैं उप सब को एक बरस के धन्दर ग्रन्दर लोगों को उपलब्ध कराने की ग्राप व्यवस्था करें।

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur): Sir, first of all I congratulate comrade Ahalya Rangekar for having brought an important resolution on essential commodities, their procurement and distribution and giving a popular organisational set-up for the effective implementation of the public distribution system. Before dealing with the various aspects of the problem, let me point out the trend in the development of the price structure of manufactured products vis-a-vis agricultural products. According to the Economic Survey, 1977-78, taking the base 1970-71=100, the figures are as follows:

		Index for manufact- ured pro- ducts	Index for agricultu- ral pro- ducts
1971-72		109.5	100.4
1972-73		121.9	110.3
1973-74		139.5	139.2
1974-75		168.8	169.9
1975-76		171.2	157.3
1976-77		175.2	158.5

These figures indicate the disparity in the price structure between manufactured products and products produced by the vast millions of agriculturists in this country. The earlier Government had a slogan for the agriculturists: "Produce or perish!" This Government has got the slogan: "Produce and perish!" for the agriculturists. This is the real aspect of the problem.

For an effective distribution system, the guarantee is the procurement of essential commodities. Unless enough, essential commodities are at the command of the Government, an effective distribution system cannot be guaranteed. Our Minister has made so many statements, I do not question his motives or intentions. But without going deep into the problem, in a country where the economic structure is such that the means of production are at the command of private industrialists and traders, however good his motives may be. I am sorry he will be disappointed and the outcome will be that the people will be at the mercy of black-marketeers and hoarders. The Janata Government has set for itself the course of removing 'controls'. dismantling food abandoning levies, relinquishing procurement quotas, curtailing the operation of state purchase agencies, winding up cotton monopoly purchase scheme in Maharashtra, liberalising credit to the hoarders and speculators and giving full scope to the free traders to freely loot the people. The result is profiteering, black-marketing and hoarding inordinary general materials like steel soda ash, paper and so many other things.

While supporting this resolution, I would like to tell the experience of my State. My State is the only State which has got a vast distribution system. Every village has got a fairprice shop and we could stabilise the price of rice. Our State is scarce in rice, but the Government helps us [Shri K. A. Rajan]

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with five lakh tonnes of rice every Thereby we could stabilise the price of rice and it never goes beyond the reach of the common man. For a distribution to guarantee that there should be people's vigilance committees, as mentioned in the resolution by Shrimati Rangnekar. Private trade is there on the other side, and hence blackmarketing and hoarding come into the structure and affect distribution. So, for proper catering to the people, people's vigilance committees at all levels is necessary so that whatever products are produced by the Government are distributed through these agencies properly and the people get them.

श्री कचक लाल हेमराज जैन (बालाघाट) : सभापित महोदय, हमने 15 दिन पिहले नाम दिया था । हम पानी पीने चले गये उम बीच में हमारा नाम पुकार लिया गया ।

समापति महोदयः जो सूची मेरे पास है मैं उसी के ग्रनुमार चल रहा हूं।

श्री राम सेवक हजारी (रोसड़ा) : सभापति महोदय, जो चर्चा चल रही है उस पर मैं ग्रपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहता हूं। मंत्री जी म्राज जिस पद पर ग्रासीन हैं भीर जनता ने जिन भावनाओं के साथ इनको पदासीन किया था प्राज वह उस भावना को भूल रहे हैं। मालों से हमारी यह भावाज थी जब सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में थे कि जो जरूरत का सामान है जो उत्पादक खर्च है उससे डेड गने से ज्यादा कीमन नहीं होनी चाहिये । लेकिन जो कांग्रेस सरकार करती थी वही ब्राज की सरकार भी कर रही है। पता नहीं हमारे मंत्रियों को उन प्रधिकारियों ने श्रपने वश में कर लिया है, ग्रीर जो वह चाहते हैं वही मुल्य निर्धारित करने हैं। म्राज बहे-वडे पंजीपतियों के साथ उनकी सांठ-गांठ है । ग्राप सड़क पर, होटलों में मभी जगह यही बात नहीं कही जाती है। जब तक भ्राप जनता की जरूरत की चीजों का दाम सही निर्धारित नहीं करेंगे श्रीर सही मूल्य पर नहीं लेंगे तब तक म्राप जनता के दिल को नहीं जीत सकेंगे श्रीर वही भावना हमको यहां से हटा देगी । भ्राप एक बडी समिति बनाइये भीर एक, दो महीने बैठ कर सोचिये। हम इन्दिरा जी को कहते ये कि जिस चीज पर हाय रख दिया वही गायब हो जाती थी। प्राज माननीय धारिया जी का भी यही हाल है। सीमेंट, लोहा गायब है । हम प्रपने क्षेत्र में नहीं ध्म सकते हैं। यदि समस्या का समाधान चन्द दिनों में धापने नहीं किया तो जनता का धाक्रोण, भीर जन प्रतिनिधि होने के कारण हमारा भाकाश भावके ऊपर होगा भीर भाम भपने पद पर नहीं रह पयेंगे। इसिलये श्राप एक कमेटी बनाकर टोस कार्यवाही कीजिये ग्रीर मूल्य निर्धारित कीजिये। जो 5, 7, 8 वर्ष पहले मूल्य ये वही मृल्य निर्धारित कीजिये।

समापित महोबय : माननीय जैन जी जब भ्रापका नाम बुलया गया था नब ग्राप थे नहीं । समय कम है इसलिये संक्षेप में ही ग्राप बोलें ।

श्री कचक लाल हेमराज जैन : सभापति महोदय, 17 तारीख के बाद सदन में पहली एक ऐसी चर्चा है जिसमें देश की जनता के विषय में चर्चा हो रही है । इमलिये इस प्रस्ताव का मैं स्वागत करता हूं स्रौर मंत्री जी को याद दिलाता हं भ्रौर उनकी याद होग़ा कि यह जो प्रस्ताव भ्राया है वह म्रहिल्या दीटी की तरफ से म्राया जिसका मतलब है कि यह पूरे देश की ग्रावात है ग्रीर इस पर गम्भीरता से सोचना है। कुछ मुद्दे जो मैं बताना चाहता हूं भीर जो गड़बड़ हो रही है उसको कैसे रोका जाय यह भी मैं बताउना । श्रापको एक चीज याद होगी कि मछली को तैरना नहीं सीखना पड़ता हैं । तो हम बनिये हैं प्रापकी सारी योजनाध्रों को हम लोग ही साफ कर रहे हैं। किस तरह से सोफ हो रही है उसके कुछ मुद्दे बता देता है। ग्राप देखिये कि कपड़ेकी हमारे देश में क्या हालत हो रही है।

कपड़ा उद्योग में हमारे व्यापारी बंधु बड़ी मौज के साथ मुनाफाखोरी करते हैं। सरकार ने रेट निर्धारित किये, तो उन्होंने रीटेल रेट 50, 60 परसेंट ज्यादा छाप दिये। सरकार ने एक्स-मिल रेट छापने के लिए कहा तो कपड़े की क्वालिटी बेहद बिगड़ गई। म्राज कपड़े के मामले में पूरे रेण की जनना परेशान है। हर परिवार को कपड़े की म्रावण्यकता होती है मौर उसका माल का 40 परमेंट बजट कपड़े पर लग जाता है। इसलिए इस तरफ विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

प्रधान मंत्री को भी देश के व्यापारियों ने एक शानदार धक्का दिया था। प्रापने सुना होगा कि शुरू में प्रधान मंत्री ने व्यापारियों को चेतावनी दी थी कि वे मुल्य बढ़ाने, मुनाफाखारी फ्रीर जमाखोरी करने के बारे में सावधान हों, वर्ना सरकार कड़े कदम उठायेगी। प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा चार बार खुली चेतावनी दिये जाने के बाद भी इस देश के व्यापारियों पर कोई मसर नहीं हुमा है। सुना जाता है कि वे लोग कहते हैं कि जो कोई भी सरकार प्रायेगी वह हमारी जेव में ही रहेगी; हम जो चाहेंगे, वही होगा।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हम इमजेंन्सी भौर पिछली सरकार का बिल्कुल विरोध करते हैं भौर जब तक जिन्दा रहेंगे, उसका विरोध करेंगे । लेकिन उस सरकार ने कभी कभी छापे मार कर व्यापारियों को मंकुश में रखा था । मन्दी महोदय एक भी उदाहरण दें कि इस सरकार के रेजीम में कन्याकुमारी से हिमातय तक

धौर बम्बई से ले कर कलकत्ता तक प्रमुक जगह पर छापा मार कर प्रमुक मुनाफाखोर को पकड़ा गया है। ऐसा कोई उदाहरण नहीं मिलेगा। इस लिए उन लोगों के हौसले बढ़ गये हैं।

मुझे मालूम नहीं है कि दिल्ली में मंत्री महोदय को खद सामान खरीदने के लिए जाना पड़ता है या नहीं । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि व्यापारी जो कीमत बताये ग्रगर ग्राप उससे चौथाई कीमत भी दें, तो वह तैयार हो जाता है। वे लोग एक रुपये की चीज के चार रुपये बताते हैं । राजधानी में जितनी लूट है, उतनी देश के किसी कोने में नहीं है । प्रगर व्यापारी निरंकुण रहे, तो स्थिति बहुत गम्भीर हो जायेगी। जैस कि श्री हजारी ने कहा है, सारा देश महंगाई के विरुद्ध बोल रहा है। हम लोग तो बिल्कुल घबरा गये हैं। कई लोग तो तीम साल में भी नहीं यके, लेकिन हम तो सालह महीनों में ही यक गये हैं । हमें माल्म नहीं है कि हम पिल्लिक को क्या बतायें । मेरे क्षेत्र में गरीब मजदूर रहते हैं। दामों के बढ़ने से उन की दशा बड़ी खराब है । इस लिए इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाये ग्रीर सही निष्कर्ष निकाले जायें, ताकि जनता को लाभ मिल सके।

SHRI PURNANARAYAN (Tejpur): Mr. Chairman, I am not using the same language which has been used by some of my friends with respect to the policy of my friend, the Minister. I quite appreciate that he has been making an effort but I am afraid, at the same time, the Government is governed more by the barometer of the wholesale price index. When they find that it has fallen by two points, they immediately say that the prices have come down. They do not consider the viewpoint of the man of the street. When we go to the market, even in Delhi and meet the people, we try to learn from their reactions to the various measures taken by the Government in relation to prices. They are dissatisfied criticise and blame the Government for having allowed the prices to continue to rise. Therefore, the man in the street the consumer, the housewife and the small wage-earner is not satisfied with the retail prices of including different consumer goods, foodstuffs, in the markets. As it is being said about independence that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, I would request the Minister to be vigilant about the fixation of price of the raw materials and consumer goods by the traders. Now the traders say that they will voluntarily fix the prices. I can give you the example of the Chamber of Commerce of my district. They declared that they are going to fix the prices voluntarily but then they did, they did it with a big margin.

But when we actually assess from the Bill of Indent and the Railway Receipt the landed cost of a particular consignment of dal or other consumer goods in the city, we find that the price fixed by them voluntarily is sufficiently higher than, rather enormously higher than the price at which they can easily sell, by observing the moral standards in business.

I suggest that our Commerce Ministry, the Ministry of Civil Supplies, everywhere from the Centre to the District level, should keep an eye on the fixation of price and maintain parity between the landed cost or the production price and the ultimate selling price to the consumer.

I may tell you a story. In my State, Assam, the new Janata Minister promised to the people that he would supply dal at Rs. 3/- a kg. Everybody said that it will be Janata dal. Supply Minister announced this and arranged with some of the traders that a particular consignment of dal will be sold at Rs. 3/- a kg, in the retail market. To, ensure that, what did he do? According to Ahilyaji's suggestion that the public distribution may be geared up in order to make it effective, he started retail shops of the State Federation of Cooperatives, parallel to the Consumers' Fair Price Shops. Through them he offered to sell dal. For a fortnight only he could sell the subsidised dal at Rs. 3/a kg. The other day when I went to my constituency and toured the whole of the State, the people asked "what about the Janata dal, which your Janata Supply Minister promised us?" They said: "we got it only for a fortnight." Since the Minister has cut a

[Shri Purnanarayan Sinha]

sorry figure. There should be, therefore some coordination between producers and buyers. You ask the traders as to why the price is so much, you ask the District Officers, Deputy Commissioners as to why the price is so high. They say the price is high at the source in Haryana, Hapur, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, from where the stores go to other parts of the country. If it is priced high at source. in between, there is pricing in addition by the different wholesalers at different stages. Therefore, I say that if the price at source of dal is one rupee, then another one rupee may be added and it should be sold to the consumer at Rs. 2/- a kg.

Though, by and large, we support whatever the Minister has been trying to do. I would request him that they should be more vigilant and there should be some parity in pricing consumer goods.

The paddy price is fixed at Rs. 74/-a quintal as support price. That has to be revised. That has to be made higher because rice price is continuing higher, much higher than that can be allowed even after allowing for milling and all that costs. The paddy price should be raised and it reasonably should be at least Rs. 85/- a quintal so that the agriculturists could get a little money.

So far as jute is concerned, it has been fixed at Rs. 150 a quintal, which is very much low. There has been a demand even in Bihar and the Bihar Chief Minister has said that it should be fixed at Rs. 190 to Rs. 200 per quintal. The jute growers should also be given the support price. It should be fixed between Rs. 190 and Rs. 200 a quintal, I also feel.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Even higher.

SHRI PURNANARAYAN SINHA: My friend, Mr. Basu wants that it should be made even higher. Hessian price will be still higher. At the same time, they will raise the fertilizer bagging price pro-rata so that the agriculturists cannot buy fertiliser. I hope that our Minister will tackle the situation in such a way that the man on the street does not get any more chances to call bad names to the Janata Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister.

SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: I am not making any speech.

All that I would like to submit is that every section of the House shares concern on this vital issue. I think, my hon. friend, Mr. Mohan Dharia, is not incapable. He is a very capable person. If he can firm'y deal with the traders, not only the prices will come down but even the adulteration will stop. I want the hon. Minister to dear with them firmly.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND CIVIL SUPPLIES AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI MOHAN DHA-RIA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy that at least this House could spare a few hours to discuss a matter of great national importance.

I appreciate the concern shown by the mover of the Resolution, Shrimati Ahilya P. Rangnekar, for this vital issue and also the various suggestions that have come forward in this House during the course of the debate.

I must say, by and large, the suggestions that were made by the hon. Members have come out of their concern for the country and the people. I cannot afford to take no notice of that concern. On the contrary, I would like to assure the House that, when I think of this problem of prices, when I think of the essential commodities and articles that are needed by the common man, right from the morning till late at night, it cannot be a party issue. It is a national issue. I would very much like that this debate must be lifted up above the petty partisan approaches and the party criticisms.

So far as the whole range of price line is concerned, as the hon. Members are well aware, there are various issues

involved,—the monetary and fiscal policies; production; the international situation and the national system, right from production to distribution. Every aspect contributes so far as the price line is concerned. It is in this context, the serious efforts are being made, I have decided today to take the House absolutely into confidence because when the Government has been trying to tackle this issue, the Government has taken note of the seriousness of this problem.

We are dealing with 63 crores of our brothers and sisters and, particularly, when nearly 60 per cent of our population is below or around the poverty line. It is perhaps they who are the worst sufferers. It is they who have to face the most agonising situations. Under the circumstances, if these essential commodities and articles are not made available to them at reasonable prices the miseries are much more accentuated. It is in this background-I have no doubt in my mind—that I can say, on behalf of the Government that it is the approach of the Government, it is the policy of the Government that essential commodities and articles of the common man as are required right from the morning till late at night must be made available to him at reasonable prices. And the Government shall have to take this burden of making them available to the poor people.

I am not here to shirk the responsibility. But then please do not forget that when I use the word "Government", it is not only the Central Government but it is also the State Governments. Whatever may be the decision that we may take here, ultimately, by whom is it going to be implemented?

भी विनायक प्रसाद यादव : मैं घाप के माध्यम से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि रोजनेविल प्राइस फिक्स करने का क्या कराइटीरिया नय किया है, मंत्री जी इस के बारे में बताएं ?

श्री लखन लाल कपूर: मैं यह कहना चाहता हुंकि मार्ज माम चर्चा यह है कि जनता सरकार विभिन्नों की सरकार हो गई है। 17.00 hrs.

सभापित महोदय : मैं माननीय सदस्यों से प्रायंना करूंगा (ध्यावधान) । मुझे बड़ा प्रकासोस है कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने प्रभी धपना भाषण प्रारम्भ ही किया और धाप धभी से पूछ रहें हैं । कोई बात रह जाए तो बाद में तीजिएगा । यह कोई तरीका नहीं है ।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir, I have just begun, and I would like to reply to his question also. What is the problem today? The problem is: first, the essential articles and commodities that are needed by the common man should be identified; second, all possible efforts shall have to be made to produce these essential articles and commodities within the country, and to that extent the highest priority shall have to be given in our Plans to production. After this production is made, the further operations are also equally important. What are those operations? Production, procurement, storage, transport and distributionthese are the five operations. The moment we think of production, how can we forget that, without proper incentives being given our farmers will not produce adequate and will not produce with enthusiasm? And here comes the question of remunerative price. I have no doubt here again, that, when a remunerative price is to be fixed, it is not only the labour put in by the poor farmer that should be taken into consideration his wife also works, his children also work; all this labour put in for the production shall have to be taken into consideration if a remunerative is to be given. should be possible for the farmer to live, out of his efforts, a decent living. He has committed no crime; he lives in far-flung areas and produces for the country. (Interruptions)

When I say that the labour should be taken into consideration, naturally the question of the inputs required by the farmers has also to be taken into consideration. When we want to fix a remunerative price for each commodity, we cannot forget the inputs

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required by him — it may be fertilisers, it may be pesticides, may be seeds, it may be the credit requirements, it may be the interest on that credit, it may be the storage charges. Not only these, for his living, he has to purchase several other articles: he requires clothes, he requires several other articles in house-it may be edible oil; it may be several other articles that are required from day to day, right from wheat. foodgrains, to the industrial articles including exercise book, books, chappa's, and so on. All these things are required. Therefore, I say that, whatever is required for the common man, right from the morning till late at night, should be treated as essential commodities and articles, and care shall have to be taken to that, right from the inputs that are required for the farmers for his agriculture, for his farming, to whatever is required by him for his decent living, all these things are taken consideration. On the basis of these, the reasonable prices should be calculated. This is my definition of 'reasonable prices'.

When I look at the present price, what do I find? You can ask me this question. APC decides the prices. Are we happy with those? I must say that it has not been possible for us to render equitable justice to the farmers as is done in the case of industries. In the case of industry, for fixing prices, we take into consideration the capital involved, the depreciation involved, the interest and other charges; so many things are taken into consideration; and besides these, also what should be a fair return. If this is the norm that is being applied to industries, I think, the same norm shall have to be applied so far as agriculture is concerned; that is also an industry for these purposes.

So, now a question has been put to me-is the Government willing to do anything? I know, Sir, the steps that

we have taken so far are not adequate. But please try to understand and bear with me. The price of cotton which was Rs. 220 in earlier yearswe took that to Rs. 255. For groundnuts the price was Rs. 120 and it was taken to Rs. 160 and perhaps it is possible and it may be that we may like to add to is that price because we are not interested in importing oils that we have to do now. It is true that we have taken care of the price line so far as edible oils are concerned. But if you tell me every time that foreign steamers come to our country, it pains me. It does not give me any relief. I can assure you on that. When this country is competent enough to produce these things, why should it not be possible? Why should we not produce? Why should we not pay to the farmers here instead of paying to the foreign farmers? It pains me, but I have to do it when the country needs 34 lakhs tonnes of oil every year and when the production is only 24 lakh tonnes. Naturally I cannot say, as it happened last year when the prices were soaring from Rs. 6 per kg to Rs. 10 per kg. for groundnut oil, we should allow it to go up. It is not possible. Therefore, some concrete steps have to be taken. In the meantime. I can assure the House that in consultation with the Planning Commission and in consultation with the Agriculture Ministry, we have already taken steps, both short-term and longterm steps as to how we can make this country self-sufficient so far all these things are concerned. And it is here, as I was just saving, for instance in regard to pulses it is true, I do share the agony of the hon. Members that the prices of pulses have gone up. But nobody has taken into consideration that the production of pulses has remained stagnant for the last 20 years. Particularly, for the last 12 years the production of pulses have remained in between 110 lakhs tonnes and 120 lakhs tonnes. Again it has come down to 110 lakhs tonnes. Now we have taken several steps to augment the production of pulses. We could make a dent in the case of wheat and rice because of the high-yielding varieties that were invented in our country. But we have not been able to make and research and development effort so far as pulses are concerned.

श्री उपसेन (देवरिया): श्राई०ए०ग्रार०ग्राई० को इसके बारे में कहें।

भी मोहन धारियाः उनको बोल दिया है । उनको कह दिया है कि जितना पैसा चाहिये उतना मिलेगा । इस काम को हम को कर के दों। इतना ही नहीं । We have now asked them.

But this House will be happy to know that Uttar Pradesh has taken up a scheme this year for the production of Moong and as per information received by the Agriculture Ministry, this House will be happy to know that the production of summer pulses will be of the order of 1 million tonnes more this year. When that production comes, it will be possible for me to give some relief.

Then again a question has been put to me: what has the Government done for incentive. Sir, it is again a matter of agony for me that Moong and Arhar no support price was given to the farmers so far and it is this Janata Government which has already announced Rs. 155 per quintal for whole Arhar and Rs. 165 for whole Moong. I am not speaking of the split Arhar. For the split Arhar it crosses Rs. 200.

श्री ऊप्रसेन : एक घरहर वह होती है जो जूलाई में बोई जाती है घीर नवस्वर में तैयार हो जाती है घीर एक वह होती है जो मार्च में तैयार होती है । यह जो नवस्वर में तैयार हो जाती है हासके बारे में भी घाई० ए० घार० घाई० को कहें कि इसके मल्टीप्लाई करके दें ।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: You are perfectly all right. Similarly for these grams....(Interruptions)

Sir, I can give one more assurance to the House. Those of my friends who are interested in this discussion—with them I am prepared to have a separate meeting and we can fix up a day and discuss it. I am ready for that because it will cut short the discussion.

Now, I was saying that for Arhar and for Moong it is Rs. 155 and Rs. 165 per quintal. That is the support price given by the government

Similarly, in the case of grams, the price which was to the tune of Rs. 90 to 95 was raised to Rs. 125 immediately. You take it from me that it shall not be changed. At the most it will be upgraded, it cannot be brought down at any cost. We should also see that there must be some guarantee to the agriculturists. Otherwise, how can they offer it?

To-day what is needed is the identification which the Committee has already done. It is on the basis of that, perhaps, it is for the first time in this country, that not only the Planning Commission has taken cognisance of it but also this new Plan document incorporates that essential commodities/articles must be made available to the commonman at a reasonable price. This scheme has been approved. On the basis of that, whatever programmes of production are to be given priority that will be given priority. This is again a new change.

On 20th March, 1978 there was a meeting of the National Development Council attended by the Chief Ministers and in that meeting the resolution on the public distribution-cum-production scheme has been again upheld and supported by all the Chief Ministers. I shall share with this House that-Yes, my friend Dr. Ramji Singh has brought to my notice and he has remained me-it was Mr. Dharia who was the Chairman of that Committee on the essential commodities when he was there in the Planning Commission who brought forward this scheme. I am well aware of it. It was on the basis of that report which was placed somewhere in the Cell, we came together; we had a full discussion. Discussions are necessary not only in the planning ministries but also with the other concerned ministries. Afterwards, it was also necessary to have discussions with the State Governments because, without their coopera-

[Shri Mohan Dharia] tion, it cannot happen and so, we consult them. It has taken some time. But this House will bear with me that if you want to have a scheme to take care of all the sixtythree crores of people—and this House is also inter ested to know that right from the production stage till the distribution, for all the operations, a scientific base has to be created. You are interested also in breaking this vicious circle. What is that vicious circle? When the prices go up, there is a demand for D.A. from those who are organised but those who are in unorganised sector have nothing to have except sufferings. Nothing is given. Those who are organised have their strikes and all that and then the Government is forced to pay the D.A. No sooner the amount of D.A. goes into the market, then the Prices again go up and a further demand again for the D.A. comes up. That vicious circle has to be broken. The only way is to tell the commonman, to tell the workingclass, to tell the farmers and to those who are in unorganised sectors or in organised sectors that these are the essential commodities that are required for you right from the morning till the night. We have taken steps, right from the production till the distribution of these particular items to make them available at certain prices. So, there should be no question of D.A... I am careful. I do not think it will happen immediately. But, this is the scientific approach and to create that sort of scheme requires some time. I can assure the House that I shall try my level best. Naturally I want the comments from the State Governments. I went on sending my circulars and reminding them. Naturally I have also to wait for some time. I am happy to tell the House that the comments from all the State Governments have been received. We have also received comments from the concerned ministries. On the basis of these we have now finalised the scheme. Now that scheme is not with the ministry but it is before the Cabinet for its considera-

tion. And it is for the Cabinet to take

a decision. I do share the anxiety with this House and I have sent the scheme that has been prepared to the Cabinet for the final decision of the Government. I can assure this House that the decision will be taken soon because this is the commitment of the Government.

One of my hon, friends has reminded me:

धारिया साहब बैटे हैं मगर जो वायदे किये हैं जनता को उन को भूल गये, ऐसा कहा गया । मगर मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि पूरी जिन्दगी में अगर मैंने कोई राजनीत की होगी, तो दूसरी राजनीति में तो मैं कभी फंसता नहीं, मैं बाहता हूं कि वचन पूर्ति की राजनीति हो । और मैं इसी में विश्वास करता हूं।

This is not the politics of some unions that is necessary. It is not the politics of convenience; it is the policy of the commitment which is necessary. It was in the year 1975 that Shri Jayaprakash Narayan and various youngesters came before this country for the policy of the commitment. I had the courage to tell Mrs. Gandhi, the then Prime Minister, that 'this was the need of the 'hour. Please have your dialogue.' But, at that time, to make a demand for a dialogue became a crime. You all know that I had to quite the Ministry. (Interruptions). It was a long travel right from the Central Government to Central Prison at Nasik. It was a long travel but I want to assure the hon'ble Members that so far as our commitments to the people are concerned we are in the government to fulfil those commitments. The moment I feel I am not able to fulfil the commitments from that moment onwards you will not see me in the Chair, I am not interested in the Chair (Interruptions).

Sir, so far as prices are concerned. I donot want to go in to the figures. I am avoiding it knowing full well that if you compare against 29th July, 1977 the whole-sale price index was 188.3 and on 29th July, 1978 it was 185.8. But I agree with Mr. Mavalankar and other friends that generally people are least worried with these figures. They are

concerned with what they get in the market. So, I am not going into the figures. But, with your permission I want to say that recently I was in Russia, a socialist country. Prior to that I was in several West Asian countries. This House may not believe me but the question that was put to me, if I am to put in their language:

"Your Excellency, May we know the magic applied by your Government and your country that while in our country the prices have gone up by 5 per cent, 10 per cent or 15 per cent—I am not speaking of Russia at the moment—how it has been possible to contain this price line in your country?"

That was the question put to us. I do not want in any way to hurt the feelings of the people or the agonies and the anxieties expressed by the members but I am putting it to you while in other countries—developed countries—and prices inflationary trends have gone up by 10 per cent or 12 per cent. India is one of the countries where it has been possible to contain the price line inspite of the fact that those oppressive measures are now no more. (Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER: It is at the cost of the peasantry.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: You cannot expect from those capitalist countries. Forget!

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Sir. let us try to understand the developing world. Let us try to understand every country. Even socialist country like Russia is having collaboration with capitalist countries. Even Nippon Steel Ltd., a private limited steel company is going to have collaboration with China. A new steel plant of 6 million tonnes is coming up in China with the collaboration of this company. So, when we think of these dogmatic philosophles... (Interruptions).

Please do not involve me in that. Here the point is how we can produce the essential articles and commodities if there is short supply. What sort of other measures including imports could be done? In the meantime how are we going to usher production? What sort of schemes we are prepared to take? I cam tell the House that my colleague—who is sitting here—Shri Barnala has been taking keen interest in producing pulses, oilseeds of various types—cotton, jute and other things that are necessary.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: We produce jute and perish also.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: So far as support price is concerned my friend, Shri Chitta Basu, knows perhaps better than any body else that while I was incharge of jute last year when lot of trouble was there I had taken adequate care of growers first. He will bear with me. That is the policy of the Government. That is not my policy. That is the policy of the Government. Without going into further details I can assure my hon, friend Mr. Mavalankar that in the beginning when we took charge, we had to issue warnings. But now I do not issue any warning at all. I am an 'Action Minister' I don't want to be a Warning Minister'.

Now, so far as Cement is concerned, you may be well aware of the situation. Mr. George Fernandes and I had an hour-long meeting. We met the Cement Manufacturing Association's representatives, the representatives of the State Governments. Government officials and others concerned in the matter. We have made our policy very clear. They have assured us that they will discipline their traders. If there is shortage of cement, instead of 100 bags you may give 80 bags or instead of ten bags you may give eight bags. That one can understand. But I cannot understand anybody charging Rs. 40 extra or Rs. 35 extra. They cannot charge even a single paisa more than what is prescribed by the Government. Therefore, we have already writen to the Chief Ministers saying that we cannot afford to be complacent in this matter. If their association

[Shri Mohan Dhuria]

fails to discipline their traders, we are not going to count on them. We have told them about this. We have told the Chief Ministers. prepare your mechanism, and from 1st of October. if this Association fails, let the whole distribution of cement be taken over by the State Government and that we will give them all possible cooperation. We have already cleared the scheme of the West Bengal Government.

So, Sir, let them not make a charge again and again saying that we are a government of traders and so on. This is not a Ministry of Traders. Our sympathies are always for the poor people. We always want to improve the lot of the poor. Why should we go on defending the traders? We don't do it. But at the same time we do not want to create any unnecessary atmosphere where there is nothing but disstrust. We don't want that at all.

Under our public distribution system till today we have 2,40,000 fair price shops of which 1,80,000 are run by private traders. They are small traders. Now, under the new scheme which is before the Cabinet, we have made it very clear that there will be a vigilance committee for every fair price shop. They will discipline the fair price shops. If the small traders accept the discipline, if they display the price. list and so on, if they deliver the goods as prescribed by the Government, if they go according to the advice of the Vigilance Committee, we would not like to disturb them at all. But if they don't do it, if the Vigilance Committee say that they are not behaving properly, their licences will be cancelled and these will go to the cooperative societies of the consumers. That is what we have proposed. So far as further expansion is concerned, at present, we are having only 2.40 lakhs shops and, as my hon, friend said, they are not adequate. We shall require more of fair price shops. Now, to whom should they go? We have made it very clear. They should go to the cooperative societies and not to private traders because...

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: One Sir, I am moving my hour is over. Resolution ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Not now.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: Don't worry, you will get enough time.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: ment is very clear on this. In our country there is mixed economy no doubt. But the commanding heights of the economy shall have to be controlled through the public sector. Sir, a charge is being made that this Government is doing away with the public sector. It is not at all correct. Sir, the investment in the Fifth Five Year Plan was of the order of Rs. 39,000 crores for the public sector. Do you know what is the public sector outlay in the new plan? It is not Rs. 39.000 crores or anything like that, but it is Rs. 69,000 crores. Why? It is because of our faith in the public sector. When you say that we have no faith and so on I would like to make it very clear that our party stands for the removal of the grievances of the poor people. it stands for the creation of an egalitarian society. It stands for the poorer sections of society and it is engaged in this direction. Of course. there are some friends who are always frustrated and it is very difficult to satisfy them.

So, there are various schemes which we have prepared which take care of production, procurement, transport, storage and distribution. It would also ensure remunerative price to the producers and these things would be available at reasonable price to the consumers. May I appeal to the Members of Parliament that if you want a better public distribution system, let us organise cooperatives of the producers at their level and let us also organize the consumer cooperatives at the consumers level. You please take task in your constituencies and as the Minister incharge of Cooperation, I am prepared to give you all cooperation. Until and unless this positive approach is taken, we will not

succeed. If you ask us to go and purchase tobacco in Hyderabad, Gujarat or some other place or onions in some parts of Maharashtra, it is not possible for us to do. We do try to do that, but it is not possible to do that to the desired extent. It is for the representatives of the people and the State Government....

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: STC has promised to purchase tobacco at Guntur and other places this year.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: We have been trying to do that and this is perhaps the first time that STC has been asked to purchase nearly 15,000 tonnes of virginia tobacco and NAFED been asked to purchase 25,000 tonnes of tobacco, because there is a glut. But, we cannot do that from Delhi. We do not have an army of officers who can go from here and do this work. You have been pointing out that even if these officers go, perhaps they will do their own job and will not give any relief to the producers. If that is true, the best course is to have a proper link between the consumers and the producers. An illustration of England was given; very much right,

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISH-NAN: What happens to the next Resolution?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: Shrimati Ahilya P. Rangnekar has to reply; we can have it next time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am anxious to see that the Resolution might come today, but I am afraid, that this cannot come.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: One hour is over; I am moving my Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the midst, you cannot do that. After all, the Minister has to complete his reply; the hon. Mover has to be given a chance to reply; there are amendments also which have been moved. What happens to them? I am sorry that this

Resolution is not being taken up, but that cannot be helped.

I am informed that under Direction 9A, Shri Naidu would get a priority next time; he need not, therefore, worry.

PROF. R. K. AMIN: Will the hon. Minister lay on the floor of the House a statement with regard to the policy of production and distribution for the consideration of the House.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: This whole scheme is before the Cabinet. Unless and until it is cleared by the Cabinet, it cannot come here, but as soon as it is cleared, I shall come and make a statement and give all information.

PROF, \Re , K. AMIN: So that we can discuss it.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA: I have no objection, 1 would be very happy to do that.

I was making a point how we can establish a link between the consumers and the producers. This year, while in Delhi, the prices of vegetable have gone up to Rs. 4/- or Rs. 5/- per kg., the prices in places beyond 10, 15 or 20 miles for such vegetables are hardly Re. 1/- or so. Only ten days back. I convened a meeting where the Chief Executive Councillor, other Executive Councillors of Delhi. Mayor of Delhi and others were present and it has been decided that the producers cooperatives should immediately strengthened and we should open by the end of September hundred centres in Delhi, where it should be possible for them to bring their goods directly and make available to the consumers, so that the producers may get more for their produce and the consumers are able to get these things at reasonable prices.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you may continue next time.

Now, we take up half-an-hour discussion. Shri Dawn.

jute (HAH)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: She will not get the chance to reply.

MR. CHAIRMAN: She will get it next time.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: 1 am moving the resolution, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot do it like this. The earlier business has not been completed. The Minister has to continue his speech. Now we will have the Half-an-Hour Discussion.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: You have now said that his resolution will not lapse, but will be taken up the next day; but Direction 9A will apply only if it is in the same session. Will it come during this session?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will come on the last day of the session. Now we will have the Half-an-Hour Discussion. Mr. R. K. Dawn

17.35 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION
PROCUREMENT PRICES OF PADDY AND JUTE

*SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in my Unstarred Question No. 2168 dated 31st July 1978 I had asked: "Whether the prices of the basic items required for agriculture such as fertilizers, labourers, chemicals, pesticides, oil cakes, seeds, pump sets etc. and prices of essential commodities required by the farmers have increased manifold compared to the prescribed procurement price of paddy and jute"? In reply to this the hon. Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation had said: "During the last 12 months prices of some inputs mentioned by the hon. Member have increased and those of some other resteady or declined." Those items whose prices have declined have been given in the reply. It is seen that price of lubricating oil has fallen,

Lubricating oil is a item which is very little used by the farmers. I do not know whether the hon. Minister uses lubricating oil in his car or not but I can say that the prices of this item has fallen only because it is extensively adulterated almost 50 per cent of the supply is adulterated. The price of fertilizers has been stated to have fallen but the fall is to the extent of 1.4 per cent only. But, Sir, the black marketeers have caused rise in its available price to the extent of almost 20 per cent. Where is the benefit to the farmers? Fertilizers are not readily available, at least in the case of West Bengal I can confidently say that any kinds of chemical fertilizers are not available there. You say that price of fertilizers have fallen but the farmers just cannot get fertilizers. The fall in prices is totally inconsistent with its availability. Then it has been stated that prices of insecticides/pesticides have fallen to the extent of 0.7 percent. But the prices of those insecticides have fallen which are produced in the large multinational factories. The adulterated chemicals that are produced at Sonapur in the 24-Parganas are going on unchecked. The Government has not made any efforts to prohibit its production or confiscate the adulterated stuff. Through these adulterated pesticides not only the produce is getting damaged, but it is also harming the whole nation and the Government is keeping its eyes closed inspite of this fact being brought to their notice several times. Minister has said in that context that they have opened a laboratory to see that pesticides and chemicals are not adulterated. They have allotted a sum of Rs. 7-1/2 lakhs to the West Bengal Government for this purpose this year, to find out whether adulteration is being done by the adulterators which will be detected by this laboratory. Sir the hon Minister in reply to a question No. 1020 asked on 24th July said, the question was: "Whether Government are aware of the black marketing in fertilizers in West Bengal?"

^{*}The original speech was delivered in Bengali,

In his reply the hon. Minister has clearly stated that the West Bengal Government have reported that 113 police cases were started during the rabi crop of 1977-78. In 1978 up till now 67 cases have already been started for black marketing in fertilizers. This shows that the Government are very well aware that black marketing in fertilizers exist and the poor farmers do not get fertilizers at the stipulated price. Pesticides are adulterated and the use of these pesticides are causing untold harm to the crops and the farmers did not get good quality pesticides. In reply to another Question No. 1108 on 24th July it was stated wherein it was asked: "Whether Government are aware of pesticides?" the adulterated The answer given to this as seen from the papers I have collected from you is, "Some complaints alleging adulteration of pesticides have been received by the Government." You have clearly admitted that. Black marketing report has been received by you. Complaints about adulteration in pesticides have been received by you but no action has been taken by the State Government or the Central Government as yet. So I am telling the Minister that he claims that prices have fallen but this fall in prices have no consistency with the availability of right quality goods in the market. In reply to another Question No. 1931 dated 28th July 1978, Shri Mohan Dharia, Minister of Commerce and Civil Supplies said, the question was: "Whether in view of the tremendous rise in prices of daily commodities e.g. wheat, rice, use edible oils, soap, cycle tyres, pulses and others, Government have drawn in a programme for effective control of the price index by forming super markets at various places and thereby supply goods at competitive prices. In reply, the Minister clearly stated that they are very much worried about the urban population but they are not worried about the rural people. The Government are really concerned about the city folks, what will the people of Delhi, Bombay,

Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow, Kanpur eat? That is their main worry. They are not worried about the poor villagers. The Government says at all places that they will not be able to start any cooperatives in the rural areas for the village people. But at the time of procuring paddy at cheap rate from the villagers we have seen many State Government roaming about in the rural areas with armed police men. But when the question comes of starting fair price shops for the village people the Government says that they are unable to do that. In these circumstances I do not think that this Government has any right to forcibly snatch away paddy and other foodgrains from the villagers at a cheap price. Another question No. 744 was asked of the Health Minister on 20th July, wherein it was asked: "Is there any proposal under the consideration of the Government to reserve a fixed quota and number of scholarships in medical colleges for the rural students as part of solution of the above problem? The problem was that doctors were unwilling to go to the rural areas. No physicians were ready to go to the rural areas. There also the Government replied in the negative and said that they were unable to take any such steps for the benefit of the rural people. In reply to another question you will see that who is fixing the price of foodgrains and other agricultural produce? prices are being fixed by the Agricultural Prices Commission. Whom are you consulting in this matter? I do not know whether any consultation is held with the actual farmers. in the last few months the prices of cycles have been increased by 10 per cent. This is the only means of transport for the poor village people of West Bengal. The price of this essential article for the village people was increased so heavily at one stroke. The Government could not check that. The price of fertilizers, pesticides and all other essential inputs are going up every day. In economics it is said

[Shri Raj Krishna Dawn]

that if the price of cereals are low tnen the price of all other commodities also remain low. But the experience of the last few years have shown that although the price of wheat, rice etc. have remained low the price of other commodities have gone up considerably. In reply to another Question No. 3322, it has been asked whether Government are aware of the fact that at present our country is suffering from shortage of fodder and other cattle feed. Oil cake is not available and it is being sent to foreign countries. Sir a pair of bullocks cost Rs. 4000. The price of vil cake was Rs. 2.30 a K.G. A pair of builocks require a minimum of 4 K.G. oil cake to remain fit. That means farmer has to spend Rs. 12 per day for the purchase of oil cake for one pair of bullocks. Is it possible for him to afford this feed after selling his paddy at controlled rates? Because of want of oil cakes a pair of bullocks that can normally give efficient service for ten years are becoming weak and gives only two years' service. This is a terrible blow on the poor farmers. On the one hand the Government is unable to provide oil cake at reasonable price to our own farmers and on the other they are boasting that they have earned a foreign exchange through their export. This earning of foreign exchange after sucking the blood of our poor peasants is not at all praiseworthy. The Minister has said that in the Government farm the cost of paddy comes to Rs. 79.38 but the procurement price of paddy for the farmers is only Rs. 77. The Government admits that their cost of production is 79.38 but the procurement price is fixed even lower than this. From the cost of production of the farmer in one acre of land, it has been seen that he cannot carry on at less than Rs. 130 a quintal. Merely recovering cost of his inputs is not enough for the farmers. From the sale of his produce he has to meet the cost of his clothing, medical expenses, education for his chil-

dren, and expenses on other necessities of life. Every item of his needs he has to get from the price he gets from the sale of his produce only. He has to construct his living shelter from the produce of his land. Therefore merely recovery of his cost of production is not at all enough. He has to be paid a price substantially higher than the cost of production so that he may meet all other requirements of his life which are becoming costlier day by day. This report of the Committee on Public Undertakings says, the cost of production of jute per acre for the study as a whole which turn out to be Rs. 377.34 per quintal. This was the costing i.e. production cost. But the Government has fixed the price at Rs. T45 which is Rs. 200 less than the cost of production. This year they have raised the price to Rs. 150. But in their own Committee Report it is said that the cost of production comes to Rs. 377.34. The Government also admits that farmers should get profit of 30 per cent if we add that percentage to the cost of production then the price comes to Rs. 447.64 per quintal. Therefore, for jute the minimum price should be fixed by the Government Rs. 400 per quintal. This is absolute minimum. And for paddy the minimum price fixed by the Government should be Rs. 130.

In the case of wheat you have stated in your reply that no subsidy is granted for wheat. But the selling price of wheat is subsidised. When a man eats bread he is eating at subsidised price. The Government is bearing a part of his cost. But for a rice eating person there is no subsidy in any manner. A rice eating person has to bear the entire cost of rice that he is taking. The Government does not bear any percentage of his cost. This double standard policy is being followed by the Government for a very long time. It is not at all fair to follow this double standard. I will again urge upon the hon. Minister to review the price of jute and fix it at the evel suggested above so that our poor farmers may survive reasonably.

If this is not done then the rural masses who brought you to power with great hopes and aspirations will start repenting today. I will therefore once again urge upon the Government to carry out proper surveys and fix the price of jute at Rs. 400 a quintal and the price of paddy Rs. 130 a quintal at least.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request hon. Members to co-operate. After all, in a half-hour discussion, if you take more than half the time, 17 minutes, for the initial speech, what happens? The normal practice is that at the most 10 minutes are taken by the hon. Member who makes a short speech. Some norm has to be followed. A short speech does not mean you go on making a long speech.

THE MINISTER AGRICULTURE AND JRRIGATION (SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA): I am glad that the hon. Member has raised this discussion and tried to make points. He has mentioned questions regarding which has has not given notice, even questions relating to Mr. Dharia etc., which probably are not relevant. In the notice that he ha; given, he has stated:

"I want to raise a discussion on the following points arising out of the answer given to Unstarred Question ...

- The answer has not been specific in regard to the prices of some inputs. The Minister has evaded a reply.
- (2) It requires elucidation by showing that the farmers are selling their produce at higher prices in the open market; on the other hand, they sell their produce at the time of harvesting.
- (3) The prices are lower in the market than the procurement prices."

These are the three matters raised by my hon, friend in the notice. Now he has argued on many other questions also. I will try to take up some of them.

of paddy and

jute (HAH)

He has also agreed that the prices of some of the fertilisers and pesticides have gone down, but he says they have gone down because of adulteration. That is the objection raised. I may tell the hon. Member that a conscious decision was taken for reducing fertiliser prices. The price of Urea 46 per cent in February, 1977 was Rs. 1650 per tonne. Then in October, 1977 it was reduced to Rs. 1550—a reduction of Rs. 100 per tonne.

Similarly, regarding pesticides I would mention that Melathion formulation, which was Rs. 160.98 for 5 litres was reduced to Rs. 156.96; Dust Melathion 25 kg. was reduced from Rs. 87.44 to Rs. 83.22. The reduction was made in December, 1977. Melathion formulation 50 per cent 5 litres was reduced from Rs. 32.50 to Rs. 28.50. BHC formulation for one tonne was reduced from Rs. 3,800 to Rs. 3,600—a reduction of Rs. 200 per tonne. Similarly, for a pack of 50 kg. in drums it was reduced from Rs. 4.650 to Rs. 4,400—a reduction of Rs. 250.

SHRI RAJ KR'SHNA DAWN: No fertiliser is available. You go and see.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: We can supply fertilisers. That is a different question altogether. Kindly inform me what type of fertiliser is not available, we will try to make arrangements for supply of the fertilisers required.

Similarly, regarding other items also the price differential was specifically mentioned.

While answering the question. It has been very specifically mentioned that price reductions on such and

[Shri Surjit Singh Barnala]

such articles has been made. Му hon, friend was mentioning that the price of oil cake has gone up very high. In fact, it has come down by 17.2 per cent. (Interruptions) is the information with me. Coming to machinery, power-driven pumps are very much in need in States, including West Bengal, and there the reduction is 1.5 per cent. In the case of manufactured products the reduction is 2.7 per cent. In the case of fertilizers, it is 1.4 per cent. He was mentioning lubricating oilit is needed for tractors—as well as diesel, which are very much in demand by the agriculturists We have calculated for each of these items and given complete information regarding the reduction in the price of each items.

Coming to paddy and jute, I may mention that the prices prevailing in the market are higher than the procurement price. The procurement price for coarse variety of paddy for 1977-78 was Rs. 77 as against Rs. 74 last year. The corresponding procurement prices for rice were Rs. 123 and Rs. 118.

SHR! P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Nobody is buying paddy there.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: These cannot be wrong figures. Then where is the paddy going? We had purchased whatever paddy was available at Rs. 77 through the FCI and other governmental agencies. procurement price of rice was Rs. 121 in 1975-76. Its market price had been Rs. 144 from October to December, from April to June it was Rs. 145. Thus, in the later period it had gone up. In Haryana, the procurement price of rice was Rs. 127 in 1975-76. From October to December the market price was Rs. 180. Then from January to March it was Rs. 161. The figures with me show that the prices in the later part go up.

I have also got figures of arrivals in the market. The entire paddy does not come to the market at one time. Some paddy comes in the first quarter, some in the second quarter and so on. The farmer retains a portion of the paddy with him and sells it only later. Only in Punjab Haryana most of the paddy comes to the market in the first guarter; they have perforce to bring it to the market, because they have to utilize the space for other varieties of crops.

In Bihar, in the first quarter 1976-77, only 34 per cent of the paddy had come to the market. In Gujarat 37 per cent of the paddy had arrived in the first quarter; in Karnataka the figure was 31 per cent. In Bengal, in the first quarter. October to December, 23.2 per cent had arrived in the market in 1976-77. Even in the second quarter, 33 per cent had arrived, in the third quarter-21.3 per cent and in the last quarte"-22.5 arrived in the market. This was the trend of arrivals in the market.

Similarly, I may mention about jute arrivals. Now the support price for jute has been fixed for 1978-79 at Rs. 161 in Orissa, Rs. 157 in Bihar, Rs. 150 in Assam, Rs. 150 in Tripura and so on. But the prevailing prices in the market are generally higher. For example, in Tripura from July to September, 1977-78, it was Rs. 177.30, in Orissa it was Rs. 162 and in Bihar-Rs. 178.9 in the first quarter; in West Bengal in 1977-78, it was Rs. 220.29 in the first quarter, Rs. 225 in the second quarter and again Rs. 225 in the third quarter and so on. Because the maximum price has been fixed at Rs. 225, after that it prevailed at that. This is the trend of prices. My hon. friend has mentioned that it should be priced at Rs 400. This, to my mind, is not a realistic price, because at that price....

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN: Your Public Undertakings Committee have

examined the matter and their recommendations are there.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: A Government Committee has gone into the matter....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA: What is the arrangement for purchasing jute at the price you are saying from the cultivators? There is no arrangement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot turn this into a question hour. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time for this discussion by some more time?

(Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-DER: Till the discussion is over.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It has never been like this. Normally, when half-an-hour discussion is there, we finish that; it does not take much time. We hardly take... (Interruptions) I am pleading your case to the House. (Interruptions) If the hon. Members agree, we can extend the time by another ten minutes and finish it, provided the hon. Members who are going to put questions also cooperate. (Interruptions).

भी उग्रसेन (देवरिया): सभापित महोदय, छः बजने वाला है ध्रौर 6-05 पर जनता पार्टी की मीटिंग होने वाली है। कैंसे टाइम बढ़ा देंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: 1 am in the hands of the House. The extension of time can be only with the concurrence of all. (Interruptions).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: We want to put questions. Our names have been duly ballotted. (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): We are not concerned with what hon. Lakkappa has to say on the extension. We are not in favour of extending the time.

MR. CHIRMAN: I am concerned with every hon. Member. I just request that we should try to find some way out. I would request the hon. Minister that we may sit for another ten minutes and finish the discussion. I would request the hon. Members to cooperate and they should not go on putting long questions.

SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: We can extend the time by five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us try to finish within ten minutes.

SHR! RAVINDRA VARMA: This is not fair.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: My hon. friend was saying that the Government committee had reported that the price should be Rs. 400 per quintal. No Government committee has reported that.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर : क्या पस्तिक धण्डर-टेकिंग्स कमेटी ने जूट की कास्ट प्राइस के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट टी है ? घब यह कीन-सी गवर्नमें के नी एजेंसी है जिसने कि जूट की कास्ट प्राइस के नी पे पता लगाया है ? कमेटी की रिपोर्ट सत्य है या भारत सरकार की यह एजेंसी सत्य है ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No please. This is not the correct way. It will not be replied to. This is the way you, waste the time of the House.

श्री मुरजीत सिंह बरनाला : मैं धर्ज कर रहा या कि ऐसा किसी कमेटी ने रिकमण्ड नहीं किया है कि चार मौ क्पये प्राइस होनी 'चाहिए । यह प्राइस रियनिस्टिक नहीं है । चार सौ क्पये प्राइम ने कर कें 15-16 स्पये का एक बेग बनेगा जो कि किसान ने खरीदना है । इतना मंहगा बेग वह गेंहूं डानने के लिए, चावल डालने के लिए, नहीं खरीद सकेगा। यह ध्रनरियलिस्टिक प्राइस है और हमारी गवर्नमेंट की किसी कमेटी ने यह रिपोर्ट नहीं दी है ।

बाकी उन्होंने व्हीट सब्सोडी के बारे में कहा। व्हीट सब्सोडी पर तो कई दफा चर्चा हो चुकी! है।

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HAL-DER: I want to put a straight question. Before that, I want to say that [Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

the share-croppers, small and marginal farmers are compelled to sell their paddy, jute and sugarcane below the procurement price because of their poverty. In many areas, in West Bengal, Bihar and other States and in the southern States also, there are distress sales. Again, the farmers have to purchase essential commodities and articles at a much higher rate than what is fixed by the Government. In the answer given by the hon. Minister to the original Question, he has mentioned the prices. It is really paper prices. If you go to the market, you do not get the things at those prices.

In view of all these facts, may I know whether the Government will fix the prices in such a manner that the share-croppers, small and marginal farmers can be saved from their miseries? I want a categorical answer from the hon. whether the Government will fix the minimum price of paddy at Rs. 100 per quintal and the maximum price at Rs. 150 per quintal and the minimum price of jute at Rs. 350 per quintal and the maximum price at Rs. 400 per quintal and whether the Government is going to purchase paddy and jute directly from the growers.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am putting a question only in regard to the procurement price of paddy and rice. The other points have been raised by my hon. friend, Shri K. C. Halder, from West Bengal. So, I will not touch them.

A discriminatory attitude has been shown by the Government in this regard. As per budget estimates, the amounts of subsidy on rice, wheat and coarse grains in respect of supplies for public distribution are: for wheat Rs. 23.39 per quintal, for rice Rs. 0.04 only per quintal and for coarse grains Rs. 13.24 per quintal. Therefore, even in the southern States, there is a lot of discrimination as compared to northern States. Three Chief Ministers of southern States who met re-

cently have come to the conclusion that a discriminatory attitude has been noted out by the Central Government in the matter of fixing the price so far as paddy is concerned. Fixing of subsidy and fixing of procurement price for paddy will be done in the month of September. Members of Parliament have already urged that no discrimination should be shown. I would like to know what is the reaction of the Government, whether they would see the deliberations and conclusions of the Chief Ministers of the southern States and also of the Members of Parliament in respect of the discriminatory attitude shown so far as the southern States are concerned, whether they would stop this sort of discrimination and give more subsidy to rice-growing areas.

SHRI SURJIT SINGH BARNALA: So far as fixing of the prices is concerned, the main advisory agency is the Agricultural Prices Commission, and they take into consideration the conditions of all the farmers and the cost of production—by all the farmers, not only the small and marginal farmers and the agricultural labour. All these are taken into consideration and then they recommend the price. After that, it goes to the Government, and the Government approves or modifies; then it is finalised.

So far as jute is concerned, jute is not my subject; we are only concerned with production; Mr. Mohan Dharia is concerned with the rest of it.

So far as paddy is concerned, we are willing to purchase paddy from the growers, from the field itself. We have made arrangements through the State agencies and through the FCI to purchase paddy from the source so that the farmers get the maximum price for their produce. We are fixing the support price.

So far as the question of discrimination is concerned, as I have mentioned earlier, there is no subsidy for

wheat, there is no subsidy for rice, so far. Therefore, there is no question of discrimination between south and north, between wheat and rice.

18,08 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SECOND REPUR

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND LABOUR (SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA): Sir, I beg to present the Twenty-Second

Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 11-00 a.m. tomorrow.

18.09 hrs.

[The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, August 12, 1978/Sravana 21, 1900 (Saka)].